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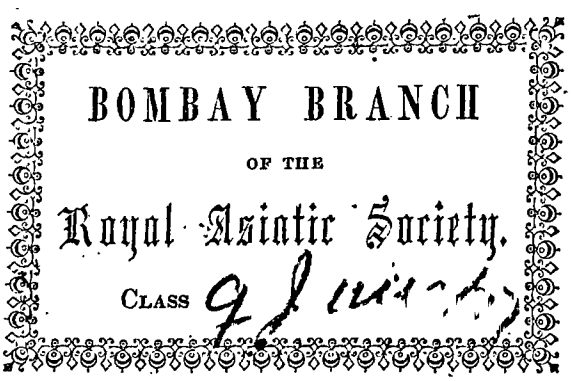

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

134013

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1875-76.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
PART III.—APPENDICES TO DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

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PREFACE.

PART I of this report contains a summary of the principal measures, events, and facts of 1875-76, and is designed to show in narrative form the moral and material condition of the country during that period. Part II treats of the same subjects in the same order, but the details given are fuller and more technical and statistical. Part III consists of tabular statements connected with the different Chapters of Part II. In addition to the table of contents, an *index verborum* has this year been attached to the report. The figures given in the Finance Chapter of Part II are audited figures supplied by the Accountant-General, and a literal agreement is not to be looked for between these figures and corresponding figures incidentally mentioned in other chapters when treating of the same subjects from an administrative point of view. The permanent paragraphs or standing prefaces to certain divisions of Part II which appeared in the report for 1872-73 having become in several particulars out of date, these have been revised, and the opportunity has been taken, with a view to the better understanding of the report, to give similar standing prefaces at the head of each of the other divisions of Part II; it will be a matter for future consideration whether or not to repeat these prefaces in the report of each succeeding year. In Part III the tables recommended by the Statistical Committee have been adopted as far as was practicable; in several cases however the necessary returns have not yet been received. The period reported on is, in the main, the official year 1875-76; some branches of the administration however have not yet adopted this year, and in these cases other periods have had to be followed. The reader should take the report as written on the last day of the periods to which it refers.

PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Personal Administration.

THE Governorship of this Presidency was held from the beginning of the official year to the 27th April 1875 by the late Lord Hobart, from that date till the 23rd November 1875 by the Hon. W. R. Robinson, now Sir William Robinson, K.C.S.I., and from the latter date to the close of the official year by His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I. The command of the forces was held from the beginning of the year till the 24th December 1875 by Sir Frederick Haines, K.C.B., and from the 3rd February 1876 till the end of the year by Sir Neville Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. The Ordinary Members of Council were Sir William Robinson, the Hon. R. S. Ellis, C.B., and, while Sir William Robinson acted as Governor, the Hon. W. Hudleston. The cause of the changes in the Governorship was the lamented death of Lord Hobart, who succumbed to a severe attack of enteric fever on the date above mentioned after holding office for almost three years; pending the arrival of Lord Hobart's successor Sir William Robinson held the interim Governorship under Section 63 of the 3rd and 4th William IV, Chapter 85. Sir Frederick Haines on quitting the command of the Madras Army was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Forces.

The Civil Service.

The strength of the Covenanted Civil Service stood at 154 during 1875-76, and its monthly cost during the same period averaged 2,03,000 Rupees. If the relation borne by these figures to those for area, population, and revenue raised be examined in this and

other Administrations, the comparison will show in favor of the Madras Presidency as regards economy in the employment of covenanted agency. The only two Administrations in which the leading statistics are sufficiently similar to those in Madras to enable a comparison to be instituted are the Bombay Presidency and the North-West Provinces of Bengal. In these cases the strength and cost of covenanted agency is about the same as at Madras, or if any thing somewhat in excess. Bombay however, including Scinde, has only half the population of Madras, and the North-West Provinces have only half the area; while in either case the revenue against which to spend is considerably smaller than in Madras. No event of note occurred in connection with the Civil Service. Slowness of promotion continues to be experienced to a considerable degree in the middle and junior ranks of the service, owing to the abnormally large number of officers who entered it in the years 1862, 1863, and 1864.

Visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited the Madras Presidency in December 1875 in the course of his Eastern tour, landing at Tuticorin early in the morning of the 10th December, and proceeding thence by rail to Madura on the same day, to Trichinopoly on the 11th, and to Madras on the afternoon of the 12th. At Madura His Royal Highness received a private visit from the Rajah of Puducotta, and visited the palace of the ancient Naik dynasty ; and while at Trichinopoly he visited Seringam and its temple, and the palace of the former Nawabs of Trichinopoly. During his stay in Madras His Royal Highness laid a memorial stone at the site of the new Harbour works. Private visits were received at Madras from the Maharajah of Travancore, the Rajah of Cochin, the Prince of Arcot,

the Princess of Tanjore, the Maharajah of Vizianagram, and the Nawab of Banganapalli; and the visits of the Maharajah of Travancore, the Rajah of Cochin, and the Prince of Arcot were returned. The 14th December being the anniversary of the death of the Prince Consort was spent by the Prince in seclusion at Guindy Park. The Prince and suite embarked for Calcutta on board H.M.S. *Serapis* on the evening of the 18th December. Much loyalty was displayed by the population in the different parts of the Presidency which were visited by the Prince.

Ex-Guicowar of Baroda.

The ex-Guicowar of Baroda was brought to Madras in April 1875. He resides now at Doveton House, under charge of a special officer, and guarded by a Police force.

Travancore State.

The substance of the British Resident's yearly notes on the statistics of the Travancore State for the Malayalum year 1050 ending 15th August 1875 will be found in the body of this report. Under the head of legislation a new regulation was passed to prevent the overcrowding of pilgrim vessels bound for Jedda and other ports, and new arrangements were made for the trial and committal of European British subjects in criminal cases. The statistics relating to the administration of Civil Justice indicate a satisfactory degree of celerity in the despatch of business in all respects except those regarding the execution of decrees; attention is being directed to the latter point. Additional Judges and Munsifs were appointed temporarily during the year. A general examination for Pleaders was held, a long interval having occurred since the last examination of the same kind. Some slight increases were made in the Police force, and the Magisterial Calendars showed a decrease in crime. The increased mortality in jails

during the period under notice has attracted attention, the average mortality having been 4 per cent. against 2½ per cent. in the two preceding years; the average is also high as compared with that obtaining in the West Coast Jails in British territory. Under Land Revenue Administration, a general remission of interest on old balances was proclaimed by the Sirkar; the land revenue of the year was Rupees 16,97,766, being considerably in excess of previous years. Coffee land was in unusual demand, and the average price per acre sprung from a nominal rate to 28 Rupees. Under Customs, the export duty on coffee was abolished, subject to an alternative increase in the land-tax on coffee lands; nevertheless, a steady increase in the export of nearly all the special garden products gave a customs revenue considerably higher than that of the previous year. The balance of trade according to the statistics collected at the ports and frontier custom-houses was 30½ lakhs in favor of Travancore. The salt revenue amounted to Rupees 10,81,592 and showed a very considerable increase, partly due to the increased price which according to treaty followed the increase in British territory but partly due to increased consumption. The amount of forest revenue in Travancore is not in proportion to the extent of valuable forests, and it has transpired that even the stock in the forests is not being duly husbanded for future use. The Kumery system again, under which cultivators are allowed to destroy primeval forest for the sake of a single crop of raggy or hill paddy, is an obstacle to successful forestry. These matters are under the consideration of the Sirkar. As a contrast to the defects in the forest system, the method of working the cardamom revenue is to be noticed as producing valuable results without sacrificing the natural forest; this branch of revenue, however, is

singularly capricious being influenced by seasons and the state of the market, and in the year under notice the crop was short and the revenue showed a decrease. The total revenue of the State amounted to Rupees 55,31,639, the highest yet realized, and 2½ lakhs in excess of the average revenue of the preceding five years. The expenditure on Public Works for the five years 1045—1049 averaged 11 lakhs per annum, the year under review shows an expenditure of Rupees 9,25,000, for the year 1051 the estimate is placed at 9 lakhs, and it is understood that in the year 1052 it is possible the expenditure may be further reduced. The history of Public Works expenditure in Travancore is as follows. The judicious and liberal policy inaugurated by Mr. Malby and carried out by Sir Madava Row gave an impetus to trade and agriculture in every branch, which, while largely adding to the revenue of the country, demanded a proportionately liberal expenditure to ensure a corresponding improvement in communications. This necessity was recognized, but the Public Works Department could not be suddenly organized up to the point requisite to admit of works being designed and executed year by year as the revenue accrued, and it was determined to fund the surplus revenue till the department had attained a fuller development. The desirability or otherwise of continuing this policy with regard to Public Works expenditure has formed the subject of correspondence between the Government and the Travancore Sirkar. Under Education, a scheme was framed during the year for giving State grants-in-aid to private schools of the elementary vernacular class. Educational progress was made in several directions, and especially in that of female education; the condition of the latter is probably superior in Travancore to that existing in adjacent British districts. The total expenditure

of the year was Rupees 53,23,540, or very slightly in excess of that of the previous year, and Rupees 42,000 lower than the average expenditure of the preceding five years. The expenditure of the year included Rupees 1,67,000 of extraordinary expenditure under the heads of Tour to Calcutta, Census and Moorájabum festival, and the surplus may be described as having been mainly achieved by the withdrawal of funds from Public Works. A commission was appointed for demarcating the hill line of boundary between Travancore and the adjoining British districts, and about 38 miles of boundary line were so demarcated at a joint cost of Rupees 13,672. The new museum at Trevandrum, which is in process of construction, is now approaching completion. This building has been designed to give effect to the views expressed by Lord Napier as to the desirability of preserving as much as possible the most meritorious features of the old native style of architecture, and promises to be one of the handsomest buildings erected in modern times in Southern India. The designs of the Madras Government Architect have been well carried out by the Maramut Department, and the wrought stone, carved wood-work, and glazed tiles which are the main features in the building form works of art which will probably be admired for many generations to come. During the year under review the Maharajah's family suffered a loss in the death of one of the junior Princes, a promising boy. The Maharajah himself made a tour, visiting Calcutta and Northern India; a similar undertaking had not been attempted by any of his predecessors.

Travancore Census.

The preliminaries for the Census of Travancore were made in 1049, and in the year under report it was

carried out. The rules and arrangements were nearly the same as those adopted in British India. There was first a registration of houses, and then a registration of shops, pagodas, churches, mosques, schools, and chuttrums. This was followed by a preliminary house-to-house enumeration occupying thirty days. Finally there was a synchronous enumeration of the population of the whole State in one day, the 18th May 1875. The result gave the population at 2,311,379, against 1,262,647, the result announced in 1854, and 906,587, the result announced in 1816. The cost of the operation was Rupees 32,000. The difference in accuracy between a census taken as the present one was on scientific principles and former censuses taken on a mere haphazard method is so great that no argument can be raised on the difference between the results. Taking the most important divisions of the community, the figures stand as follows :— Hindus, 1,700,317, or 73·64 per cent.; Christians, 468,518, or 20·29 per cent.; Mahomedans, 139,905, or 6·06 per cent. The feature that will probably cause most surprise in these figures is the large proportion of Christians, amounting to upwards of 20 per cent. of the population against 1½ per cent. in the British portion of the Presidency. In Tinnevelly, where this element is strongest in the British territory, the proportion does not rise above 6 per cent. In fact the total Christian population of the whole of the Madras Presidency is only 545,120, or but one-sixth more than that of Travancore. The Travancore Christians are thus classified :—Syrian Christians, 295,770; Roman Catholics, 109,820; Protestants, 61,284. The Hindus are separated in the census tables into 75 castes, but nearly 50 per cent. of the total are comprised in the two principal castes, Malayala Sudras and Eloovars; the Nairs and Teers of Malabar. The Brahmins only

number 38,434, of whom 27,672 are classed as foreign Brahmins. In the matter of education Brahmins, as might be expected, take the lead, 50 per cent. being returned as educated. Among the Nairs the proportion is 21 per cent. Taking the percentage throughout for educated persons it is 11·08 among the males and 46 among females compared with the figures 9·4 and ·16 in the Madras Presidency generally. Looking at the population of the country as now ascertained with respect to area it amounts to 343·4 per square mile. The average in British territory is 226, and the only districts in which the density of population exceeds Travancore are South Arcot, where it amounts to 360, Malabar, where it is 376, and Tanjore, where it rises to 540. The great increase in the last-named district is evidently due to the fact that there is hardly any unoccupied area in it, whereas in Travancore as in Malabar large areas of primeval forest exist, much of which can never be inhabited.

Taxation in Travancore.

The census shows that the total revenue raised in the State in 1050 amounted to $2\frac{1}{4}$ Rupees per head of the population, or almost the same as in the British territory. The average incidence of the land tax was 11 Annas per head as against 1 Rupee 6 Annas in British territory. This difference, however, is in part counterbalanced by the excess in customs, a great part of which is export duty on agricultural produce. The salt revenue amounted to $7\frac{1}{3}$ Annas per head, which is somewhat in excess of the average throughout the British territory. The salt consumed, however, is Bombay salt, the extra cost of carriage of which is now included in the selling price. Fish-curing is also largely carried on.

Cochin State.

During the Malayalum year 1050 no legislative changes occurred in Cochin, but the registration

system based on the legislation of the previous year was inaugurated. The number of documents registered was 9,017, clearly showing that the time had arrived for the introduction of this means of adding security to tranfers of property. The outturn of work in the Civil Courts was favorable. There was a slight increase in crime, but not such as to call for special remark. Capital punishment was awarded in only two cases. The number of prisoners in the jails increased, but the death-rate was low. The land revenue amounted to 6,15,718 Rupees, or Rupees 1,923 below that of the preceding year. It was, however, Rupees 45,066 above the average of the preceding six years. The fluctuation is trifling and is explained by the effects of rainfall in the inundated tract adjoining what is known as the Trichoor Lake. The land within this can only be cultivated as the monsoon waters, collected up to December, recede, the harvest being reaped in April and May and being liable to destruction by unseasonable rains in those months as well as by droughts. It is a question whether engineering skill could not devise some scheme for regulating the water-level of this extensive tract. In Customs and Excise the total was somewhat in excess of that for last year. The former item which is the more important is for the most part fixed under the minimum guarantee of the interportal convention, and the variations are trifling. The salt revenue continued to decline and was 8,307 Rupees less than last year, which again was less by Rupees 10,937 than the previous year. The decrease is ascribed by the Dewan to the rise in price which, under the convention, was necessitated by the increase in British territory. The Resident doubts, however, whether the result in question is not due to some other cause, and the Dewan has been directed to report further on the subject. The Salt revenue according to

the new census returns is only 4 Annas per head, while in Travancore, many parts of which adjoin Cochin and are likely to be similarly affected by a rise in price, the average consumption is $7\frac{1}{3}$ Annas. The Cochin returns would indicate not only that the quantity of salt consumed has greatly fallen off, but that the sums laid out in its purchase by the community have diminished. The expenditure on Public Works rose to Rupees 1,87,151, or Rupees 50,455 more than in the previous year. It still, however, fell considerably short of the allotment of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. This branch of the administration remains still to be organized in an effective manner. The Cochin Government have always readily assumed their share of such works, common to the State and to British territory, as have been proposed for joint execution by the latter. Instances of this are found in the protective works at Cruz Milagre, where an opening of the breakwater into the sea threatened by diminishing the scour over the Cochin bar to impair the value of the harbour. The Sirkar also assumed a part share in the cost of improving the West Coast Canal for a length of 30 miles when it formed the boundary of the State. And again when a cart road was projected to connect Ponany with the southern end of the Shoranoor bridge, and thus with the railway, without the necessity of fording the river, Cochin readily undertook the cost of the length lying within its territory. The genuine desire thus indicated to improve the facilities for traffic lead now to the confident hope that the efforts being made by the Cochin Sirkar to improve the Public Works Administration will soon bear fruit. The valuable forests possessed by the State yielded a revenue of Rupees 67,812; this was less than in the previous year, but during that year an accumulation of stock was disposed of. The Dewan is

engaged in improving the management of the forests and in developing future supplies.

Cochin Census.

A well-organized census was taken in Cochin during the year under report, the final numbering of the people being conducted on the 20th July. The total population is returned at 601,114 compared with 399,056 returned at the previous census seventeen years ago. Taking the three principal divisions of the people the figures stand as follows:—Hindus, 426,922, or 71·02 per cent.; Christians, 140,414, or 23·35 per cent.; Mahomedans, 32,499, or 5·40 per cent. The proportion of Christians is 3 per cent. greater than in the adjoining State of Travancore, 21½ per cent. greater than in the Madras Presidency generally, and nearly four times as great as in Tinnevelly. The bulk of this population are Syrian Christians, though the report does not distinguish the different denominations. They are massed in the neighbourhood of the seacoast backwaters and lagoons, and almost monopolize the boating and fishing industry. Of the Hindus 66·22 per cent. are classed as Malayala Sudras and Eloovars. The Brahmins number 22,342, or 3·6 of the total population, and 5·5 of the Hindu population. The density is 441 to the square mile, a result exceeded only in Tanjore. The luxuriant growth of the cocoa palm on the sea shore and backwaters is the chief support of this heavy population. Little labor being entailed by this cultivation, abundant opportunity exists for further earnings. Nearly the whole produce of the country consists of special articles for export, the collection of which at the port of Cochin by the endless net-work of canals affords ample employment to boatmen, imported rice being distributed in the shape of return cargo. The fact that a sufficient fish diet is available to the great bulk of the people at an almost

nominal cost is not to be overlooked in drawing conclusions regarding the density of population.

Taxation in Cochin.

The census shows the total revenue as a little over 2 Rupees a head, or quarter of a rupee less than in the British territory and in the adjoining State of Travancore. The difference indeed is almost explained by the smaller revenue from salt already referred to. The average incidence of the land tax is Rupees 1-4-0 a head, or 2 Annas less than in British territory. The geographical formation of the country does not favor the Travancore system of indirectly taxing the land by export duties.

Puducottah State.

In the Puducottah State steps were taken for the liquidation of the Rajah's debts, and at the close of Fasli 1284 a list was drawn up showing the claims to amount to Rupees 7,84,533. The new Police force mentioned in last year's report was partly reorganized, but was not actually sent to Puducottah during the recent fasli. The new Registration Act also was passed but not introduced during the fasli. The whole area of the State was 669,381 acres, which includes immemorial waste 129,812 acres, temples 95,627 acres, almhouses 9,583 acres, uncultivated 108,337 acres, inam, &c., 207,674 acres, giving a total of 551,033 acres; so that 118,348 acres only were liable to full assessment in favor of the State. The rent derived from temple lands was less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakh of Rupees, and the expenditure was more than 1 lakh. The revenue showed an increase of Rupees 15,000 owing to a favorable season. The actual money collections, including arrears, amounted to Rupees 3,78,862. The current expenditure was Rupees 3,24,001, or Rupees 80,746 in excess of the schedule, but the net excess was only Rupees 78,812. The duties of Political Agent for Puducottah were transferred from the Tanjore to the Trichinopoly Collectorate in September 1874.

Ganjam Agency.

The administration of the Hill Zemindaries, or Maliahs, in the Ganjam District presented few noticeable features in 1875-76. Early in 1875 a rumour arose that the Goomsoor Khonds were discontented and likely to band together for the purpose of creating disturbances, in consequence of certain changes made four years ago in the Abkári system. On further inquiry however there seemed no reason to doubt the general peace and contentment of the inhabitants of the localities concerned. Under the changes just mentioned certain Ooriya distillers, or Soondies, were prohibited from exercising their trade in the Maliahs, the spirit farm being made over to a European firm, and the Khonds being left at liberty to brew rice-beer for themselves. This course was adopted on the strong representation made by the local officers of the daily increasing degradation and pauperism of the Khonds owing to the unrestricted operations of the Soondies, and each succeeding report has testified to its success and to its acceptability with the hill tribes themselves. The markets in the Maliahs, which have already contributed much to trade in the hills, are reported to be increasing in importance. The Sub-Magistrates act as Presidents in civil panchayet cases in these localities, and this method of procedure by arbitration continues to prove the most acceptable to the persons concerned. The files of the Magistracy showed a year unmarked to any particular extent by crime.

Vizagapatam Agency.

Some anxiety was felt in the early portion of the year regarding the peace of part of the Jeypore country also. In March 1875 there was a rising of the Khond villagers in the neighbouring chiefship of Bustar in the Central Provinces, and the leaders of the revolt made an appeal to the Jeyporeans to join them. The absence of the Amin of Umerkote, who is

the chief administrator for the Maharajah of Jeypore in this part of the country, and the withdrawal of the whole of the Jeypore Police force, who were at Bustar itself, left the inhabitants practically at liberty to avail themselves of the invitation or not as they pleased. Under these circumstances it was satisfactory that the appeal met with no response except in one trivial instance. The border lands of Jeypore to the westward and north-west were acquired by Jeypore from Bustar as late as the year 1777, and the inhabitants of the two neighbouring countries have much in common; the population in both cases consisting for the most part of a Khond tenantry under Ooriya landlords. The Maharajah of Jeypore, who had hitherto lived in great seclusion, made a tour in 1875 through a great part of India, and it may be apprehended that the journey will not be without public benefit. A boundary dispute of several years' standing between Jeypore and the Parla Kimedy Zemindary in the Vizagapatam agency was this year settled. A small zone of villages, inhabited by the wilder Savara tribes, and lying between the two estates, was claimed by each. It appeared however that until a few years back the whole of the disputed country was independent of both parties, and paid tribute to neither; and under these circumstances it was decided to draw an arbitrary line suggested by certain natural landmarks, and with a few reservations of special cases to assign the territory according to that division. The forests of Jeypore are still unvisited by a professional officer, and it is in contemplation either to rent them from the Maharajah, or to render him such assistance as will enable him to attend to their proper conservation himself. The salt traffic with the Central Provinces showed a satisfactory development. The construction of the Potinghy ghaut, which leads into

the Jeypore country from Salar, continues to occupy the attention of the Public Works Department. Both the civil and criminal files during the year under notice were light, and crime was well detected.

Banganapalli and Sundoor.

In the administration of the Banganapalli and Sundoor States nothing occurred of particular note, but Sundoor experienced during the latter part of the year a serious visitation of cholera.

District Manuals.

At the beginning of the official year the District Manuals of four districts had been published. During the year the Manual for the Cuddapah District by Mr. Gribble was completed and published; this is a valuable volume of 369 pages, written on the same plan for the most part as those already issued. The Coimbatore Manual by Mr. Rice was received at the close of the year. Of the fourteen volumes still required to complete the series, four, namely, those for South Arcot, Chingleput, Ganjam, and Godavery, are in an advanced stage. Some progress has been made with those for Kistna, Trichinopoly, and the Nilgiris, and in the case of all but three districts the work has been begun. It is to be noted that the Madras scheme of District Manuals and Presidency Gazetteer was inaugurated before the appearance of the scheme for a statistical survey of the Indian Empire put forward by the Government of India, and does not exactly tally with it. In the Madras Presidency the different districts produce their own Manuals, each at a different time, at a separate cost, and to a certain extent on a separate plan. The Presidency Gazetteer is to be a distinct publication prepared hereafter from these Manuals. On the plan adopted for the rest of India no separate District Manuals are published, but the Gazetteers or "Statistical Accounts" of each Province consist of a series of "District Accounts" placed side

by side in one publication; the District Accounts are in this case on one uniform plan, and are prepared in a central office from rough material supplied by the districts, while the cost is confined to that of the central office. The Madras District Manuals thus correspond to the district sections in the Statistical Accounts of each of the other Administrations; the differences above mentioned are however probably too considerable to admit of their playing the same part in the compilation of the Imperial Gazetteer, and it is probable that special arrangements will have to be made in Madras in the direction of supplying material for that publication. For internal use in the Presidency to which they belong, the District Manuals, as now projected for Madras, possess advantages superior to those of the District Accounts in course of preparation elsewhere.

SECTION II. ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Land Revenue, Yearly Settlement and Collections.

The question of the abolition of the fasli year mentioned in the report for 1874-75 is still under discussion, and in the absence of any change in this respect it is most convenient to give the results as to land revenue settlement and collections for the fasli year only, that is to say; in the present case for Fasli 1284 ending 30th June 1875. Excluding South Canara, where the areas are not known, the ryots' holdings for this period showed a total of nearly 20 million acres, being an increase of 325,578 over the acreage in Fasli 1283. The assessment on these holdings was Rupees 4,25,929 in excess of that for Fasli 1283, the figures for the two faslis being Rupees 3,49,61,006 and Rupees 3,53,86,935 respectively. 88·9 per cent. of the holdings was brought

under cultivation, the total dry cultivation amounting to 14,236,072 acres, and the total wet cultivation to 3,510,165 acres, or 417,728 acres in all in excess of the acreage for the previous fasli. To the assessment of the land just mentioned must be added a charge for second crop on one-crop wet land, and the tax for water supplied by Government to lands classed as dry. The amount charged for the former was Rupees 9,16,371 or Rupees 1,96,132 more than in the previous fasli, and the tax under the latter head amounted to Rupees 25,43,009. With these two additions the total assessment on ryotwari holdings stood at Rupees 3,88,46,315 against Rupees 3,79,01,678 in the previous fasli, showing an excess of nearly 9½ lakhs. There are again certain items of land revenue classed as miscellaneous, and not included in the above computations; the total demand for these was Rupees 41,81,720, making the grand total of the ryotwari demand Rupees 4,30,28,035. Against this demand have to be set the remissions made under the rules for certain special cases of uncultivated or imperfectly cultivated land, and the deductions made in the form of collections out of the land revenue in favor of certain funds. Out of 2,211,777 acres, assessed at Rupees 25,38,351, left waste by ryots out of their holdings, remission was allowed to the extent of Rupees 2,66,552 on 77,067 acres, this amount being a little more than one-third of that remitted in the previous fasli, and due mainly to wet lands having been left waste on account of floods. The charge made for the remaining waste, about two-thirds of which was retained by the ryots for pasturage, came to 15 Annas the acre. In addition to these remissions on account of absolute waste there are to be added two heavy items on account of "Occasional" and "fixed" remissions as explained in the body of

this report. The first of these two items came to Rupees 6,96,785 in Fasli 1284 against Rupees 13,05,449 in Fasli 1283, showing a decrease. The second item varies little from year to year, and stood this year at Rupees 1,50,914. The deductions on account of certain funds came to Rupees 11,73,833 against Rupees 11,47,053 in Fasli 1283. Waste remission and the other remissions and deductions thus amounting to Rupees 22,91,535 in all, the net ryotwari demand including Miscellaneous items of land revenue is reduced from Rupees 4,30,28,035 to Rupees 4,07,36,500. Add to these the peishcush payable by Zemindars amounting to Rupees 51,32,990, and the quit-rent on Inam Villages amounting to Rupees 6,20,788, both of which items admit of but slight yearly fluctuation, and the total land revenue demand stood at Rupees 4,64,90,279, being Rupees 22,87,958 in excess of the amount for Fasli 1283. Dividing the extent of irrigated and unirrigated land held in the ryotwari portions of the several districts by the amount of the assessment under each of those heads, the average assessment for the former was Rupees 4-8-11, and that for the latter was Rupees 1-0-11.

Coercive processes.

Recourse to law in the collection of land revenue was more frequent in Fasli 1284 than in Fasli 1283, and more property was sold in the course of the proceedings. Thus in Fasli 1283 the sales amounted to Rupees 4,85,360, being a percentage of 1·11 on the demand, while in Fasli 1284 they amounted to Rupees 5,59,978, being a percentage of 1·20 on the demand; of the sum last mentioned Rupees 3,62,882 represents the value of ryots' land sold, and Rupees 1,97,096 that of moveable property sold. The results of the inquiries instituted into the

progressive increase in the number of coercive processes employed in the collection of revenue during the past few years were given in last year's report, and it was there explained that the causes were to a great extent not such as necessarily to excite apprehension. As regards the Chingleput District however, where the sales of land for arrears of revenue were exceptionally heavy, a special investigation has been made, from which it appears that the mirasi system of Chingleput is greatly answerable for the result. Twenty years ago the admission of Poyakarees or outsiders as land-holders was quite an exceptional case. The mirasidars however were unable to cultivate all the land, and the result was continual pressure. Partly in view to this fact and partly in the interest of the public revenues the darkhast rules of 1856 provided that outsiders should be admitted to hold puttas when the mirasidars declined the land. No provision however was made for the payment of the Swatantram or mirasidar's dues; and the non-mirasidars refusing to pay, the opposition between the two classes became embittered. The mirasidars were led to take up more land than they could cultivate or pay for, and when arrears accrued they manipulated the auction through the village officers and succeeded usually in keeping the land amongst their own body. Proceedings of this kind have much increased the coercive sales; and to prevent such in future, it has been arranged in connection with the new settlement in progress in the district, that outsiders taking up land which is declined by the mirasidars shall agree to pay the Swatantram dues in addition to the assessment. Another cause which has operated to swell the sales of land in the Chingleput District is the Samudayum tenure, or a tenure under which the whole or great part of the occupied lands of a village is held by the mirasidars in common and on

a single joint putta. Under this it not unfrequently happens that disputes arise, and that on arrears accruing, the sharer whose portion is attached, though he may have paid his own quota, has to discharge the whole arrear. Samudayum lands are being divided in the settlement in progress.

Carnams in Zemindaries.

The difficulty of obtaining satisfactory service from Carnams or Village Accountants in zemindaries either in respect to the proprietor or in the preparation of statistics required by Government has long attracted attention. It arises from the state of the existing law, which gives Collectors no control over these officials and makes them removable only by the decrees of the Civil Court at the suit of the Zemindar. The Zemindars have expressed a wish that powers of punishment should be vested in them; but this has not been considered desirable, and legislation is contemplated with a view to giving Collectors the same powers over such officials as they have over Carnams in Government villages. The extension of the Village Cess Act to zemindaries is not considered a desirable measure.

Land Improvement Act.

There were very few applications for advances under the Land Improvement Act. The causes assigned for the failure of the Act are the pettiness of the holdings, the poverty of the ryots, their ignorance and want of enterprise, the numerous and precise requirements of the rules, the fear of publicity attending inquiry into the security offered; and especially the knowledge that repayment will be exacted with a punctuality unknown in transactions with private money-lenders. To render this Act practically serviceable, the procedure will probably have to be considerably simplified.

Sub-division of Zemindaries.

Under the regulations in force prior to 1875-76 the sub-division of zemindaries into portions of less than

one village was not permissible, but on the representation of the Board of Revenue, that the restriction was alike unjust to the zemindaries and to the transferees, an Act was passed by the Local Government removing the restriction: The provisions of the Act will be more fully described hereafter.

Revision of Taluq Establishment.

During the year under review the Board of Revenue matured a scheme for the revision of the Revenue establishment in the taluqs both as regards the Tahsildars' offices themselves and as regards the staff of Revenue Inspectors. The existing scale which was settled in 1860 is found to be now inadequate. The subject is under the consideration of the Government. The salaries of a few Deputy Tahsildars were raised during the year from Rupees 50 to Rupees 70, involving an annual increase of Rupees 6,720.

Conservancy of rivers.

The question of the defects in the existing law as regards conservancy and regulation of deltaic rivers has also been under discussion. The Government have resolved to legislate, and the heads of a law conferring the necessary powers on conservancy officers have been drawn up.

Contribution of Inamdars towards Irrigation repairs.

Difficulties having arisen in providing for the maintenance of tanks in which private proprietors are jointly interested with Government, such proprietors refusing to contribute their share, legislation has been recommended, and a bill has been framed. The bill provides for a proper settlement of the works to be undertaken and of the shares to be contributed by the persons benefited, and makes contributions recoverable as arrears of revenue. Holders of whole villages benefited by the irrigation works are alone made liable to contribute.

Surveys.

The outturn of work by the Survey Department compared favorably with that of previous years, not-

withstanding the general unhealthiness of the districts in which the parties were engaged. 5,100 square miles of country were mapped on the 16-inch scale, and a large amount of topographical work for incorporation in the revised Sheet Atlas of India was completed. The Photozincographic establishment of the Central Office was barely able to meet the demands made upon it by the various public offices. The appreciation of survey maps by private individuals is shown by their increased sale.

Settlement Department.

The revision of land assessment by the Settlement Department was continued throughout the Presidency. Though but five districts are fully completed, seven others are more or less near completion, and it is hoped that another two years will show an aggregate of nine districts completed. The introduction of the sanctioned revision is progressing taluq by taluq in Chingleput and Tinnevelly, and parts of Kurnool and Cuddapah have for some time been finished, while preliminary operations in Ganjam and Coimbatore are so far advanced that estimates of the probable financial results are being prepared. Schemes for the revision of Village Establishments in Chingleput, Salem, and Tinnevelly were in force, and arrangements were made for the preparation of similar schemes for the other settled districts. This revision consists in providing a separate establishment for each separate village. The cost is defrayed from the service cess which is levied from the villagers at the rate of one anna per rupee of assessment in addition to the land cess, supplemented where needful from the general fund consisting of the ready-money allowances and of five-eighths of the assessment of the service lands formerly granted by Government; as the assets from the new service cess about equal the general fund in amount, the ryots

and Government will thus divide the cost of the revised establishment, and the Village Officers will on the whole receive about double their former pay. In Tinnevelly the opportunity of the settlement was taken advantage of to do much towards the material improvement of the villages. In the division of common lands, or in disposing of some eagerly-coveted waste, a fund was frequently raised, sufficient for the execution of some public work needed by the village community, such as a road across the fields to the river, the revetment or extension of a tank, the repair of a bathing ghaut, the widening of streets, levelling mounds, and filling up pits, building or repairing culverts, sluices, and waste weirs, cutting and clearing channels, repairing roads, &c. At least a lakh of rupees was laid out by the villagers themselves on works of their own selection.

Inam Commission.

The work of the still surviving Inam Commission continues to decrease yearly. During 1875-76 the number of title-deeds issued was less by 20 than that in 1874-75, but there was an increase in the quit-rent charged, amounting to Rupees 1,506. During the late Inam investigation some Inamdars holding Inams assessed in the aggregate at two lakhs of Rupees refused to accept enfranchisement on the terms offered, and in 1867 the option of enfranchisement was withdrawn. In the year under review the Government resolved to allow such of these persons as desired to enfranchise their Inams to do so, but on terms less favorable than those originally offered; those who would have paid on the old scale $\frac{1}{8}$ assessment being charged $\frac{3}{16}$; those who would have paid $\frac{1}{4}$ being charged $\frac{3}{8}$; and those who would have paid $\frac{1}{2}$ being charged $\frac{3}{4}$. The concession was widely notified, but few Inamdars took advantage of it.

Court of Wards.

At the close of Fasli 1284 there were 32 estates, the proprietors of whom were wards of the Board of Revenue. Of these persons, twenty-four were boys under age and five were women; of the women three were under age and two had attained their majority, but were not considered to have sufficient means or discretion to manage their properties. The remaining wards were lunatics. The total rent-paying acreage administered by the Board as Court of Wards amounted to 751,437, the aggregate assessment payable being nearly 13 lakhs, after deducting the remissions granted, or about Rupees 1-13-0 the acre. The miscellaneous land revenue of all the estates was Rupees 7,95,968; so that the grand total of the rent-rolls came to nearly 21¼ lakhs. The balances to credit were a little over 36 lakhs, namely 26 lakhs invested in Government paper, and the rest in cash. The interest from invested funds, including some petty rents of houses, amounted to Rupees 2,71,082. The charges aggregated Rupees 19,58,089; namely (*a*) Government peishcush, Rupees 7,82,413; (*b*) Local cesses, Rupees 1,78,798; (*c*) Establishments, Rupees 1,78,835; (*d*) Repairs to tanks, &c., Rupees 1,12,872; (*e*) Government commission at 1½ per cent., Rupees 26,848; (*f*) Maintenance and education of wards, Rupees 1,36,573; (*g*) Allowances to families, Rupees 51,560; (*h*) Payment of debts, Rupees 1,79,192; (*i*) Miscellaneous, Rupees 3,10,998. The last item included marriage expenses and family ceremonies. Of the total rents payable, 82 per cent. were realized within the year. This result was unfavorable as compared with that obtaining in the case of general land revenue, and the causes are under investigation. The Wards' Estates Bill now before the Madras Legislative Council was noticed in last year's report. The Indian Majority Act IX of 1875 (India) has extended the period

of minority of the wards under the Court from 18 to 21 years of age. The necessity for such an enactment was much felt, as the period of 18 years fixed by the old law was too short to enable the Court to make arrangements for completing the education of the minors, and too often the estates had to be handed over to them before they had obtained sufficient discretion to manage their concerns satisfactorily.

Ramnad Estate.

The large Zemindari called the Ramnad Estate, 2,300 square miles in extent, with a population of more than half a million, was taken under the Court of Wards on the death of the father of the present proprietor, then four years old, in February 1873. The property was at the time heavily in debt, and to prevent its attachment and sale by creditors it was arranged that the Court of Wards should mortgage it to Government for the sum of 12 lakhs at 5 per cent. interest; the money due to usurers amounting to upwards of 9 lakhs, and the rest being arrears of the Government peishcush. Negotiations are now pending with the creditors for a final settlement. The reports of the local officers show that the charge of the estate is a very onerous one; tenures being varied and intricate, while past mismanagement has added to the general confusion. Improvement, however, is confidently looked for in all branches of the administration. The Court has issued due instructions for the early recovery of the large balance amounting to 3 lakhs still due by the ryots. The young Zemindar, now seven years old, is reading with a private tutor.

SECTION III. PROTECTION. Act passed.

Act I of 1876 of the Madras Legislature received sanction on the 3rd March 1876. This Act which has already been referred to provides for the separate assessment to land revenue of portions of permanently-settled estates, which are alienated by their owners; it also relieves the owner of the estate from liability in respect of the land revenue assessed on the separated portion, and the owner of the separated portion from its liability to sale on account of the land revenue assessed on the estate to which it originally belonged. Regulation XXVI of 1802 allowed of such separate assessment only in cases where the alienated portion was assessed at not less than 500 pagodas. Regulation I of 1819 extended the provisions of Regulation XXVI of 1802, by providing that there might be separate assessment of property assessed at less than 500 pagodas, provided that the alienated portion consisted of an entire village or dependent hamlet. The present Act allows of separate assessment in all cases of alienation of any portion, however small, of an estate on which the land revenue is permanently assessed.

Previous Bills still pending.

The Madras Port Trustees Bill, the Court of Wards Bill, the Local Funds Act Amendment Bill, the Intoxicating Drugs Bill, the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund Bill, and the Madras Presidency Ports Bill, all of which were described in last year's report, were still pending in the Legislative Council at the close of the official year.

Madras Municipal Bill.

A new bill was introduced to amend the law relating to the Madras Municipality, a revision of the existing enactments appearing to be indispensable on financial grounds. The present average income of the Municipality is Rupees 5,10,576, while the charges are Rupees 5,68,171. This alone shows a deficit of Rupees. 57,595; while, to fulfil the purposes already contem-

plated by the law and to provide effective drainage under the scheme recently proposed, an additional income of about three lakhs of Rupees is estimated to be necessary. The main new feature in the Bill is the provision for the introduction of Town duties on articles of local consumption, as existing in Bombay and other large towns in India. The opportunity has been taken to relieve the poorer classes from the Profession tax, and generally to amend the law where it has been found in practice defective and objectionable.

Canal and Ferry Bill.

Another Bill newly introduced has for its object to amend the Canals and Ferry Act of 1870. This Act is the only legal enactment which provides for maintaining at regularly established public ferries the necessary monopoly of the business of transporting passengers, &c., across the water. By expressly directing that the funds therein referred to shall be employed on the construction, improvement, repair, maintenance, and extension of the channels and ferries to which its provisions may be applied, it precludes the application of any portion of the net revenue raised under it to the construction or improvement of the means of communication with such canals and ferries. But the necessity for such construction and improvement, in order to develop the advantages of canals and ferries to the utmost, is unquestionable; and the application to this purpose of surplus ferry rents raised otherwise than under the Act has always been the established rule. The Bill proposes such slight amendment as is necessary to extend the purposes to which the net revenue derived from the ferry monopolies may be applied.

Police Department.

For the statistics of the Police Department reference should be made to Part II. An increase of pay was

granted during the year to Deputy Inspectors-General and Superintendents of Police, the pay of Deputy Inspectors-General being raised from Rupees 1,000 to Rupees 1,200 per mensem, and the pay of two District Superintendents being raised from Rupees 800 to Rupees 1,000. These rates are still below those given in some other provinces, but the measure cannot fail to have a useful effect. A new grade of Sub-Inspectors on Rupees 30 per mensem was established during the year with a view to induce young men of education and family to enter the force, and to provide for members of the staff being well-grounded in their duties before succeeding to the arduous post of Divisional Inspector. Many failures had previously occurred from the necessity of putting inexperienced men in charge of divisions, while young men of the better class would not enter the force as Head Constables. Candidates of respectable parentage who have passed the General or Matriculation Tests apply now in greater numbers than before, and the measure promises to be successful. In 1874 the Government directed that confirmed Inspectors of the four higher grades should not be prosecuted for offences committed as public servants without the consent of the District Magistrate or of the Inspector-General of Police, thereby strengthening the position of these officers. The Government have now further ruled that these Inspectors when prosecuted in their official capacity shall be tried exclusively by the Court of Session of the district. Extra Police were provided during the year for the service of processes. 716 Constables were allowed for this purpose, paid out of the receipts from Court Fee Stamps and Process Service Fees. The measure has proved a great relief to District Police Forces, while it seems likely that the receipts from fees, &c., will exceed the cost of the body of Police at present

sanctioned. The Police used for this purpose are incorporated with the general force and perform all the ordinary duties of the constabulary, but the extra number of men thus provided at Magistrates' stations tends to lighten labor and to make the prompt execution of processes more compatible with the due performance of other duties. The taluqs of Bhadrachellam and Rekapalli were transferred from the Central Provinces to the Godavery District in 1874, but the Police of these taluqs remained under the exclusive charge of the District Magistrate until October 1875, when the Superintendent of Police was directed to assume control. The system of Railway credit notes was introduced into the Police Department in June 1875 in lieu of the previous system of obtaining carriage for subordinate Police officers on requisition. The most pressing question at the present moment in connection with the administration of the Police Force is to decide on the best mode of officering it in the higher grades. No less than eight military officers were lost to the department during 1875, and their places had to be filled with officers from the uncovenanted ranks. No new officers join the force now from the army, and the question of adopting some other and regular system of supply has engaged serious attention on the part of the Government. The pressure caused by the large influx of inexperienced officiating officers has already begun to be seriously felt.

Results in Criminal Justice.

The number of original cases brought before the several kinds of Criminal Courts was as follows:— Village Heads, 21,864; Taluq and Local Magistrates, 118,413; Cantonment Magistrates, 3,641; Assistant, Deputy, and Divisional Magistrates, 9,529; Presidency Town Magistrates, 14,372; Session Courts,

1,416; High Court, 83. There were 6,873 appeals to the superior Magistrates, 759 to Session Courts, and 814 to the High Court. This last figure is 50 per cent. of the cases tried by the Session Courts, and shows that the number of appeals from those courts to the High Court still continues to be very high. The High Court had 880 appeals in all for disposal as compared with 902 in 1874: the Judges disposed of 827, confirming sentence in 151 cases, enhancing it in one case, modifying sentence in 43, and reversing it in 45 cases. As a Court of Reference and Revision, the High Court confirmed sentence of death on 65 persons, reversed it in the case of 10 persons, and commuted it to transportation for life in the case of 13 persons. Comparing the criminal statistics under the head of death-sentences with those in Great Britain and Ireland, the proportion of capital sentences to the number of the people appears to be at least as low as it is in those countries. The special power of appeal to the Government against judgment of acquittal allowed by the Criminal Procedure Code was exercised in two cases, the Government Pleader preferring the appeals to the High Court on behalf of Government. The Judges affirmed judgment in one of these cases and set aside the judgment in the other. Under Sections 294 and 297 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 75 persons applied to the High Court to call up the record of trials on the ground of illegality, irregularity, or material error; the Judges interfered in the case of 12 persons only. On references by District Magistrates or Session Judges under Section 296 of the Code, the High Court quashed 164 convictions, modified sentence in 38 cases, and declined interference in 72 cases.

The Jury and Assessors' System.

Trial by jury in the Mofussil can only take place where it has been ordered by the Government under

Section 233 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the system has been but partially introduced, being still confined to the districts to which it was originally extended, namely North Arcot, Cuddapah, Godavery, Tanjore, and Vizagapatam. In these districts 262 persons were arraigned before juries, of whom 124 were convicted, 99 acquitted, and 39 discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty. In three cases the verdicts of juries were referred to the High Court under Section 263 of the Code, the verdict was set aside in one case, and sustained in the other two. Of the 86 persons arraigned before the High Court itself, 10 were discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty, 53 were convicted, and 23 acquitted after trial. 2,605 persons were tried in the Session Courts with the aid of Assessors ; the Judge agreed with his Assessors in the case of 1,965 persons, differed from them in the case of 494 persons, and agreed with one Assessor only in the case of 146 persons.

Jails—Number and strength.

The number of jails of all kinds remained the same as last year, the two new district jails mentioned in last year's report being not yet completed. Certain alterations and additions were made to the Central Jail at Trichinopoly, partly with a view to making it more secure. Arrangements were also made for the improvement of the jail at Parvatipore in the Vizagapatam District, with a view to removing there all the prisoners belonging to the Hill tribes who have hitherto been confined in the Vizagapatam jail. The plan of having a jail in this district exclusively for the confinement of Hill prisoners has long been considered a desirable one, on the grounds that it is advisable to place such men in a climate more like their own than is to be found in the low-lying coast taluqs. Parvatipore

was selected as a convenient site for this purpose as far back as 1864, on account of its bracing climate and its proximity to the Jeypore hill tracts; it has however been only partially utilized up to the present date in the direction indicated. The number of prisoners of all kinds confined in jails other than Subsidiary Jails during the calendar year 1875 was 28,250 against 27,850 in 1874: transfers are deducted from these figures. The daily average number of convicts was 9,489 against 9,438 in 1874. There were 9,394 in prison at the commencement of the year; 15,170 were imprisoned during the year against 14,454 in the preceding year; 15,054 were released or otherwise disposed of, leaving 9,510 in prison on the 31st December 1875. Out of 22,864 male convicts 18,341 or 80·21 per cent. were agriculturists and laborers, the corresponding percentage in 1874 being 70·33. Of the male convicts 19·16 per cent. and of the female convicts 17·00 per cent. had been previously convicted. The total number of civil prisoners was 2,081 against 2,433 in 1874. In Subsidiary Jails the daily average of male prisoners was 1,255 and of female prisoners 240; while the number of deaths was 39; the corresponding numbers in 1874 were 1,300, 281, and 18.

Punishments. The number of jail offences was 5,136 in the case of males and 293 in the case of females, against 5,772 and 163 respectively in 1874. The number of jail punishments was 5,401 in the case of males and of 342 in the case of females, against 6,205 and 166 respectively in 1874. Taking the daily average number of prisoners as 9,072 males and 417 females, the ratio of punishments to strength was 59·53 for males and 82·01 for females, against 68·48 and 43·85 in 1874. It was decided that the remission system described in last

year's report should not as hitherto be limited in its application to prisoners confined in Central Jails and in the Madras Penitentiary, but should be applied to all convicts under long sentences in whatever jails confined; the reasons for limiting the applicability of the system during the past four years have been of a practical and technical nature. This system is not applicable to military prisoners under sentence of Court-martial and confined in civil jails; good conduct on the part of such prisoners is however brought to the notice of the military authorities with a view to special consideration being given by them to the individual cases concerned. Under instructions from the Government of India arrangements were made for sending term-convicts as well as life-convicts to the Andamans; if practicable, term-convicts of not less than ten years' sentence are to be sent to Port Blair in the proportion of one to every three life-convicts.

—Establishment.

A scheme was sanctioned, under which an industrious and efficient Jailer in Central or District Jails will have the opportunity of securing a small yearly increment to his pay. In 1872 the system of allowing Jailers a commission on the profit from jail manufactures was discontinued, as it was considered that success in this branch of jail economy depended rather on the exertions of the Superintendents than of the Jailers; since then Jailers have not had any special incentive to good service provided for them.

Civil Courts.

The total number of suits instituted in the year in civil courts subordinate to the High Court was 207,393, of which 115,636 were ordinary suits and 91,757 were small causes. This showed a decrease of 8,114 suits, 7,379 of the number being small causes. The largest number of suits was in the Courts of the District Munsifs, where 60,647 ordinary and 78,925

small cause suits were shown. In the Village Munsifs' Courts there were 48,673 ordinary suits and no small causes. There were also no small causes in the Revenue Courts and in the District Courts; the number of ordinary suits in these courts were respectively 5,543 and 284. There were 404 ordinary and 6,120 small cause suits in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges, and 85 ordinary and 6,712 small cause suits in the Courts of the Small Cause Judges. The percentage of the aggregate litigation instituted in the several tribunals was as follows:—Village Munsifs, 42·09; Revenue Courts, 4·79; District Munsifs, 52·45; Sub-Judges, 0·35; Small Cause Courts, 0·07; and District Courts, 0·25. Including the suits remaining over from 1874, the total number before the courts for disposal in the year was 258,483. Of these, 210,345 suits were disposed of in the year, leaving 48,138 to be carried over to 1876. As in the previous years the decrease in the number of suits of long duration pending on the files was satisfactory. The number of suits pending upwards of a year fell from 1,087 in 1871 to 1,047 in 1875, and the number of suits pending upwards of four months fell from 13,887 in 1871 to 6,614 in 1875. The total value of the litigation disposed of during the year was Rupees 1,81,36,436 in ordinary causes, and Rupees 16,93,214 in small causes, or altogether £1,983,000 as compared with £2,195,000 in 1874 and £2,755,000 in 1873. The decline is to be attributed partly to the decrease of work in the Courts of Small Causes under Act XI of 1865 owing to their temporary suspension in anticipation of sanction for their abolition, partly to a temporary closing of the regular courts during the prevalence of epidemic cholera, especially in South Arcot and Tanjore, and partly to the observance of a long holiday in December during the visit of the

Prince of Wales. Subordinate Judges disposed of 2,452 appeals, Small Cause Judges in their capacity as Subordinate Judges disposed of 283 appeals, and District Judges disposed of 4,392 appeals. Subordinate Judges had pending in their courts at the end of the year 650 appeals, Judges of Courts of Small Causes in their capacity as Subordinate Judges 83 appeals, and District Judges 4,111 appeals. The average proportion of appeals to appealable suits in six years from 1870 to 1875 was about 10·50 per cent.; in the wealthy and litigious districts of Malabar and South Canara the proportion was specially high, being respectively 14 and 20·40 per cent.

Madras High Court.

In the Madras High Court itself 541 suits were instituted on the original side against 816 in 1874; of these suits 5 were testamentary, 2 matrimonial, and 1 under the Registration Act. Besides these suits there were 101 petitions for probates and letters of administration, 139 petitions for the benefit of the Insolvent Act; 3 petitions for the guardianship of infants and lunatics, and 2 petitions under the Joint Stock Companies Act. As compared with previous years, there was a considerable falling off in the number of suits filed in the High Court under the operation of the table of increased fees introduced in August 1874, although up to the end of that year no such result had taken place. Ninety-six of the ordinary suits brought in the High Court were for property not over 1,000 Rupees in value in each case; but of these 96 suits only 36 could have been brought in the Court of Small Causes as not affecting immoveable property, &c.; whereas of the 226 small suits instituted in the High Court in 1874, 122 suits could have been brought in the Court of Small Causes. It was suggested in last year's report that these small suits were still

brought in the High Court, in spite of the heavy institution fees, because suitors in the Small Cause Court were unable to execute their decrees by attachment and sale of immoveable property; but the instances of issue of execution by the High Court against immoveable property during 1875 were few, being in fact less than 30 in number, and the view then expressed is probably incorrect. In process of time the increased scale of fees will doubtless act to the full extent desired. Notwithstanding the falling off in general business, in which the Calcutta High Court apparently shared, the new table of fees slightly augmented the receipts of the Madras High Court; these amounting from all sources to Rupees 1,18,570 as compared with Rupees 1,15,880 in 1874. The High Court disposed of 100 regular and 620 special appeals from the courts subordinate to it, besides 24 appeals from the orders of a single Judge on its own original side. At the close of the year there were pending 53 regular and 236 special appeals; but of these only 4 regular and 13 special appeals were ripe for hearing.

Pleaders and Revenue Agents Act.

The High Court have expressed an opinion in favor of introducing into this Presidency the provisions of Act XX of 1865, called "The Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents Act," which can only be made applicable to Madras by a Notification to that effect of the Governor in Council. The Judges consider that the existing Regulation XIV of 1816 operates imperfectly in the direction of securing properly qualified Pleaders and Revenue Agents, and of exercising due control over them. The Board of Revenue are averse to the measure so far as the Revenue Department is concerned, and the Act cannot be introduced in part; the Government have therefore desired the High Court to

consider whether the existing inconveniences cannot be met by an amendment of Regulation XIV of 1816. The matter is under reference.

Government Law Reporting.

The arrangements mentioned in last year's report in connection with law reporting have come into force, the Indian Law Reports Act having been passed by the Indian Legislative Council, and certain revised rules having been promulgated. Under the new scheme, the Madras High Court Reports have ceased to be published under the authority of the High Court, and the reports of cases decided by that tribunal are now incorporated in the general Indian Law Reports published under the authority of the Government of India for all the Presidencies.

Madras Small Cause Court.

The number of suits filed in 1875 in the Madras Small Cause Court was 26,355, showing a falling off of 1,125 suits as compared with the number in the previous year, which was the highest on record. The amount litigated also fell short by Rupees 49,509 of the amount litigated in the previous year. The receipts of the court amounted to Rupees 1,01,749 against Rupees 1,06,947 in 1874, and the net amount carried to the credit of the Government was Rupees 18,760 as compared with Rupees 25,396 in 1874. Including 2,405 suits pending from 1874, and 34 summary suits filed under the Bills of Exchange Act V of 1866, there were 27,031 cases set down for disposal in the year under review. Of these 1,326 were partly heard and adjourned, which, added to 1,763 cases issued during the year but made returnable in 1876, make a total of 3,089 pending at the close of the year. The remaining 25,705 were disposed of as follows:—decreed *ex parte*, 8,790; compromised, 7,843; struck off for default, 2,575; dismissed *ex parte*, 19; withdrawn, 6; decreed on confession, 2,380; grand

total uncontested, 21,613. Out of the remaining 4,092 contested suits there were 3,062 judgments for plaintiffs, and 690 judgments for defendants, and 304 non-suits. In one case of damages the sum of Rupees 215 was abandoned to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the court. The average duration of a contested suit was 41 days, and an uncontested one 15 days. There were 82 motions for new trial or pursuant to leave reserved; of these 55 were refused, 13 were made absolute, 10 were discharged, and 4 were pending at the end of the year. 1,618 persons were arrested, of whom 581 were brought before the court. One hundred and fifty persons applied for their discharge under Section 273 of the Procedure Code, and 23 were discharged under Section 8 of Act XXIII of 1861. Three persons undergoing imprisonment applied for discharge under Section 280 of the Procedure Code, and one discharge was ordered. There were no re-committals for fraud, and no person was absolved from further liability under Section 282. There were 64 commissions issued to this court under Section 175 of Act VIII of 1859, under which 73 witnesses were examined. In January 1875 Act I of 1875, the Distress Act, came into operation, and between July and December 18 applications for Distress-Warrants were filed. Two of these were refused, and in 16 warrants were issued. The amount of rent claimed was Rupees 1,909, of which the sum of Rupees 285 was paid in by defendants before distress was made. There were three sales, which realized Rupees 325.

Progress of Registration.

The professed aim of registration is to give security to titles and to prevent the operation of fraudulent transactions by which a man's right in the property he has acquired may be defeated, and this object is certainly being attained in this Presidency. Registra-

tion has doubled itself in the last seven years and is steadily expanding. During the past official year the increase was 11·5 per cent.; 10 per cent. in deeds affecting immoveable property, and nearly 36 per cent. in those relating to moveable property. Every district, with one exception, has shared in this increase, and the result may be ascribed, among other causes, to a growing appreciation of the certainty of title afforded by registration. The aggregate value of the transactions registered in the past official year was represented by 8,74,15,770 Rupees. Nearly 230 lakhs of Rupees worth of land absolutely changed hands by sale, and 315 lakhs of Rupees worth of land was encumbered with mortgages. Land of the value of 30 lakhs was leased out on varying terms, but this must be only a fractional part of the value of the lands actually leased out for cultivation in the whole Presidency, the bulk of such transactions being exempted from registration. The registration of small transactions increased, as also the proportion of optional registrations. The registration of open wills is on the increase, as both Sub-Registrars and Registrars are now empowered to register them.

Cost of Department.

The total expenditure for the year was Rupees 2,83,053-7-10, while the receipts were Rupees 3,81,366-0-9. Calculating from the introduction of registration, the excess of receipts over expenditure at the close of the past year stood at Rupees 6,91,789-14-0, the balance in the previous year having been Rupees 5,94,609-4-9. The year's expenditure was 74·2 on the receipts against 75·5 in 1874-75.

Administrative changes.

Certain measures of importance affecting the organization of the Registration Department were carried out during the past year. These consisted of—(1) the amalgamation of the Offices of Registrar and

Sub-Registrar at the head-quarters of each district, and the appointment of a special officer to the charge of the united offices; this change to take place on the occurrence of a permanent vacancy in the office of Treasury Deputy Collector, who is now ex-officio Registrar in most of the districts; (2) the laying down of a fixed scale of salary and commission for the Special Registrars, such salary plus commission being declared to be the emoluments of the office on which the travelling allowances of the Special Registrars should be calculated, instead of on the salary alone as heretofore, and the commission being further declared to be payable both to the Special Registrars and those who act for them when the former are absent from head-quarters on inspection duty in their districts; (3) the allotment of a separate commission of 20 per cent. to each Special Registrar for the remuneration of the establishments employed by him for copying and indexing the documents registered by him in his capacity of Sub-Registrar, the distribution of the commission among the clerks being regulated according to a fixed scale approved by Government; (4) the distribution of the Special Sub-Registrars into six classes or grades with fixed salaries and a percentage of the fees, these salaries entitling them for the first time to the privileges of the pension and leave rules; and (5) the allotment of a separate commission of 20 per cent. for the remuneration of the office establishments of the Special Sub-Registrars, these also being distributed according to a fixed scale. These changes have been welcomed as a boon in a department which, as regards pension and leave, has from the outset been placed at a great disadvantage compared with the rest of the Uncovenanted Service.

Military Department.

For the statistics of the Military Department reference should be made to Part II. During the year

recruiting in the Madras Cavalry Regiments was resumed. The corps had fallen greatly below their authorized strength under the orders passed in 1862, forbidding the enlistment of men for this arm of the service. The four regiments will be completed to their old establishment of 300 privates each, the vacancies being filled up gradually as horses become available. The orders directing the substitution of hired labor for one-fourth of the permanent allotment of store lascars were carried out in all the Ordnance Establishments in the Presidency. The employment of hired men in lieu of Native Artificers in the various arsenals, factories, &c., is being gradually introduced as vacancies occur in the fixed establishments. The contract system in the Clothing Department was introduced in April 1874, and has since worked satisfactorily. The saving effected during the year under notice was Rupees 2,556 compared with the expenditure of the previous twelve months. Two companies of the Sappers and Miners proceeded on field service to Perak. The annual movements of troops were effected without any outbreak of sickness.

Filter water-carts for Troops on the march.

During the march of Her Majesty's 89th Regiment from Bangalore to Madras in February 1875, the filter water-carts designed by Surgeon-Major Nicholson, of the British Medical Service, were tried in order to ascertain whether good drinking water could be conveyed with troops on the line of march. A laden puckally bullock cannot keep up with a marching column, and the men have to depend on their water bottles and on the services of the puckallies here and there. Dr. Nicholson's water carts, which accompanied the 89th Regiment, kept immediately in rear of the column, and supplied it with filtered drinking water at any moment. A committee which assembled at Madras

on the arrival of the regiment reported favorably on the apparatus, and the Government were in favor of further trial; the plan was however abandoned at last on the grounds of expense, and on account of the undesirableness of increasing the number of wheeled vehicles on the line of march.

Sheep-breeding experiments in British Burmah.

During the year the Government received the first report of the results of experiments in sheep-breeding for ration mutton in the Tonghoo District. These experiments were sanctioned in 1873, with the view of ascertaining whether the hill ranges of British Burmah are adapted for sheep, and to encourage this new industry among the natives. It was considered preferable to extend the experiments through the Missionaries established in the district and their converts, than to undertake them under Government superintendence. Sixteen rams and eighty ewes were provided, and two flocks were entrusted to Missionaries and one to a native convert for trial on the hills, while a fourth was taken charge of by the Deputy Commissioner of the district, who wished to conduct an experiment at the foot of the hills under his own supervision. No decision could be arrived at as to the success of the undertaking after the first year, but the results on the hills were so far favorable that the Government authorized their continuance. The flock in charge of the Deputy Commissioner failed altogether, proving that sheep will not thrive on or near the plains of Burmah. The expenditure on these experiments was Rupees 1,950, but this sum included all preliminary expenses, and the estimated cost of the second year's trial was less than one-fifth of that amount.

Gardening operations at Thayetmyo and Tonghoo.

The results of gardening operations at Thayetmyo during 1875-76 compared favorably with those of the previous year. The produce of the season was 18,335

lbs of vegetables at a cost of $11\frac{2}{3}$ lbs per Rupee including all charges, against 12,130 lbs at $8\frac{9}{16}$ lbs per Rupee in the previous season. An attempt to grow potatoes at this station proved a failure and was abandoned, the outturn from 70 lbs of seed being only 110 lbs. The second year's gardening operations at Tonghoo also showed favorable results. An additional plot of land was taken up, and the produce was about 36,096 lbs. of vegetables at a cost of $93\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. per Rupee, against 12,511 lbs. at $43\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. in the first year. The contract rate was 40 lbs. per Rupee. At Thyetmyo and Tonghoo the troops have thus been supplied with a fair variety of vegetables, both European and country, at an actual money outlay in the case of the latter place considerably less than if supplied by contract. The experiments are to be continued at both stations.

Barracks and Hospitals for European Troops.

The better lighting of barracks has for some time past engaged the attention of Government, and it has now been decided to light them throughout the Presidency with mineral oil. The only exception are the barracks at Fort St. George which have the benefit of a gas supply. Separate hospital accommodation for British troops at Fort St. George is much needed, the sick being at present treated in a part of the Madras General Hospital, which is not a convenient arrangement; a proposal was this year made to convert the present Public Works Workshop at Chepauk into a special hospital for British troops, but the plan was abandoned for financial and other reasons. The barracks at Thyetmyo were reported on in connection with the remarks made by the Army Sanitary Commission on their supposed unhealthy site. From the inquiries made it did not appear that the cantonment could in any way be regarded as a centre of disease, or that a change of site was necessary; certain sanitary measures

however were called for, and have been instituted. The Infantry and Royal Artillery at Thyetmyo occupied up to December 1875 separate hospitals. The hospital belonging to the former has been condemned, and that belonging to the latter has been converted into a station hospital for all troops; the hospital last named is considered the best building of the kind in Burmah, and was evidently too large for the requirements of the Royal Artillery. Tyragone, situated six miles from Thyetmyo and on the opposite side of the Irrawady river, is being tried as a sanitarium; if the experiment is successful, it will in many cases avert the necessity of sending patients to Rangoon and Madras. Shan-doung-gee in the Karene Hills and twenty-two miles from Tonghoo was proposed as a hill sanitarium, but after consideration abandoned.

Marine Department.

There is nothing to note regarding the Marine Department, beyond the heads of statistics regarding navigation. The total number of vessels that called at the ports in the Presidency during 1875-76 was 34,438, registering altogether 4,110,780 tons, and paying dues amounting to Rupees 1,82,092. Of these, 2,306 were British vessels of 2,608,844 tons burden, showing an average of 1,131 tons. Those that entered ports where dues are leviable paid port and other dues at the rate of 10 Pice per ton. The largest number of British vessels called at ports in the Malabar District; the other principal ports visited were, in the order of the number of visits, Madras, Cocanada, Bimlipatam, Mangalore, Vizagapatam, and Tuticorin. The foreign vessels numbered 1,104 aggregating 161,312 tons burden, showing an average of 146 tons. Those that entered ports where dues are levied paid dues at the rate of 19 Pice per ton. These vessels are mainly small vessels from the Persian Gulf, Arabia, &c., and

their trade is principally with ports on the West Coast. Vessels styled "country craft" numbered 31,028 aggregating 1,340,624 tons burden, showing an average of 43 tons; the greater number of these frequent ports where no dues are required, but the remainder paid dues at the rate of 9 Pice per ton. The authorized rate of port dues is 2 Annas per ton, except at Madras, Cocanada, Coringa, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, and Beypore, where it is 3 Annas; European vessels sailing along the coast to procure a cargo for Europe, and steamers engaged in the coasting trade are exempt from port dues if they re-enter ports within a limited period, and country craft pay only half rates. The dues actually collected were ·09 per cent. on Rupees 19,65,76,976, the total value of imports and exports, and 0·1 per cent. on Rupees 18,11,86,526, the value of the trade of the places at which dues were levied. The trade of the last-named ports was 9·2 per cent. of the entire sea-borne trade of the Presidency.

Administration of Local Fund Circles.

A difficulty which arose several years back in one of the districts regarding the adjustment of accounts between the old and the new Road Funds has since that time prevented the Government from obtaining a consolidated yearly account of Local Fund Circle operations. This has now been remedied, but detailed statistics for 1875-76 are still wanting. In Chapter III of Part II will be found an abstract statement of the number of miles of Local Fund constructed and maintained in each district, with the outlay incurred on them. Brief information also regarding Local Fund finance will be found under Chapter V, and regarding Local Fund sanitation under Chapter VI. The receipts in Local Fund Circles from cess on land amounted to Rupees 36,03,247, from tolls to Rupees 1,65,163, and from arrears house-tax to

Rupees 1,219 ; making in all a total income from taxation of Rupees 37,69,629. The total Local Fund Circle population being 29,258,290, this shows an incidence of Rupees 0-2-1 per head. The two circles in the Vizagapatam District were amalgamated from 1st April 1875, seven new toll-gates were established during the year, and fifteen new dispensaries were opened. With regard to tolls it may be pointed out that the law which authorizes the establishment of tolls on roads in the rural districts has hitherto been very seldom resorted to, and that it is possible that a systematic scheme may have to be adopted for their establishment, especially with a view to the maintenance of the roads. Local Fund Circles obtain, under recent arrangements, a certain share in the proceeds derived from toll-bars placed on main roads at the entrance to principal towns ; there are at present however very few independent Local Fund tolls under the Local Funds Act. In the year 1875-76 tolls in Local Fund Circles yielded little over $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of Rupees, while the whole Road Fund, of which this income forms part, amounted to 43 lakhs of Rupees. It is only in twelve districts that Local Fund tolls are levied, and in five of these they exist in only one circle of the district. If additional tolls are instituted it is probable that the proceeds will be devoted principally to maintenance, to the relief of the other portions of the Road Fund ; the ratio of expenditure on repairs to total Road Fund income is now as nearly as possible 65 per cent. It was mentioned in last year's report that the propriety of sanctioning the entertainment of separate Local Fund establishments for the execution of public works was being discussed ; the matter is still under consideration. A number of public bungalows originally constructed from State funds, and situated on the trunk roads, has lately been handed over to

Local Fund Boards, in each case with their consent. At present 189 bungalows have been so transferred, distributed over 30 circles; the average yearly charge on this account comes to Rupees 460 per circle.

Mofussil Municipalities.

The Municipalities established under Madras Act III of 1871 in the principal up-country towns continue to be moderately acceptable to the people, and are becoming decidedly efficient in their working. There was an increase of revenue due to the revival of the profession-tax in five and to the increase of house-rate in four of the Municipalities. House valuations were also revised in a few cases, and the rates of tolls raised in two towns from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the maximum leviable under the Act. Tolls contributed an increase of Rupees 16,552, and represented 26·4 per cent. of the total income. Loans amounting to Rupees 30,920 were made by Government under the Loan Act. The variations in expenditure between 1874-75 and 1875-76 will be seen in the comparative table shown in the second part of this report. Twenty-eight per cent. of available income was spent in 1875-76 on New Works and Repairs, 5 per cent. on Education, 38 per cent. on Sanitation and Medical Services, 10 per cent. on Lighting, Markets, and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, and 8 per cent. on Executive Establishment; 1 per cent. was debited to advances and refunds, and 10 per cent. represented the total closing balance. Out of the 28 per cent. for Public Works, 13·5 per cent. was for New Works, being a slight increase over the amount for 1874-75. The small expenditure on Education has attracted attention as mentioned in last year's report. The expenditure under this head would appear as somewhat higher if the sums spent on educational buildings and repairs were included. The expenditure on Hospitals

and Dispensaries continues to increase, and this may perhaps be taken to indicate a growing confidence on the part of the people in the European system of medical treatment. The smallness of the closing balances in most towns will probably excite remark, and the average above given would be smaller but for certain large balances held over for special causes in several instances. Experience has shown that the amounts kept in hand, though often numerically large, are not as a rule sufficient to obviate financial difficulties, and Municipal Boards have now been warned of the necessity of providing closing balances large enough to tide over the early period of the ensuing year, during which no collections are possible. The total income from taxation amounted to Rupees 8,04,057, showing an incidence on a municipal population of 1,198,586 of Rupees 0-10-9 per head. This calculation includes tolls in the income. The sums however entered as received by Municipalities for tolls are in reality in many cases the sums received jointly for Municipalities and Local Funds at particular toll-bars under the arrangement described in last year's report. Another cause of inaccuracy, though in this case but a slight one, will necessarily occur where tolls are farmed out, for in these instances the cost of collection or the profits of the farmer should be added to show the real sums taken from the people as tolls. Omitting tolls from income, the latter amounted in 1875-76 to Rupees 4,64,347, showing an incidence of Rupees 0-6-2. The incidence in 1874-75 was with tolls Rupees 0-10-0, and without tolls Rupees 0-5-9. Certain arrangements in which Municipalities were interested concerning the Medical Service, Vaccination, Sanitation, &c., will be mentioned hereafter under those heads. The bye-laws of Municipalities were this year exposed to careful scrutiny, and it is probable that a number

of those now in force will be struck out as being incompatible with a strict interpretation of the Towns' Improvement Act.

Madras Municipality.

The gross revenue of the Madras Municipality from rates, assessed taxes, and tolls amounted to Rupees 4,54,500, being Rupees 53,132 in excess of the preceding year. There were also, in addition to the above, miscellaneous receipts amounting to Rupees 1,06,097, making a total revenue of Rupees 5,60,597 as against Rupees 4,84,261 in the preceding year. A further sum of Rupees 47,986 was credited to the Municipal Fund from accidental sources, and this, with Rupees 1,181 collected from persons beyond the municipal limits as composition for tolls, and the balance in hand at the commencement of the year of Rupees 81, gave a total income of Rupees 6,09,846 to the Municipality. The paid and unpaid liabilities amounted to Rupees 6,66,453 including Rupees 1,10,892, the amount of the floating debt at the commencement of the year. The receipts failed to meet the liabilities by Rupees 61,493, but when the financial results of the year are compared with those of 1874-75, a marked improvement is exhibited. But for the heavy debit of Rupees 1,10,892 brought over from the preceding year, the income of the Municipality would have more than sufficed for the year's requirements. The incidence of taxation in the Municipality including tolls was about Rupees 1-3-4 or 3 Annas 3 Pies in excess of the incidence in 1874-75. This increase is due to improved collections, no fresh tax having been imposed during the year.

—Drainage and water-supply.

The Government had before them Mr. Clark's drainage scheme fully described in last year's report, but the financial condition of the Municipality precluded the commencement of work. The Bill for

increasing the municipal revenue now before the local Legislative Council has already been mentioned. Beyond maintaining the works in good order very little was done to the water-supply scheme. 1,559 yards of pipes were laid in extension of the municipal pipe-system, ten public fountains, and three stand-pipes for drain flushing were erected, and in addition to the one hundred and forty house-connections in existence at the end of 1874-75, thirty-six new connections were made during the year. The large estimate for supplying the Government buildings at Chepauk was successfully completed. Twenty tanks for bathing and washing were supplied with water from time to time as occasion required.

SECTION IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Government Farms.

The season of 1875-76 was extremely unfavorable for field experiments at the Government Farms, and little was done. An important experiment is being instituted at Sydapet to determine the results that can be secured by applying the irrigation water to the sub-soil instead of as usual to the surface soil. The establishment of a new farm at Coimbatore is in contemplation.

School of Agriculture.

The scheme for the establishment of a School of Agriculture at Sydapet was matured. For the present, operations will be limited to the institution of preparatory classes. Stipends will be paid to certain students, and a moderate fee will be charged for non-stipendiary students. The lectures will be open to the public. The course of study, the period of which is to be three years, will consist of Mathematics, Farm Book-keeping, Mensuration, Land Surveying and Mechanics; and lectures will be given on Agriculture,

Veterinary Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, &c. Arrangements have been made for securing the services of competent lecturers on these subjects.

Mayaveram Agricultural Association.

A noticeable feature in connection with agriculture is the recent formation of a Native Agricultural Association, and the establishment of an Experimental Farm for the cultivation of exotic cereals at Mayaveram, a town in the Tanjore District. The association is composed of influential landholders and Government officials. They have now submitted an interesting report on their operations.

Actual general cultivation.

Exclusive of Malabar and South Canara, for which districts the demand on holdings only is known and not area, the area of Government land cultivated was unirrigated 13,451,684 acres and irrigated 3,062,283 acres, making a total of 16,513,967 acres. The area cultivated with cotton was increased by 67,982 acres as compared with 1874-75, the increase being chiefly in the Ceded Districts; the total area under cotton cultivation was 1,571,537 acres. The area under indigo was 304,676 acres, or 72,499 acres more than in the previous year. The bulk of the increase occurred in the districts of Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, and South Arcot. Full particulars regarding general and special crop cultivation will be found in Part II.

Cinchona Plantations.

The season was favorable for the operations of the Cinchona plantations, though for the first time on the Nilgiris some slight damage was caused to the trees by unusually severe frost supposed to have been induced by deficient rainfall. The importance of careful weeding and watering in the cultivation of Cinchona has been evidenced by the more vigorous growth of the plants and increased yield of bark. Experimental manuring on the other hand has not produced any noticeable results. Experiments have been made in

hybridization, but the results are not yet apparent. The experience of the year has shown the superior advantages of the mossing as compared with the coppicing system, not only as regards more speedy production, but also as regards the superior quality and increased value of the bark produced. The Nilgiris being free from white-ants and other insects which have been found to attack the mossed and renewed bark in the plantations of Sikkim and Ceylon, this objection to the mossing process does not apply to the Nilgiri plantations. The 1,000 experimental red barks which were planted in 1862-63 again yielded a satisfactory harvest in 1875-76. This yield of 2,400 lbs. of dry bark has raised the total harvest since 1871-72 to 11,127 lbs. or 11 lbs. 12 ounces per tree. The total number of plants in the permanent plantations is now 1,196,458, of which 508,878 are *C. officinalis* and 579,938 *C. succirubra*. Of these two species 250,000 trees are in bearing, and of that number 175,000 are mossed. The plants sold to the public during the year numbered close upon 143,000. The expenditure of the year was Rupees 51,000, and the total receipts amounted to Rupees 99,048. Including 1,600 lbs. of bark supplied to the Government of Bombay the harvest of the year was 65,170 lbs. 63,570 lbs. were sent to England and realized £9,603-18-4, or 3*s*. per lb. Allowing for the difference of exchange the total receipts may be taken at double the expenditure in rupees. The permanent buildings and cooly lines on the plantations were improved during the year, and the difficulty hitherto experienced in procuring labor has to a great extent disappeared. Messieurs Howard and DeVrij in Europe have continued to afford valuable assistance to the Superintendent in making analyses and suggestions.

Considerable improvements were effected during the year in the Ootacamund Botanical Gardens. A number of valuable trees and other plants were added; seeds, cuttings, and new varieties of potatoes were gratuitously distributed to private parties, while the amount, Rupees 2,933-9-7, realized by sales of seeds and plants exceeded by one-sixth the sale proceeds of the previous year. In the Burliar Gardens new nurseries were made and various tropical fruit trees were propagated. The propagation of ipecacuanha was vigorously carried on and the experimental West African coffee made satisfactory progress. The Kulhutty Gardens are chiefly used for the propagation of the finer varieties of apple, peach, and other fruit trees, of which the nurseries contain a valuable and healthy stock of young plants. "Stonehouse Park," the property on which the Ootacamund Government Offices are situated, was extensively planted, and considerable improvements were made to the public gardens called "Sim's Park" at Coonoor. The total expenses of the gardens during the year 1875-76 were Rupees 16,110-8-5, of which the Government provided Rupees 13,360. Botanical and other Gardens.

The season generally during the official year was a remarkably dry one, and contrasted very unfavorably with that of the preceding year. The south-west monsoon failed altogether and the north-east monsoon also to a considerable extent. The principal rivers received their freshes very late, and these were, except in the Kistna and Godavery, very scanty. The commencement of cultivation operations was thus retarded, and there was not sufficient water to bring the crops to maturity. The tank cultivation suffered most, but dry cultivation also suffered heavily, and the yield was considerably below the average. There Agricultural season generally.

was also a scarcity of drinking water in some parts. In some districts extensive remissions had to be granted and the collection of revenue had to be suspended. Cattle disease prevailed to a greater or less extent in almost all the districts.

Food Prices. Notwithstanding the adverse season, the prices of food grains were on the whole more favorable to buyers than in the preceding year. The dry season in 1873-74 had raised the prices in the earlier months of 1874-75; but as in the latter year the season turned out extremely propitious and resulted in abundant harvests, there was a decline in the first half of 1875-76 in the case of most districts. The scanty rainfall and the poor outturn of crops brought about another rise in the latter months of the year, but not to any great extent. The average prices for the whole year were thus on the whole lower than in 1874-75.

Markets and Wages. The markets were generally abundantly supplied, and there was nowhere anything like scarcity of food. In a few districts relief works on a small scale were set on foot, but the wages of the laboring classes were generally everywhere in their normal state, and even showed a tendency to rise in some localities. The construction of the South Indian Railway in Chingleput and South Arcot afforded employment to such agricultural laborers as found themselves in want of it, owing to the state of the season. The condition of the laboring classes may, on the whole, be considered to have been good.

Forests. Under Forests the most important measure of the year was the reconstruction of the department into a separate department, and the re-transfer of its control from the Revenue Board and Collectors to the Conservator. It was mentioned in last year's report that there was some hesitation about this, but on the 1st January 1876 the

change was carried out. The professional head of the department, who had recently been a mere advising officer, was again made a controlling officer, and styled as in former years Conservator of Forests. Collectors, who were recently Conservators also, were declared to be no longer directly responsible for the working of forests in their districts. Rules were drawn up modelled on the Bombay system, which, while vesting the administrative power in the Conservator, provided for reports and orders to District Forest officers being sent through the Collectors, who would thus be kept informed of what was going on, and be enabled to watch and interest themselves in the working of the department. The co-operation of these authorities will doubtless tend to secure improved conservancy. The value of timber, &c., felled and sold departmentally was slightly in excess of the return for the previous year, but still considerably below that of 1873-74. The following are the figures for timber, &c., felled:—1873-74 Rupees 14,77,689, 1874-75 Rupees 1,03,292, and 1875-76 Rupees 1,09,630. The figures for timber, &c., sold were 1873-74 Rupees 2,40,401, 1874-75 Rupees 1,67,161, and 1875-76 Rupees 2,06,704. The area of fuel reserves was 134,315 acres against 108,610 according to a special report made for 1874-75. The number of plantations in charge of the department increased from fifty-six in 1874-75 with an area of 5,748 acres planted and 5,846 unplanted to seventy-eight in 1875-76 with area planted 7,952 acres and unplanted 7,431 acres. The increase was due not to extension of operations, but to the transfer of plantations, chiefly casuarina, in South Arcot, and of Eucalyptus and Acacia plantations on the Nilgiris, which were previously managed under Jungle Conservancy. The value of timber, &c., removed under license rose from

Rupees 1,74,121 to Rupees 1,90,838; but the increase is to a great extent nominal, and due again to the inclusion of the Nilgiri sholas transferred from Jungle Conservancy. The financial results cannot be satisfactorily analyzed until a new system of valuation of stock now under consideration is introduced. It is anticipated that the next report will afford materials for a comparison of the cost of working departmentally and under the license and voucher system. Taking the figures as already reported, however, it seems that the value of stock decreased by Rupees 16,067, and adding the excess of expenditure over receipts the net result of the year was a deficit of Rupees 19,791. Excluding the receipts and charges of fuel reserves and plantations, the profit on the working of the year is stated at Rupees 84,148. The charges for establishment under other heads than plantations and fuel reserves were as follows:—Departmental working Rupees 68,622, plantations and fuel reserves Rupees 34,527, license and voucher system Rupees 75,577, miscellaneous Rupees 11,412, total Rupees 1,90,138. The health of the establishments was indifferent, and cholera was very prevalent among the ranks.

Proposed Forest Act.

As the right to timber, &c., on the part of the Government, Zemindars, or other private owners and ryots has never yet been settled in this Presidency, systematic conservancy has always been difficult, and operations have been more or less of a desultory nature since the inauguration of the Forest Department. With a view to the improvement of the present system of forest laws and of forest demarcation the Government recently appointed a committee of gentlemen belonging to the Revenue and Forest services to consider the provisions of a draft Forest Act. The committee have now prepared this draft. They have divided forests into three classes, State, communal,

and private forests. They would appoint officers to inquire into and settle the boundaries of forests and provide for the preservation and management of communal and private forests in the interests of the general public. They propose that, after any tract has been settled as a State forest, rules should be framed with reference to the use of forest roads, felling and removal of timber, collecting minor produce, allowing cattle to graze, and clearing land for cultivation. To prevent private forests from being denuded, the committee would empower Government to close certain portions, if their destruction is injurious to the public, by paying compensation to the owners for any loss that may be sustained by them. The validity of the right of Zemindars, Inamdars, &c., to forest tracts in their possession to be inquired into and settled; and in the absence of satisfactory proof of their exemption at the time of the permanent settlement, those tracts to be assessed at a rate not exceeding 25 per cent. of the value of timber and forest produce taken from them. The committee would also impose a duty on all timber, &c., imported into Madras Presidency from any foreign State. The draft further provides for the preservation of all forests where the exigencies of public health, water-supply, &c., require it. In the concluding part of the Bill, penalties for forest offences, and the processes by which they are to be detected and punished are specified. This Bill if enacted will, it is anticipated, be sufficient for the working of the forests in this Presidency, and will certainly give improved opportunities to Forest officers, ryots, and landed proprietors for understanding their relative position, privileges, and responsibilities.

Railway fuel supplies.

The alleged rapid disforestment of the country and the possibility of the railway fuel supply of the

country falling short has for some time engaged the anxious consideration of the Government, and a thorough investigation was this year instituted. It appears that, except in Bellary, Chingleput, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, there are for present purposes sufficient supplies of natural wood, or supplies which by husbanding and care can be made sufficient. Even in Bellary it is stated that under good management wood could be grown for the Railway Company for 6 Rupees a ton, and in Chingleput there are large private plantations of casuarina which eventually can scarcely find any market other than for Railway fuel. In Tanjore and Trichinopoly also ample supplies can be grown at moderate cost, if permission is granted to use the padugay land which is fitted for the purpose, and if a sacrifice of communal rights of grazing is made to the general good. As for the prevention of disforestment in future, the effectual remedy probably lies in obtaining for Government officers the complete control and regulation of the supply of wood fuel for Railways. It is proposed that arrangements should be made with the Railway Companies, whereby they shall be bound to deal with the Government alone for the supply of all the sections of the line which the Forest Department declares itself able to provide for; and in order to induce the Railway Department to accept this arrangement it is proposed that the seignorage shall be reduced to such a sum as will cover the cost of production including a fair interest on the capital sunk. The present seignorage rates are, it is believed, excessive. Unless something of the kind be done it seems probable that the denudation will proceed rapidly till it reaches such a distance on either side of the Railway lines as will bring the cost of the wood including the cost of the carriage on a par with that of

coal. Beyond these distances however there will always be, if not ample, at least fairly sufficient, supplies of fuel for ordinary consumption. The matter is still under consideration.

Mineral Resources.

An examination of the gold-bearing rocks in a part of the Wynaad District was made in 1874-75 and was noticed in last year's report; this examination is likely to be of permanent utility and interest. No operations however in connection with the subject were undertaken in the year under review.

Summary of Trade Statistics.

The value of imported merchandise, including Government stores, increased during the year under report by 12 per cent., and that of exported merchandise by 6 per cent. Imports of treasure exceeded the exports by nearly 52 lakhs of Rupees. The import trade in metals showed the very large increase of 39 per cent. There was a large increase also in railway stores amounting to 13½ lakhs, the Northern and Southern extensions of the South Indian Railway being in active progress during the year. The import trade in spices showed the very large increase of 140 per cent. in value. Under exports there was a decrease of 10 lakhs in indigo. The exports to France, Italy, and China largely increased. There was a decrease in the exports to the United Kingdom chiefly of Tuticorin cotton, owing to a short crop in the Tinnevelly District. There was a large decrease also in the exports to Ceylon. The imports of food grains rose by 17 and the exports fell by 16 per cent. There was a very large decrease in the exports of food grains to the United Kingdom. The exports to Bengal nearly ceased, the value of the trade in 1875-76 being Rupees 4,236 against Rupees 12,97,694 in 1874-75. This was evidently due to the cessation of the impetus given by the Bengal scarcity of 1873-74 which had continued to operate

during 1874-75. There was a decrease both in the imports and exports of bullion. The decrease in the exports, however, was large, amounting to nearly 54 lakhs of Rupees. The Government exported £120,630, and imported £697,000.

New arrangements under Trade.

During the year under review Act XVI of 1875 was passed, prescribing a new tariff of export and import duties. It came into force in August 1875. The principal changes introduced were the abolition of the export duties on all articles other than rice, paddy, indigo, and lac; and the reduction of the import duties from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent., except in the case of liquors which were increased. The tariff valuation of articles also was revised; those of cotton and twist and cotton piece-goods being reduced, and those of a few others, as for instance metals, being increased. There are no statistics exhibiting the trade between this Presidency and other Presidencies and Foreign States by land. It was suggested by the Secretary of State that arrangements should be made to collect such statistics, but it was considered that this would involve inordinate expense, and that the establishment employed could not easily be supervised. The frontier is nearly 2,000 miles long, and except on the small portion of it appertaining to the French territory it is perfectly free so far as interference by the British authorities is concerned. For a great portion of the frontier, moreover, there is no well defined natural boundary. It was felt too that any attempt to register the trade would be misinterpreted as indicating an intention to revert to the system of transit duties. At the instance of the Bengal Government, however, a pass-station was established at Rumbah on the frontiers of the Ganjam District for the registration of the inter-provincial trade with Orissa, the cost of the establishment to be shared between the two Governments.

Public Works —Assignments and Outlay.

The Imperial assignment for Public Works from funds the proceeds of loans raised by the Government of India amounted to Rupees 6,90,000, of which Rupees 6,10,082 were expended exclusively on works of irrigation. The assignment from ordinary revenue was for Imperial works Rupees 37,59,746, against which an expenditure of Rupees 38,74,866 was incurred; and for Provincial works Rupees 20,62,744, the outlay being Rupees 21,89,016. Detailed still further the ordinary grant for Imperial works appears divided into Rupees 28,67,900 for Irrigation, Rupees 8,00,000 for Military, and Rupees 91,846 for other services, the outlay against the grants being respectively Rupees 30,25,942, Rupees 8,32,744, and Rupees 16,180. Sub-divided in a similar manner the Provincial grant was placed at the credit of Civil Buildings for Rupees 5,28,074, of grant-in-aid for Local Funds Rupees 8,10,000, of Communications Rupees 1,91,194, and of Miscellaneous Public Improvement Rupees 17,359; the outlay booked at the end of the year being under these heads Rupees 5,22,954, Rupees 8,10,000, Rupees 1,73,806, and Rupees 20,442 respectively.

—Establishment.

As regards the establishment, the principal measure of the year was the transfer to the Public Works Department, as a Lower Subordinate Establishment, of the control of the Establishment of Sub-Overseers formerly under the orders of Local Fund Boards. The details connected with their transfer are, however, not yet settled. The Petty Establishment of the Public Works Department, consisting of gomastáhs, maistries, head carpenters, head masons, and head smiths *bonâ fide* employed as Superintendents or directors of work, and not as workmen, was brought into existence in consequence of the resolution come to by the Government of India in 1862, to show

distinct from the charges for work the cost of all establishments employed on general duties whose employment did not cease with the completion of the work on which they were engaged. During the year 1875-76 a sum of Rupees 1,60,000 was provided under this head. Another noticeable change in Establishment was the appointment of an additional Deputy Chief Engineer and Under Secretary to Government in the Buildings and Roads Branch. The distribution of Establishment charges to the several heads, Imperial Roads and Buildings, Imperial Irrigation, and Provincial and Local and Special Funds, was made on the principle which obtained in the previous year. All Public Works Establishments other than those for Conservancy, Special Surveys, Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and Deputy Examiner, Irrigation Branch, which were held to be Irrigation Establishments, were considered to be Provincial. Twenty-five per cent. on Imperial grant or outlay, whichever was greatest, was debited as the Imperial charge for Establishment. Twenty-five per cent. of outlay on works was charged as Establishment against Local Funds, and the balance of the outlay on Establishment was borne by Provincial. The result of this arrangement was an apparently exorbitant charge against the last service.

—Proposed changes.

The subject of the general working of the department under the present régime of District Engineers was again brought under consideration, but few actual changes either in the administrative system or in the establishment itself took place. The want of a complete code of rules for the guidance of members of the department having long been felt, and the code in force in administrations more immediately under the Government of India being in process of revision, it was

thought desirable to take measures for introducing the use of the latter into this Presidency, such emendations as local circumstances required being first made. The duty of revision was assigned to a Committee presided over by a Member of the Executive Council, and consisting of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, the Deputy Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and the Examiner of Public Works Accounts. It was also decided that the system of Public Works Accounts should be assimilated as far as possible to that in force in the provinces under the direct control of the Government of India, and a committee appointed to consider the whole of this subject submitted their report to Government in November 1875.

—Works under Buildings and Roads.

The principal works executed during the year under the Buildings and Roads Branch, that is to say the branch embracing all works other than Irrigation works proper, were those connected with the water-supply of Bellary, additional barrack accommodation at Bellary, the new barracks for the Royal Artillery at St. Thomas' Mount, barrack accommodation and a new recreation-room at Bangalore, an upper story to the fourth block of barracks at Wellington, the Madras Harbour works, the Public Works Department workshops and stores at Madras, the new palace for the Prince of Arcot at Madras, a new library and lecture-room for the Central Museum at Madras, the completion of the Council Hall at Ootacamund, the East Coast Navigable canal, the Hospital bridge at Madras, the reclamations at the head of the Ootacamund lake, and the Paumben channel. The details under these heads will be found in Part II.

—Works under Irrigation.

The season was a favorable one so far as regarded public works carried out by the Irrigation Branch.

The scanty rainfall, while occasioning less damage than usual to tanks and channels, favored the execution of repairs. The extensions and improvements of the important systems of irrigation in the Northern deltas and especially in that of the Godavery river were continued. The total outlay on the Godavery works now approaches twenty-four lakhs of Rupees (£240,000) and the work in progress or estimated for will cost about seventeen lakhs (£170,000) in addition. For the sum therefore of £910,000 this large network of canals and channels, of which 494 miles are navigable, will be so far as present designs extend completed. The total outlay on the Kistna delta system now amounts to Rupees 46,36,000 (£463,600) and work was in progress during the year on estimates aggregating Rupees 7,34,000 (£73,400). Large extensions of the works were contemplated, and the estimates were under consideration. Two hundred and fifty-four miles of navigable canal were open at the close of the year. During the year the results of an investigation into the returns on capital outlay derived from several of the most important systems of irrigation were laid before the Government of India and the Secretary of State. These results were on the whole eminently satisfactory; for, although the expenditure on certain small projects, such as the Streevigoontum anicut, the Pelandorai anicut, and the Madras water-works, had not produced any return worth consideration, the net revenue from the capital outlay on the Godavery, Kistna, and Cauvery delta works respectively appeared to be for a series of years about 21, 15, and 85 per cent. It is desired to extend the system of quasi-commercial accounts showing returns on capital invested, or balancing annual outlay on up-keep against revenue, to other works whether those of entirely native construction or those materially

improved by the British Government. The grouping of such works into systems naturally connected is a necessary preliminary, and this has been taken in hand. Of the irrigation works executed from ordinary revenue, the most noticeable during 1875-76 were the Cumbum tank works and the Madras water-works. The unsatisfactory sanitary condition of Cumbum in the Kurnool District has been attributed to the neglected state of the irrigation channels and land drainage generally under the Cumbum tank. The care of these channels is vested in ryots paid by land endowments, and they have neglected the duties on the performance of which their tenure depends. Vigorous measures are now being taken towards reform. The work of clearing and restoring the water-courses has been taken up by the Revenue authorities in conjunction with officers specially deputed by the Public Works Department. It has already been mentioned that the work at the Madras water-works was confined to what was essential to prevent drainage. Part of the foundation of the Tamarapaukum anicut, which had been damaged by freshes, was restored during the year; and materials were collected for the sluices which it is proposed to construct in the weir of the Red Hills reservoir. The total grant for irrigation works other than the eight large systems executed from loan funds and "Capital ordinary" funds was Rupees 14,61,800 against an average for ten years of Rupees 12,39,083; the total outlay on the same works was Rupees 15,22,742 against an average for ten years of Rupees 11,94,642. For the last three years the amounts placed at disposal for these works has been exceeded.

Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.

The guaranteed company styled the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company continues in an unsatisfactory condition. There was no marked extension of irriga-

tion during the year, and the finances are still embarrassed. The question of utilizing the canal for navigation is under consideration, but no definite arrangements have been made.

Railways. Open mileage.

No addition was made to the open mileage of the Madras Railway, nor are there any extensions in hand; the present open mileage is 858 miles. A second line of rails was sanctioned between Perambore and Ambatur, a distance of 6½ miles, for working the stone traffic for the Madras Harbour works. The proposed ghaut line up to the Nilgiris was not viewed favorably by the Government of India, or approved by the Secretary of State. The Directors on their part consider that it would be useless to attempt to raise capital for it without a guarantee. On the South Indian Railway the new metre-gauge line from Trichinopoly to Madura, a distance of 97 miles, was opened for public traffic on the 1st September 1875; and from Madura to Tuticorin and Tinnevelly, a distance of 117 miles, on the 1st January 1876, making the total length open at the end of the official year 400 miles. The cost of these newly-opened sections will not, it is anticipated, amount to more than Rupees 50,000 per mile when completed.

Progress of works from Madras to Tanjore.

The northern extension of the South Indian Railway made good progress during the year, though it was not possible to open any portion of it for public traffic. The large bridges on which the completion of the line depends were being carefully constructed with special reference to the experience gained from the disastrous effects of floods on the Madras Railway. It was expected that the line would be opened throughout, with the exception of 46 miles between Cuddalore and Mayaveram, on the 1st January 1877. The site for the terminal station at Madras is not yet fixed. The

proposal to connect the Arconum-Conjeveram Branch with Chingleput, thus adding a link to the narrow gauge system, as also that relating to the Presidency branch, were under consideration during the year.

Conversion of gauge.

The section of the South Indian Railway between Negapatam and Trichinopoly was reduced from the 5' 6" gauge to the metre gauge during the months of June and July 1875. The conversion of the Trichinopoly-Erode section is still under discussion. A portion of the broad gauge locomotive and rolling stock was sold to the Government of India for use on the Punjab Northern State Railway, and the remainder was allowed to fall somewhat into disrepair in consequence of the anticipated conversion of the line throughout to metre gauge.

Repair of flood damages.

No damages occasioned by floods are recorded during the year. The repairs to the works injured in October 1874 were carried out satisfactorily, and traffic was resumed over the whole of the bridges on the 26th May 1875. The Paupugnèe, Chittravatty, and Pennair restorations, though perhaps stronger than the original works, can only be looked upon as temporary; and borings are being made for determining the most suitable design to adopt in such new structures as are considered necessary to place the safety of the line beyond doubt in future seasons of extraordinary floods. The new bridge over the Cheyaur made fair progress during the year.

Accidents.

No serious accident occurred during the year on either railway, though there were two narrow escapes from runaway vehicles on the Madras Railway which might have caused disastrous collisions. Catch-sidings have been added at some of the stations with a view to prevent similar danger in future. On the metre gauge lines there were several cases of trains

uncoupling while in motion, and in one instance a collision occurred from this cause. The defects in the centre-coupling arrangements are being gradually remedied.

Rates and Fares.

On the Madras Railway no alteration was made in passenger fares, but the cotton rates underwent revision, and several special rates for goods were also introduced. On the South Indian Railway the first and second class passenger fares were reduced experimentally from 12 and 5 pies per mile to 8 and 3 pies respectively. The simplification of the goods rates adopted by this line continues to give satisfaction. The passenger traffic, especially on the Madras Railway, was considerably affected by the prevalence of cholera, and the receipts suffered accordingly. The numbers attending the regular festivals show a large decrease, partly perhaps on account of the public warnings which Collectors have found it necessary to give advertising intending pilgrims of the danger they incur.

Financial transactions.

The net profits of the Madras Railway for the official year were Rupees 19,04,700, giving a dividend at the rate of 1·79 per cent. on capital expenditure. The guaranteed interest from the commencement of operations up to 31st December 1875 amounted to £7,137,517; and the net profits for the same period came to £3,114,710; leaving a balance of £4,022,807 to be met from the revenues of the country, in addition to the expenditure on land and control. The profits have averaged 2·1 per cent. per annum, including the time occupied in construction. The line has cost £11,364 per mile. The policy of the Madras Railway in regard to capital expenditure has undergone considerable change during the last few years, owing to the new contract deferring the right of purchase by the State until 1st April 1907. Formerly the

Directors considered it advantageous to create new capital bearing guaranteed interest; but now that a longer certain tenure has been granted to the Company, they are desirous of putting the line in thorough order at the cost of Revenue, and after this has been effected, of trusting to an improvement of traffic, and reduced working charges, to secure a surplus over the guaranteed interest. The greater the efforts made to exceed the guarantee, and the sooner this expectation is realized, the better for all interests concerned. On the South Indian the net profits of the official year were Rupees 7,27,829, giving a dividend at the rate of 2·0 per cent. on the total capital expended. The guaranteed interest from the commencement of operations up to 31st December 1875 amounted to £1,448,013; and the net profits for the same period came to a total of £432,762, leaving a balance against the State of £1,015,251. The profits have thus averaged 1·45 per cent. per annum, including the time occupied in construction. When the narrow gauge extensions have been completed the earnings required to pay the guaranteed interest will be according to the estimate Rupees 130 per mile per week.

Railway Commission.

The Commission which assembled during 1875 to inquire into the want of development in the traffic of the Madras Railway made numerous recommendations which have since met with the approval of the Government of India and of the Board of Directors. Among other proposals were branch lines to Vellore, Palghaut, and Calicut; and, should investigations regarding the amount of traffic to be expected prove favorable, to Arcot and Salem also. A survey of the line which would be taken by the Vellore branch has been made by the district authorities, who are anxious that the work should be undertaken by the Local Fund Boards. No action has yet been taken by the

Railway Company regarding any of the proposed branches. The various recommendations regarding traffic arrangements are being carried out; these have for their objects the reduction of rates, simplification of the goods classification, greater publicity, increased comfort of native passengers, and other matters, and will tend to popularise the railway with all classes.

Intercommunication in trains.

In 1874, Mr. G. K. Winter, the Madras Railway Company's Telegraph Engineer, devised an improved method of intercommunication in trains, the invention consisting chiefly in the use of the safety or side chains as a means of communication, so that the ordinary coupling up of a train serves to complete electrical communication throughout. During the past year this system was perfected; and the tests made show a high degree of insulation even in wet weather, when a certain amount of cross leakage from one hook to the other must occur. The system was fitted to the trains which conveyed H.R.H. the Prince of Wales from Tuticorin to Madras when he visited this Presidency in 1876 and worked satisfactorily in every way. It cannot however be brought into general use on the Madras Railway unless made applicable to all lines which interchange rolling-stock with it.

SECTION V.

REVENUE, FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE.

Gross revenue and expenditure.

The total gross revenue of the year, including all funds except Municipal, was Rupees 10,47,46,700. This shows a decrease of Rupees 51,18,293 as compared with the actuals of the year 1874-75. Under the different items constituting the revenue, there were increases over estimate amounting altogether to Rupees 30,88,945, and decreases under estimate amount-

ing altogether to Rupees 3,10,644; there was thus a net increase over estimate of Rupees 27,78,301. The total gross expenditure was Rupees 8,23,82,489, showing an increase of Rupees 23,26,701 over the actuals of 1874-75. Under the different items constituting the expenditure, there were increases over estimate amounting to Rupees 37,54,052, and decreases under estimate amounting to Rupees 16,75,095. There was consequently a net increase over estimate under expenditure of Rupees 20,78,957. Omitting Provincial Services and Local and Special Funds out of account, the total Imperial Revenue stood at Rupees 8,40,51,721. Under the different items constituting this total, there were increases over estimate amounting to Rupees 15,57,647 and decreases under estimate amounting to Rupees 2,98,976, giving a net increase of Rupees 12,58,671. The total Imperial expenditure in the same way stood at Rupees 6,07,12,538; under the different items constituting this total, there were increases over estimate amounting to Rupees 12,28,122, and decreases under estimate amounting to Rupees 16,75,095, giving a net decrease of Rupees 4,46,983. If from the Imperial total be further deducted the receipts and charges of the Military, Public Works, and Telegraph Departments, the total revenue was Rupees 8,17,11,645; under the different items constituting this total, there were increases over the estimate amounting to Rupees 14,99,099, and decreases under the estimate amounting to Rupees 1,85,454, giving a net increase over the estimate of Rupees 13,13,645. The total expenditure under this calculation was Rupees 2,77,06,181; under the different items making up this amount, there were increases over estimate amounting to Rupees 9,69,456, and decreases under estimate of Rupees 5,33,946, giving a net increase over estimate of Rupees 4,35,510.

Effects of season, &c., on finance.

The finance of the Presidency was affected to some extent by the season, the weather being adverse to agriculture, though propitious for the manufacture of salt. The Customs revenue was to a large extent affected by the Indian Tariff Act XVI of 1875, to the operation of which may be ascribed the realization of almost the highest revenue on record under imports, namely 17¾ lakhs, and the lowest revenue under exports, namely 9¾ lakhs. The average of exports of the preceding five years was 12 lakhs. The item of Loss by Exchange affected expenditure to a serious extent. The average rate of exchange which stood at 1*s.* 10½*d.* in 1873-74 and at 1*s.* 10¼*d.* in 1874-75 fell in the course of 1875-76 to 1*s.* 9⅝*d.*, or 2½ farthings less than that of the year immediately preceding.

Effects of taxation generally.

In considering the effects of taxation generally on the people during the year, the complexity of the machinery of State demand, and the numerous changes which have taken place in the law during the last fifteen years, especially as regards direct taxation, must be borne in mind. The direct taxes to which an agriculturalist in this Presidency is now liable are very numerous. He is liable to pay a land-tax, a water-tax, a Local Fund land-cess, an irrigation-cess, a village service-cess, a toll upon carts and animals passing along roads, a municipal tax in the shape of a toll for carrying produce into the towns for disposal, a duty on the export of produce by sea to other countries, a stamp duty on the sale or mortgage of land, an additional duty in the way of registration fee when the land is sold or mortgaged, a stamp duty when complaint is made to the Collector regarding any dispute about irrigation or the like, and numerous petty demands, public and private, such as the payment of cost of materials used in the demarcation of land or batta and other payments to peons, overseers, classifiers, boundary

officers, police constables, &c. It is true that all these taxes and imposts added together amount to no more than the old land assessment, but the multiplicity of present taxation cannot but be held to be an unwelcome substitute for the simplicity of the old taxation. Under these circumstances it is satisfactory to be able to note that the public remained tranquil under taxation, and that the general condition of the people showed an increasing prosperity. The rise in prices of late years has indirectly tended to alleviate the burdens laid on the land whether for local or imperial purposes, while the concurrent improvement in wages has prevented the increase in prices from telling hardly on the lower classes. This is perhaps not true everywhere of farm laborers, the old prædial slaves; for wages are in this case often paid in grain, and continue therefore almost stationary. It is certain however that the laboring classes as a whole have fully shared in the general improvement which is everywhere visible, and that the construction of large public works, increasing trade, and improved facilities for emigration have made their advance even more rapid in many places than that of other classes of the community. The total incidence of direct and indirect imperial taxation in 1875-76 was Rupees 2-5-6 per head of the population. The incidence of land-tax was Rupees 1-7-3 per head. The land-tax is the most ancient and stable form of taxation, and is always paid without complaint. Even when at the commencement of British rule the assessment was so heavy that land had no saleable value, and ryots were compelled in many cases to cultivate land which inequalities of assessment and other causes made a source of serious loss, no one questioned the justice of the tax; and now that rising prices and assiduous efforts to rectify inequalities and give cultivators perfect freedom as to crops and land have

reduced the burden, it is regarded without dissatisfaction. When the tax is separated into a land-tax which does not vary and a water-rate which varies at the will of Government, or when a new settlement raises the assessment through wide tracts, property is disturbed and complaints are heard, but these are partial and temporary. The incidence of the excise on spirits, &c., in 1875-76 was Rupees 0-3-2 per head; the revenue from this source continues to be levied without causing any dissatisfaction. Sea Customs gave an incidence of Rupees 0-1-5, land customs an incidence of Rupees 0-0-2, and salt an incidence of Rupees 0-6-11. Stamps gave an incidence of Rupees 0-2-7; this branch of taxation is somewhat vexatious on account of the complexity of the schedules, but the tax itself, it will be seen, imposes but a small burden on the masses. Taxation in rural circles under the Local Funds Act showed as already mentioned an incidence of Rupees 0-2-1 per head of the circle population. The people regard this tax as an enhancement of the tax they pay for their land; compared with the important benefits however secured under the Act the taxation cannot be regarded as heavy. Municipal taxation including tolls showed a total incidence of Rupees 0-10-9 per head of Municipal population. Excluding tolls the amount of incidence was Rupees 0-6-2. This branch of taxation was distasteful when first inaugurated, but the dislike to it is, it is believed, diminishing, as the people learn to appreciate the benefits of town conservancy, town education, &c. It has sometimes been asserted that locally raised funds have been diverted from their original purpose as a direct consequence of the system of Provincial assignments known as the "decentralization scheme." This however is not the case, and the purposes to which those funds are now applied are purposes which have for a long time been recognized

by this Government as a fair object for local taxation. In point of date the transfer to Local and Municipal Funds of the maintenance of roads, of dispensaries and similar charitable institutions, of sanitary expenditure including vaccination, and of elementary education, followed the introduction of the Provincial assignments; but the legislative measure which legalised the transfer was under consideration and discussion long before the change of system. The insufficiency of the provision made from Imperial Funds for these purposes had long before impressed on the Government the absolute necessity of providing by local taxation for these purposes, and in addition to the District Road Cess Act of 1866, the Madras Education Act of 1863 and the Towns' Improvement Act of 1865 were the pioneers of the system which was more completely carried out by the Local Funds and Municipal Acts of 1871.

Imperial Services administered by the Board of Revenue, gross results.

The receipts from all sources of Imperial Revenue under the control of the Board of Revenue amounted according to the Board's figures as ascertained at the end of the year to Rupees 7,33,54,313, or Rupees 4,81,623 less than in the previous year. Of this decrease about 9¼ lakhs occurred in Land Revenue and about 1½ lakhs in Sea Customs. The charges of the same nature amounted to Rupees 69,55,961, or a little over 3½ lakhs more than in 1874-75. A large portion of this was under salt owing to unusually extensive manufacture. The balance was Rupees 6,65,98,352, or 2 lakhs less than in 1874-75, and the percentage of charges to receipts was 9·5, or only ·6 higher. The items under the control of the Board of Revenue are as follows:—(1) Land Revenue, the charges for which include Settlement Office and Revenue Survey; (2) Excise on Spirits and Drugs;

(3) Assessed Taxes under the two heads of Income-tax and License-tax now obsolete; (4) Land Customs; (5) Sea Customs; (6) Salt; (7) Stamps; and (8) Administration, in which there are charges only. In the detailed information which follows regarding the different heads of Imperial Services the figures are those of the Board of Revenue.

Land Revenue.

Excluding South Canara and Malabar where the demand is assessed on holdings of which the areas are unknown, the area of so-called Government land cultivated was, as above mentioned, for unirrigated land 13,451,684 acres, and for irrigated land 3,062,283 acres, giving a total of 16,513,967 acres. The assessment on this was for unirrigated land Rs. 1,47,24,870, and for irrigated land Rupees 1,63,88,707, giving a total of Rupees 3,11,13,577. The assessment in South Canara and Malabar was Rupees 30,73,390, so that the total sum levied on so-called Government land was Rupees 3,41,86,967. The collections of Land Revenue were returned by the Board of Revenue as amounting to Rupees 4,53,96,574, showing a decrease of Rupees 9,24,053 as compared with the previous year. The administrative measures of the year in connection with Land Revenue have already been mentioned.

Abkari Revenue.

The Abkári Revenue showed an increase of about 3 lakhs of Rupees. The last triennial sale of farms realized high rents. During the year under review the taxation of the country-brewed beer was considered. It is brewed only on the Nilgiri Hills and in the town of Bellary, and is a very noxious liquid, containing scarcely any malt and hops, being made almost entirely out of sugar, and having sometimes as much as 8 per cent. alcoholic strength. The liquor has been described by competent chemists to be a mere spirit

wash. It was resolved to prohibit brewing in the plains; to afford no further facility for the sale of the beer and to raise the duty from 1 to 4 Annas. The beer is in future to be brewed from malt and hops only, and the alcoholic strength is not to exceed 8 per cent.

Several improvements were introduced during the year into the Abkári Administration. The system of putting up to public auction the Abkári Farms which was in force in most districts was found to be objectionable in many respects. The competition at auction generally secured the maximum revenue, but the auction was often marred by collusion, and still oftener led to reckless bidding. In either case the Government revenue was imperilled. The system made it also the interest of the farmer to push consumption, and as his payment to Government remained the same, no matter how much he sold, he had every inducement to reduce the price with a view to secure large sales. The provision as to a minimum selling price was supposed to check this tendency, but, as the strength of liquor was not prescribed, it was to a great extent inoperative. The Government was also kept in ignorance as to the extent of the consumption, and was consequently unable to regulate the tax so as to obtain the maximum revenue from the minimum consumption. Having regard to these disadvantages it was resolved to substitute the excise form of management for the farming system wherever it was found feasible, and accordingly, the system was introduced into the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, the Nilgiris, and the Bellary Cantonment, in addition to continuing it in other districts. The system is thus in force now in nearly half the Presidency. The toddy revenue also, which was formerly granted along with the arrack farms, was this year entirely separated. The reasons

Change of Abkari System.

for the change were that the consumption of toddy, which is more suitable to the tastes of the people, was unduly repressed, because the renter's profits on arrack were greater, and that the revenue on the whole was likely to increase if the consumption of toddy was allowed to develop itself. The toddy administration however is more difficult to control, and it is feared that the sale of liquor in an unwholesome condition and other malpractices frequently take place. Under the excise system obtaining experimentally previously to Fasli 1285, the amount guaranteed by the contractors was fixed with reference to the average of the previous year's realizations, but in Fasli 1285, the system was abandoned, and it is now subject of tender. Considerable improvements in the farming system also have been introduced wherever it has been practicable in consequence of the experience acquired under the excise experiment. One of the most important is the reduction of the number of places at which distillation is carried on. Formerly nearly every shopkeeper distilled the liquor he sold, and it was therefore impossible to prevent malpractices. If the excise system were at once introduced in tracts where this had been the case, it would be almost impossible to prevent illicit distillation, and there might be serious loss of revenue. Accordingly a condition has been introduced into many of the Abkári farms that distillation shall be restricted to one or two places in a taluq, and it is intended by thus concentrating the manufacture to prepare the way for the fuller extension of excise. In cases where this restriction is enforced, and under excise leases sub-renting is also prohibited. Stipulations have been made in the new leases, both under the excise system and in farms, for the keeping of accounts which are to be open to inspection and examination by officers of Government; for the provi-

sion of sufficient numbers of hydrometers to be available for testing the strength of liquors so as to check dilution; for liquor being sold at prescribed strengths; for the regulation of measures; and for the inspection of premises. Maximum prices have been prescribed in addition to the minimum prices required by law; the object being to prevent the renters from excessive enhancement of prices in towns and on special occasions.

Proposed Abkari Act.

In consequence of the numerous recent alterations in the system of Abkári administration a Bill was proposed for amending the Abkári law, and is now under consideration in the Legislative Department. The principal points on which legislation has been considered necessary are the prohibition of possession of stills or implements for distillation without license; the extension of the power of the Police to search premises for unlicensed stills and to search licensed premises for the purposes of the Act; the grant of fines as rewards to informers; the reservation of right to prohibit sub-renting, and the definite assignment to sub-renters of power to proceed under Act VIII of 1865.

Customs.

Sea Customs gave a revenue of Rupees 17,84,205 under imports against Rupees 16,80,788 in 1874-75, and of Rupees 9,75,128 under exports against Rupees 12,25,272 in 1874-75. The Customs Revenue fell off owing to the abolition of many export duties under the Indian Tariff Act already mentioned. The receipts under Land Customs amounted in 1875-76 to Rupees 2,85,762, or Rupees 23,514 in excess of the previous year, owing to the increased exportation of rice at Karikal and to large importations by shipping having been brought thence into the British territories.

Salt Revenue. The entire revenue realized from Salt was Rupees 1,35,37,890, or Rupees 2,22,204 in excess of that of the previous year. The Salt Revenue was increased by the enhancement of its price in certain districts, and by the fact that its manufacture and sale were greatly facilitated by the absence of rains, the extension of the South Indian Railway, and the suppression of the use of earth-salt.

Salt Manufacture. The stock of salt at the beginning of the year was low, but was soon increased, the season being unusually favorable for the manufacture. 9,737,182 Indian maunds of salt were manufactured against 5,133,623 in 1874-75. This occasioned a large excess of expenditure under the head of salt charges in almost all the districts.

Salt Revenue Act XI of 1875. The Government selling price for salt throughout the Presidency has been fixed for some years at Rupees 2 per maund, but as the charges on account of purchase, carriage, &c., of salt to the Western Coast are greater than the cost of manufacture in other parts of the Presidency, the incidence of duty has been found to be unequal. To remedy this state of things, Act XI of 1875 was passed, which authorizes the Local Government to fix from time to time the selling price of salt at such a rate in the several districts as shall suffice to cover the duty, which is assumed to be Rupees 1-13-0, and all other charges incurred for manufacture, transport, sale, wastage, &c. By a notification issued under the enactment, the price in South Canara and Malabar for imported salt was fixed for 1875-76 at Rupees 2-5-0, and for home-made salt at Rupees 2-2-0. In the other districts, excepting two stations in Ganjam, the rate of Rupees 2 per maund was continued, the charges of Government being represented with tolerable exactness, so far as is known,

by 3 Annas. For the stations of Ganjam and Itchapur, in the Ganjam District, the price was fixed at Rupees 2-2-4 and Rupees 2-3-0 respectively under Act X of 1874. The differential rates for these stations are not levied on account of difference in the cost of making salt, but in order to modify the disadvantage to Bengal salt, which is sold at Rupees 3-4-0, when brought directly into competition with Madras salt. This has been rendered especially necessary by the abolition of the inland customs line on the Bengal frontier.

Mode of selling salt.

The question of devising means for obviating the difficulties arising from the sale of salt by weight at the Government stores and by measurement by the retail traders received attention. As regards manufactured salt it was found that very little could be done, there being obvious objections on the one hand to the sale of salt by measurement at the Government stores, and equal objections on the other hand to any interference with free trade. The spontaneous swamp salt however requires different treatment as it is exceptionally heavy, weighing more bulk for bulk than the manufactured salt by as much as 73 per cent. It has been very generally the practice to destroy the swamp salt, but this cannot be effectually done, and inducements exist for frauds on the part of the officials concerned. Traders cannot be expected to purchase swamp salt at the rate of Rupees 2 a maund, for, according to local usage, they will have to retail it by measure and the transaction would be unprofitable to them. It would also be an extreme measure to force it into the market by stopping the supply of the manufactured article. The Government have, therefore, authorized the Board of Revenue to order spontaneous salt to be collected and sold either on the spot

or at the nearest depôt at such reduced rate as shall secure to dealers the same profit which they would derive from transactions in manufactured salt.

Earth-salt.

In connection with the measures adopted for the suppression of manufacture of earth-salt, negotiations were entered into with His Highness the Nizam's Government with a view to prohibiting the transport of salt from Hyderabad to British territory. Some objections were raised with reference to the clause of the treaty which provides for the free transport of all articles from one territory to the other; but, on considering the real object of the request and the small extent to which earth-salt is made in the Hyderabad province, the Nizam's Government waived their objections. There is some earth-salt made in the Zemindari of the Nabob of Banganapully in the Kurnool District. The Nabob first expressed his willingness to suppress the manufacture without any compensation, but in view of the hardship it would entail on the manufacturers he subsequently requested permission to continue it under the same conditions as in the Government villages, and this has accordingly been allowed.

Abolition of Government monopoly.

An important question discussed during the year was the abolition of the Government salt monopoly and the substitution of a system of excise similar to that in force in Bombay and Bengal. The question has been frequently discussed since the beginning of the century, but no satisfactory solution has as yet been arrived at. In 1871 an Act was passed containing provisions for the administration of the salt revenues by an excise duty, but it was placed in abeyance as this Government on further consideration thought it undesirable to make any change in the present system. The Government of India, however,

who are in favor of the change, pressed the subject again during the year under report, and as this Government were unable to alter their views a commission was appointed specially to investigate the subject and to report. At this stage it is unnecessary to consider the arguments for and against the proposed change, and it is hoped that the report of the Salt Commission, which is shortly expected, will finally set at rest this much-vexed question. Independently of the general question of the introduction of the excise throughout the Presidency, its suitability to the districts of Malabar and South Canara was specially considered. The circumstances of these districts differ materially from those of the East Coast Districts. There is no salt manufactured on behalf of Government in Malabar, and only a small quantity in Canara, and the isolated position of the districts and their distance preclude the possibility of their deriving their supply to any large extent from the East Coast. The supply has, therefore, to be procured from Goa or Bombay, and this is now being done by Government. Importation by private traders on payment of customs duty is permissible by law, but so long as Government sold their salt at Rupees 2 per maund thereby realizing a duty of considerably below Rupees 1-13-0 private trade which had to pay the full duty could not exist. Now however that the Government selling price has been raised, a private trade in salt has begun to spring up, especially in Goa salt. This question also has been referred to the Salt Commission.

Fish-curing industry.

It came recently to the notice of the Government that the present heavy salt duty was repressive of the fish-curing industry, and that the use of insufficiently cured fish was injurious to the health of the public. There are indications of the germs of a prosperous

trade in this commodity, and it was suggested that its development might be promoted by relief from the salt-tax. It was decided, as an experiment, to select certain places in each salt district for the construction of yards for fish-curing, those who carried on their operations within the yards being allowed the quantity of salt that might be required at cost price or thereabouts. The annual cost of the experiment is estimated at about Rupees 10,000. On its success or failure will depend its further extension. In connection with the encouragement of the indigenous fish-curing industry, the imposition of an import duty on foreign salted fish was proposed, but the proposal has been held in abeyance until the results of the experiment just mentioned are satisfactorily ascertained.

Other salt questions.

Various other questions were discussed during the year in connection with salt administration. The chief of these were proposals for remunerating the salt officials adequately for their duties and for securing the services of competent and trustworthy men and the question of consolidating the salt regulations. These matters have, however, been held in abeyance pending the report of the Salt Commission.

Stamps.

The revenue under Stamps amounted to Rupees 50,19,708, being nearly equal to that of the previous year. Non-judicial stamps of English manufacture were brought into use during the year; local stamping was thereby considerably reduced, and before long will be altogether superseded.

Imperial Finance other than Civil.

Under the head of Military, Public Works, and Telegraph Finance there is nothing particular to record.

The actual revenue and expenditure under Provincial Services amounted to Rupees 93,54,867 and Rupees 94,60,298 as summarised below. Provincial Services being merely a technical head of account there are no administrative details which call for notice. Provincial Services.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial allotment	83,55,701	...
Jails	2,56,524	10,57,532
Registration	3,80,530	2,66,563
Police	37,680	35,79,908
Education	28,698	8,75,308
Medical	31,351	5,56,567
Printing	26,723	2,46,357
Marine	25,141	...
Miscellaneous Fees and Fines	62,447	...
Sundry Receipts	51,753	...
Contributions	18,650	12,22,062
Refunds	...	4,601
Minor Establishments	...	2,30,831
Office Rent and Rates	...	85,032
Miscellaneous	...	2,31,848
Public Works	79,669	11,03,689
Total ...	93,54,867	94,60,298

The aggregate income of Local Funds under Act IV of 1871 amounted to Rupees 61,49,660, of which Rupees 15,91,903 was a State contribution and Rupees 37,69,645 were derived from rates and taxes imposed under the above Act. The remainder was made up of school fees, contributions from Municipalities, receipts of endowed institutions and other small items. The charges amounted to Rupees 61,62,788; of which Rupees 47,22,040 were assigned for Public Works, Rupees 4,22,589 for Education, Rupees 7,98,653 for Sanitation and Medical purposes, and the remainder for miscellaneous purposes. The administration of Local Fund Circles has already been referred to. Local Funds.

The revenue from the various Special Funds of this Presidency amounted to Rupees 53,91,789 and the expenditure to Rupees 61,77,098. A balance of Rupees 17,86,385 was left under these funds at Special Funds.

the close of the year. Nothing of note occurred in connection with the administration of the funds.

Audit and Account.

The accounts of the Sim's Park, Lawrence Asylum, Cinchona Plantations, and the Botanical and other Gardens on the Nilgiris were during the year under notice placed under the out-door audit of the Account Department. The question of the expediency of transferring the audit of the Forest Conservancy and working charges from the Board of Revenue to the Accountant-General came also under consideration, but was not finally disposed of. The expenditure on account of the Sydapet Farm, the Botanical Gardens, and the Godavery Navigation Works was transferred from the Imperial to the Provincial Services, and that of Light-houses from Provincial to Imperial.

Paper Currency.

There was a considerable increase in the circulation of notes as compared with the circulation in 1874-75, but in the latter case the circulation was checked during ten months of the year by an unusual depression of trade. The highest circulation in the year under notice was Rupees 1,96,29,835 in March 1876 and the lowest Rupees 1,46,25,200 in November 1875. The average circulation during the year was Rupees 1,64,69,077 against Rupees 1,01,44,220 in 1874-75. An increased number of other circle notes find their way each year to the Head Office at Madras. The amount of such notes was Rupees 83,36,975 in 1875-76, being Rupees 4,57,385 more than the corresponding amount in the previous year, and more than five times the amount in the year 1867-68. The transactions under the head of Receipt and Issue of their own notes by the three circles of the Presidency showed an increase in every case except in that of receipts at the Madras Office. The coin reserve at the beginning of the year stood at Rupees 63,10,666

and on the last day of the year at Rupees 1,07,75,239. The Government securities held by the three circles amounted in the aggregate to Rupees 70,28,580 on 31st March 1876. After meeting all expenses the profit to Government from Madras Currency Notes was Rupees 2,68,032 or Rupees 51,067 more than last year.

Money Order Department.

The transactions of the Money Order Department do not present any wide contrast with those of 1874-75. In the case of the value of orders paid there was a slight falling off, owing to the decrease in the value of orders drawn by the local treasuries and by the Bengal and Mysore Circles. The profits from this department amounted to Rupees 5,637 against Rupees 4,241 in 1874-75. It is satisfactory to note that the average value of orders, both issued and paid, has been decreasing for some time; the inference is that the primary object for which the Money Order system was introduced, namely, the safe transmission of small sums of money, is being slowly but surely attained.

SECTION VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Births and Deaths.

Although quinquennial censuses have been taken in this Presidency for the last quarter of a century it has not been found possible to deduce from their results the annual increment of population; it is still necessary therefore to take the figures of the Imperial Census of 1871 as the bases of birth-rate and mortality. The returns of births and deaths in 1875 were received from a population thus estimated of 30,278,903. 638,771 births were registered in 1875 or 21 per 1,000, and 641,260 deaths giving the same per mille rate. As to the

birth registration it is believed that a normal birth-rate in India, in the absence of causes affecting public health to a marked extent, is not less than 30 per mille of the population; births are more easily concealed than deaths, and it is probable that this theoretic birth-rate is the true one in spite of the above return. The death-rate given above is 4 per mille higher than that of 1874. Cholera this year accounted for 94,657 deaths, and may have influenced the death-rate appreciably, but it may be hoped that improved registration is partly the cause of the increase. Town populations in India are believed to experience an average annual mortality of from 20 to 25 per mille. The mortality from small-pox was low, showing only 24,787 cases. 252,131 deaths were attributed to fevers.

Local Fund Sanitation.

The total income of the 34 Local Fund Circles from land cess, the main source of their revenue, was Rupees 35,79,400 in 1875-76. Of this one-third was available for objects other than communications, and 23·1 per cent. of this third appeared in the sanctioned estimates of the circles as sanitary expenditure. Sanitation is on the increase in non-municipal towns and villages, but the same progress cannot be expected as in the larger and more highly organized centres of population.

Municipal Sanitation.

The population of the 48 municipal towns was 1,607,747 according to the census of 1871; compared with this the registered birth-rate of 1875-76 was 28·31 per mille, and the registered mortality 32·84 per mille. The total income from all sources was Rupees 16,30,182, of which 18·6 per cent. was expended upon conservancy, new works and repairs not being included. Thirteen towns expended on conservancy more than 30 per cent. of income, and

had a mean death-rate of 27·7 per 1,000; while 13 others, whose expenditure was below 20 per cent., registered a mean mortality of 33·8. These figures are probably significant.

Sanitary state of Jails.

The average strength of prisoners for 1875 in the European Prison at Ootacamund, in the 6 Central Jails, and in the 26 District Jails, was according to the monthly medical returns 9,849. Admissions into hospital were 752·6, daily sick 29·4, and deaths 38·7 per 1,000 of average strength. The mean mortality of the years 1861 to 1866 was 107·0; of 1867, 53·9; of 1868, 33·8; and of the years 1869 to 1874, 27·2. The death-rate of 1875 therefore was above the average. Cholera caused 95 out of 381 deaths. The mortality in Central Jails was 35·13, and in other jails 45·59 per 1,000.

Emigration.

Emigration to the British colonies specified in Act VII of 1871 showed during 1875-76 a continued diminution; and emigration promoted by the Governments of French colonies was less than in the previous year by 61 per cent. Emigration to Ceylon for the purpose of coffee cultivation continued to be brisk. It is in contemplation to establish an agency under the Act for the Natal Colony. During the year a proposal was made to furnish British Consuls in British and foreign colonies with interpreters having a knowledge of Indian languages, with a view to assisting the Consuls in their dealings with emigrants; the matter is under consideration.

Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

At the beginning of the official year there were 122 dispensaries in operation and during the year 12 others were opened. The number of new hospitals would have been larger but for the paucity of medical men, caused chiefly by the numerous and unexpected demands received of late years for Medical Subordinates for new dispensaries, and by the limited number educated

at the Medical College. The great prevalence of cholera also withdrew a considerable number of Hospital Assistants from ordinary duties. Judging from the increasing demands for new dispensaries and the inspection reports of administrative officers these institutions appear to be satisfactorily conducted, and to be rising in public favor. Another proof of the efficient working of these hospitals is found in the annual increase in the numbers of sick who apply for relief. In 1875-76 the total treated was 705,907, or 101,872 in excess of the returns for the previous year. Of this increase 1,906 were in-patients and 99,966 out-patients. The daily average of sick in hospital was 1,884, and the death-rate amongst these was in the ratio of 8·63 per cent. of the total in-patients treated. Of out-patients the daily average was 5,724, and the percentage of deaths to total treated ·53.

Treatment of Leprosy.

Experiments were made during the year on the treatment of leprosy with gurjun-oil, with results of an encouraging nature. The experiments appear to show that, if gurjun-oil is not a specific, its use is associated with valuable hygienic measures, and that it constitutes a more satisfactory mode of treatment than any hitherto known to the medical profession. Its thorough efficacy however can only be established by more prolonged experiment in selected cases, and further trials have been ordered.

Lunatic Asylums.

The working of the three Lunatic Asylums was satisfactory, showing as compared with 1874-75 an increase of 6·68 in the percentage of recoveries to admissions and a decrease of 3·23 in the percentage of deaths to average strength. One note-worthy point in the history of these institutions is the gradual increase of strength, the number of patients under treatment having increased from 136 in 1865

to 509 in 1875-76. This increase has been partly due to the more numerous admissions, but is chiefly owing to the accumulation of chronic cases. During the past year the admissions amounted to 177 or 7 more than in 1874-75; of these admissions only 18·07 per cent. were females, a result different, it is believed, from that which obtains in European Asylums, and probably due to the social customs which prevent Eastern women of certain castes from being sent to public hospitals. Of the admissions the great majority were persons of from 20 to 40 years of age, that being the period of life at which there is the greatest proclivity to insanity, and the greatest exposure to causes likely to induce its development. The recoveries were in the ratio of 51·97 to the admissions, the most favorable result obtained during the past eleven years. The mortality was at the rate of 7·66 per cent. of total treated and 11·27 per cent. of average strength, and therefore considerably less than in 1874-75. Only 35 per cent. of the total Asylum population were admitted into hospital for bodily ailments, and of these admissions 64·44 per cent. were discharged cured, and 21·66 per cent. died. Taking credit for all recoveries the net cost of the three Asylums in 1875-76 was Rupees 71,148-6-0, while in 1874-75, with a smaller number of patients, the expenditure amounted to Rupees 73,009-13-11. The pecuniary results of lunatic labor were very trifling. The satisfactory working of the Asylums may be concluded from the fact that the ratio of recoveries was higher than that which obtains in most English Asylums, and that the death-rate is now nearly on a par with the rates there prevalent. In some respects indeed the comparison of the results in Madras Asylums with those in European institutions is hardly a fair one, as in Great Britain insanes are usually transferred to Asylums at an early stage

of their disease, and with the physical powers of the patient but little impaired. In India, on the contrary, the general health of those admitted is often found to have been irretrievably injured by previous exposure and starvation.

Criminal Lunatics.

The number of criminal insanes sent to Asylums has increased rapidly of late years, owing to the circumstance that all criminals showing undoubted signs of insanity are at once transferred to Asylums for treatment, instead of being detained in Jails as was formerly the case. Of this class 118 or 1 more than in 1874-75 were under treatment in 1875-76, and of that number 43 were admitted during the year. The discharges of criminal lunatics were in the ratio of 60·4 per cent. on the admissions, and the deaths at the rate of 10·16 per cent. to total treated, while the number remaining under treatment at the close of the year amounted to 80, being 5 more than the number remaining at the end of 1874-75.

Lock Hospital and Contagious Diseases Act.

The Lock Hospital at Madras is the only civil Lock Hospital in the Presidency. This institution was opened in 1868 and has been worked under the Contagious Diseases Act No. XIV of that year. The working of the Contagious Diseases Act and of the civil Lock Hospital is entrusted to a special Health Officer. The subject is attended with many difficulties, the more formidable of which are connected with registration, with defective means of detection, with concubinage, and with clandestine and religious prostitution. The extended area and large population of Madras have also proved barriers to the success of preventive measures. It may be said however that the women who habitually consort with European soldiers, and who do not constitute a very numerous class, are well known to the Health Officer's depart-

ment. It may be noted that venereal disease is by no means confined to the profligate classes of the community, but that it permeates freely the domestic life of the native community. Owing to lax notions of morality and to the toleration of prostitution as an element of religious worship, venereal diseases are widely diffused, and are doubtless sapping largely the foundations of public health.

Weather and Public Health generally.

The year 1875-76 was characterised by a scanty rainfall and a high temperature throughout the hot season. The cool season was also in most districts unusually brief, and in the southern districts the heat in February and March 1876 was abnormally severe. In the centre districts on the other hand the cool weather was pleasant. As a result of the diminished rainfall the supplies of potable water fell scarce, and prospects of a water famine were imminent in several districts. Towards the close of the year considerable anxiety was experienced regarding the water-supply for the City of Madras, the reserve in the Red Hills tank having been reduced to an unprecedentedly low state. The inferior quality of the water supplied from some of the pipes was also a subject of public complaint, and from inquiries made this seemed to have been caused by the decomposition of low forms of animal and vegetable organisms, although in some cases there was a suspicion of sewage contamination by leakage. Public health during the year as observed by the medical profession was much below the average, and cholera was generally prevalent. The other diseases which were especially prevalent were small-pox and fever, a circumstance adverse to an opinion lately put forward that during the prevalence of cholera these diseases are more or less in abeyance.

Cholera.

Early in the year cholera broke out in the neighbourhood of Negapatam, and from that centre invaded

the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts; it appeared subsequently in all the southern districts of the Peninsula, its rapid dissemination having probably been promoted by the very high temperature of the hot season. The epidemic first assumed serious proportions in July 1875, and was at its height in November and December 1875, 32,250 deaths occurring during these two months. Throughout January, February, and March 1876 it was slowly on the decline, but even at the close of the year it was sufficiently prevalent to cause great anxiety. One remarkable feature of this outbreak was the tenacity with which it adhered to the localities in which it appeared. Usually a cholera epidemic sweeps across a district, speedily doing its work of destruction and then dying out; in the past year, after the first outbreak, smouldering embers of the disease were in each case left behind, which after a time broke again into activity. These peculiarities rendered it difficult to afford sufficient medical aid. The year 1875-76 will probably be long remembered in Southern India as a cholera year.

Malarious Fever.

The year being comparatively a dry year, past experience would have led to the expectation that there would be some diminution in the number of fever cases, but this was not the case. In all the districts fever was more or less prevalent, and in some districts the type was very severe. The case of Cumbum, a Head Assistant's station in the Kurnool District, was so marked as to call for a special inquiry on the part of Government.

Health of the town of Madras.

The rate of mortality in the town of Madras was the same in 1875-76 as in 1874-75, namely, 36·2 per thousand; this is a somewhat remarkable coincidence. The most frequent cause of death was fever, 2,418 fatal

cases having been returned under that head. Bowel-complaints were also very prevalent, and showed 1,984 deaths. Besides this 1,450 persons, of whom 726 were males and 724 females, died of cholera. The deaths from small-pox were 199. Zymotic diseases occasioned a very large number of deaths, a fact indicative of the urgent need for more perfect sanitation. Although the past year was not more unhealthy than its predecessor, the death-rate was still so high as to retain for Madras the unenviable notoriety of being one of the most unhealthy cities in the British Empire. This is the more to be regretted because the great mortality is not the result of an insalubrious climate or other natural conditions, but is due chiefly to bad drainage and overcrowding with their consequences.

Health of the British troops.

The health of the British troops was satisfactory. There was no disease of an epidemic nature, and the death-rate, 13·97 per mille of strength, showed only a fractional increase over that of the previous year. Cholera however furnished twenty admissions and twelve deaths against one case last year. With regard to sickness and invaliding also the health statistics bore favorable comparison with those of the year preceding. The average strength being but slightly decreased, the daily sick was considerably diminished, and the number invalided less by ninety-five.

Health of the Native Army.

The health of the native troops was less favorable in 1875-76 than it was in 1874-75, the ratio of mortality to strength having increased from ·66 in the latter to 1·11 in the former year. The administrative circles showing the largest percentages of sickness were the Northern, Nagpore, Presidency, and Hyderabad Circles, and the highest death-rate occurred among the troops in the Presidency Division. The health of the civil

population was greatly disturbed by cholera, but the deaths from this cause amongst the troops were not numerous, considering the severity of the epidemic. It seems reasonable to attribute some portion of this comparative immunity to the care devoted to the conservancy of the sepoys' lines, and to other prophylactic measures. There were only a few cases of small-pox during the year, but ague, as usual, obtained in all the divisions, and was specially prevalent in the 41st Regiment at Cuttack.

Vaccination. At the beginning of the official year the Department of Vaccination passed into the charge of the Sanitary Commissioner. At that date all the Local Fund Boards except those of Kurnool and Nellore, and all Municipalities except that of Madras, had assumed the control of vaccination within their jurisdictions. The Hill Tracts of Ganjam, Jeypore in Vizagapatam, and Badrachellum in Godavery remained under the direct control of the Inspector, hitherto the Superintendent-General of Vaccination. No change in these respects occurred during the year. The total number of operations during the year was 381,412, of which 93·82 per cent. were reported successful. This shows a falling off in comparison with the work of the preceding year. The year was an unhealthy one, cholera prevailing in almost every district. The prevalence of cholera always acts injuriously on vaccination, but in this case to the ordinary action of the epidemic was added the employment of Vaccinators by Local Boards in the distribution of cholera medicines and their withdrawal to the same extent from their proper duties. Another cause of comparative inefficiency was the partial disorganization of the department due to its recent transfer from Government to local control. In some cases local bodies instituted experiments in the constitution of the

department, and the year was essentially one of transition and change. The plan mentioned in last year's report of working Vaccinators in bodies, instead of allowing each to work in his own town or taluq, was referred to the Local Fund Boards for their opinion, but was not generally approved by them. There appears to be great need for exertion on the part of the State in this branch of hygienic administration. In the calendar year 1875, according to the death registers, 24,775 persons died of small-pox throughout the Presidency. This is at the rate of 0·8 per mille of the population, and to cope with such a mortality the number of vaccinations should largely exceed the number of births. But in the same period while the number of successful operations in the Presidency exclusive of certain districts was only 242,804, the number of registered births in that area was 533,251; the former number being only 45·5 per cent. of the latter. Vaccination at present lags behind the birth-rate.

SECTION VII. INSTRUCTION. Madras University.

The number of candidates who came up in 1875-76 for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University was 2,120 against 1,911 in the previous year, but the number who passed was only 662 against 784, and the number of first-class men fell from 120 to 68. This unfavorable result is ascribed to the unusual severity of the test in English, and to the introduction of Physics and Physical Geography into the curriculum. In the First Examination in Arts 187 candidates out of 396 passed, against 183 out of 342 last year. The number placed in the first class was 27 against 23. The number of candi-

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dates who appeared for the B.A. degree rose from 85 to 105, and the number of passed men from 55 to 67. The numbers placed in the first, second, and third classes were 2, 37, and 28, against 3, 31, and 21 in the previous year. Of the candidates who passed only five brought up Sanscrit and three Latin as their optional language. Two candidates appeared for the degree of Master of Arts. One passed in History and Moral Science and was placed in the second class, being the first Native Christian who has taken this degree. Of thirteen candidates for the B.L. degree eight passed, two in the second and six in the third class. The only candidate who appeared for the degree of Master of Laws failed to pass. Five candidates appeared for the B.C.E. Examination and three passed, one in the first, one in the second, and one in the third class. A first class has never been obtained before in this examination. The only examination held in the Faculty of Medicine was the Preliminary Scientific Examination, for which three candidates appeared. All three passed. The scheme of examination for the M.A. degree has been entirely remodelled. The most important changes made are the abolition of the *vivâ voce* portion of the examination in language, the omission of Analytical Trigonometry, the Lunar Theory, Sections 9 and 11 of Newton's Principia in the second branch (Mathematics), and the division of the third branch in which no one has ever passed and which formerly comprised Zoology and Animal Physiology, Botany and Vegetable Physiology, Geology and Mineralogy, Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism, into two distinct branches. In future the third or Physical Science branch will comprise (1) Experimental Physics, (2) Inorganic and Organic Chemistry, and (3) Geology, Mineralogy, and Paleontology; while the new fourth branch will comprise (1) Botany and Vegetable

Physiology, (2) Zoology and Palæontology, and (3) Physiology. Regulations have been framed and passed for the newly revived degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, and two additional members have been added to the Syndicate, which has hitherto consisted of the Vice-Chancellor and six Fellows. The total cost of the University was Rupees 62,710-2-3, while the receipts from fees, sale of calendars, &c., amounted to Rupees 34,015-11-11, making the charge on Provincial Funds Rupees 28,694-6-4. These charges include, however, Rupees 16,010 paid to the Examiners for the year 1874-75. The fees received for 1875-76 nearly covered the payments made to the Examiners, and the real cost of the University was Rupees 12,684-6-4.

Arts Colleges.

The attendance in the Presidency College rose from 129 to 165. This institution greatly distinguished itself in the B.A. examination, did well in the First Arts examination, and fairly in the Matriculation examination. Two classes below the Preparatory Matriculation, which were abolished some years ago, have been re-established, and it is expected that the effect of this measure will be to supply the upper classes with better material than has been available hitherto. In a financial point of view the experiment has been perfectly successful, the classes being more than self-supporting. The increase in the number of Sanscrit classes has necessitated the appointment of a Sanscrit Pundit. The illness of the Professor of Physical Science, whose place was not supplied for some weeks, and the want of a laboratory have had an unfavorable effect on the Physical Science classes, but the laboratory is now nearly finished. The Law class is well attended, and is practically self-supporting. The attendance in the Provincial College

of Combaconum has also risen from 147 to 165, but the bulk of the pupils are in the F.A. classes, the B.A. classes being comparatively small. In the two lower University examinations the Combaconum College surpassed every institution in the Presidency, and in the B.A. examination it was second only to the Presidency College. The new building has been completed, but there is scarcely sufficient accommodation in it for the present number of classes. The school, as distinguished from the college, more than pays its expenses. In recognition of Mr. Porter's valuable services at Combaconum a personal allowance of Rupees 200 per mensem has been conferred on him. The staff of the institution has been increased by an Assistant Sanscrit Master, as it was impossible for one man to teach seven Sanscrit classes. The Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland has now a very large College Department, the number having risen from 153 to 179. In the two higher University examinations, this institution showed a very satisfactory advance, but the result of the Matriculation examination was not so good as usual. Arrangements have recently been made for increasing the staff of the college. The attendance in the Doveton Protestant College has risen from 24 to 26. This institution about maintained its position in the two higher University examinations, but the number of matriculates was smaller than it has been for some years. The Gilchrist Scholarship was carried off by a pupil of this college. The S.P.G. High school, Tanjore, has now a small but fully developed College Department, in which the attendance has risen from 36 to 42. The institution was less successful than usual in the Matriculation examination, but passed nine men in the First Arts examination and two in the B.A. examination.

Collegiate schools.

There are eight Collegiate schools, namely, the Provincial schools of Rajahmundry, Bellary, Calicut, and Mangalore, the Noble High school, Masulipatam, the S.P.G. High school, Trichinopoly, St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, and the High school, Coimbatore. The last institution has been added to the list this year, and no pupils from St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, or the High school, Coimbatore, appeared at the First Arts examination. The Provincial school of Calicut maintained its position as the first of the Collegiate schools in both of the lower University examinations. With one exception all the Collegiate schools are in good order. The best attended is the S.P.G. High school, Trichinopoly, which contains 783 pupils, while the Provincial school of Calicut has an attendance of only 183. It may, however, be remarked that the aided institutions contain several junior classes which do not exist in the Provincial schools.

Higher-class schools.

The number of Higher-class schools last year, excluding the school departments of Colleges and Collegiate schools, was 38. Twelve schools which ranked last year as Middle-class schools have been added to this list. Six of these, namely, the Government Anglo-Vernacular school, Cannanore, the S.P.G. High school, Ramnad, the St. Thomé Seminary, the Harris school, the Church Mission school, Tinnevelly, and the Brooks' Memorial school have all succeeded in passing one or more pupils at the Matriculation examination. The other six, namely, the Central school, Nursapore, the London Mission school, Salem, the Town school, Combaconum, the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular schools of Caroor and Shivagunga, and the Subscription school of Tuticorin have all a Matriculation or Preparatory Matriculation class, but have not passed any pupils in

the Matriculation examination. In the Northern Circars, notwithstanding the severity of the Matriculation examination, there was a marked increase in the number of pupils who succeeded in passing. In the Tamil districts there was a decided falling off, while in the Ceded Districts, Nellore, Malabar, and South Canara, the numerical results were nearly the same as in the previous year, fewer men however being placed in the first class.

Middle-class schools.

A rigid classification of Middle-class schools has been carried into effect this year. Those which have a Matriculation or Preparatory Matriculation class have been transferred to the higher class and those which have no middle department have been transferred to the lower class. Under a recent order Results schools are not classed as Middle-class schools unless they pass six pupils under five heads of the fourth standard of the Government Results Grant scheme, Arithmetic being one of the heads. The returns accordingly show only 281 Middle-class schools instead of 455, and the number of schools which are unfavorably reported on is smaller than usual. A scheme for remodelling the Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq schools was sanctioned soon after the close of the official year. The only Middle-class school which need be specially referred to is the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum. Great attention continues to be paid in this institution to industrial training. There is a telegraph class, a band, a gymnastic class, a carpenters' and smiths' class, a shoemakers' class, a tailors' class, and a gardeners' class; two boys are being trained as engine-drivers, and five as stocking-knitters; and the committee have decided on the formation of a class for instruction in surveying and plan drawing. Nothing more than a superficial training can, however, be given to the boys under the present

system of two hours' daily instruction in various trades. It is, therefore, under consideration to institute a special class for industrial apprentices who have attained the age of 16 years, and whose friends are unable to provide for them. There are at present 36 boys who have attained that age. The experimental farm at Lovedale has been worked with considerable success.

Lower-class schools.

The number of Lower-class schools, including Mixed schools, has risen from 8,306 with an attendance of 199,797 pupils to 9,528 with an attendance of 231,535. On the transfer of the Bhadrachellum and Rekapally Taluqs from the Central Provinces, five elementary schools were brought on the establishment of this Presidency. The number of schools maintained direct by Local Fund Boards, or Local Fund schools as they are called, has risen from 459 to 654, and that of schools maintained direct by Municipalities from 33 to 41. Many of the Municipal schools are in a tolerably efficient state, and are beginning to realise a fair income from school fees. The Local Fund schools are not generally superior in efficiency to the ordinary aided schools which receive results grants while they are always costly and often unpopular.

Proposals for extending elementary education.

The present condition of elementary education has of late attracted considerable attention on the part of the Government. Although large numbers have annually passed from the higher and secondary schools fully competent to the task of undertaking the elementary instruction of their fellow-countrymen, the expectation that a great impetus to primary education would be the result of present operations has proved delusive. The Census Returns of 1871 disclose a very backward state of education throughout the Presidency. In the city of Madras about 18 per cent. of the population are able to read and write, but

outside of Madras the proportion falls to 4·7 per cent. Allowing for the almost total absence of education of females, the average for the male population alone does not rise much above 9 per cent., and even taking the figures for youths between 12 and 20 the average is only 10 per cent. The rural population under the Local Fund Boards may be estimated at 29,258,290, and the male population of a school-going age at about 2,000,000; of these not more than 8½ per cent. are under instruction, and probably a very insignificant proportion belong to the rural classes. The population in 44 towns under the Towns' Improvement Act, exclusive of Madras, may be estimated at 1,160,000 with 170,000 to 175,000 children of school-going age; of these only 12·8 per cent. are accounted for in the schools of which the Municipal Commissioners have cognizance. Under these circumstances the Government have initiated some proposals for the further promotion of elementary education. They have proposed in the first place an immediate and considerable extension of the number of places invested with township under the Towns' Improvement Act, No. III of 1871. The main object held in view would be elementary education, but in order to satisfy legal requirements elementary sanitation would simultaneously be attended to. All places of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards would be constituted Municipalities when special cause was not shown to the contrary by the Local Officers or by the inhabitants, and according to the Census returns there are 254 such towns. In the majority of cases the town limits would be limited to the smallest possible compass with a view to obviate the necessity for making the Municipalities liable for the maintenance of roads, and to diminish taxation. Eliminating the additional Municipalities thus created, which it was supposed would represent about 6½ per

cent. of the entire population of the present Local Fund Circles, the remaining 44,000 or 44,500 villages would naturally continue under the direction of the Local Fund Boards. It has been proposed that for the purpose of providing funds for the introduction of elementary education into such places, legislative sanction should be obtained, by modification of Act IV of 1871 or otherwise, for levying a special and additional educational rate, at a maximum of one Anna in the rupee on the value of all occupied lands within each separate village. A revival of the system of Unions is not contemplated, unless perhaps in the case of Malabar or part of Canara. Non-agricultural residents would be assessed under the old Moturpha tax, re-imposed in some simple form. Villages containing less than 500 inhabitants or in which the tax above proposed would not yield Rupees 100 per annum for the support of a school would be exempt. The establishment in each district of a Normal school in which persons who had previously passed the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination or the test prescribed for a certificate of the fifth grade would be trained as teachers, and a considerable increase in the number of Deputy Inspectors form a part of the scheme. These are the proposals made by the Government. Certain reports on the subject are being awaited.

Girls' schools.

The number of girls' schools has risen from 269 to 304, and the total number of girls under instruction, including those who attend Normal schools and Mixed schools, has increased from 19,582 to 23,793. There are now nine Government Girls' schools and five Municipal Girls' schools. One of the former is a girls' school at Bhadrachellum, which has been transferred from the Central Provinces. More than half the girls under instruction are Hindus, and nearly one-third are

Native Christians. The number of East Indians has risen from 2,010 to 2,128, of Mahomedans from 624 to 908, and of Pariahs from 382 to 543. In January 1875 a committee presided over by Lady Hobart discussed the question of the education of Mahomedan girls, and proposed to encourage it by promoting the establishment of schools in which the girls were to be taught their own language, needle-work of every description, and other industrial occupations. A special school on this basis was accordingly opened in April 1875 by the Princess of Arcot. Lord Hobart, who took a warm interest in the movement, died a few days afterwards, and the committee as a tribute to his memory and in recognition of the part taken by Lady Hobart in the establishment of the school have called it the Hobart school. Lady Hobart gave the school a donation of Rupees 10,000, and in December the Princess of Tanjore visited the institution and assigned the interest of Rupees 7,000 towards its support. A new department was opened in November, and at the end of the year there were 155 names on the rolls. The school receives a grant from Government.

Medical College.

There were no failures in the final examination of the Medical College, seven students of the second department having passed for the grade of Assistant Apothecary, and twenty-eight students of the third department for the grade of Hospital Assistant. As already mentioned three students of the Senior Department passed the Preliminary Scientific examination of the University. The attendance was 116, distributed as follows:—Senior Department 12, Second Department including 4 female students 36, Junior Department 68. The special arrangement under which the Professor of Pathology was ordered to relieve the Principal Medical Store-keeper of the duties of Professor of Materia Medica having been found to inter-

fere seriously with his duties as Resident Surgeon of the General Hospital, the lectures in Materia Medica were as a temporary measure entrusted to the Assistant Professor of Materia Medica. It has been since determined to appoint the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum Professor of Materia Medica with the staff salary of a Minor Professor.

Medical Education.

Final orders were passed by this Government in May 1875 for the entertainment and education of medical men for Provincial and Local Services. These officers are to be formed into a special establishment distinct from that required for military purposes, and to consist of "Civil Apothecaries" and "Civil Hospital Assistants," whose education is to be in accordance with the course at present prescribed for the Second and Junior Departments in the Medical College respectively. For the higher or Apothecary grade, the entrance test is to be, as a rule, the Matriculation certificate of the University, and for the Hospital Assistant grade the qualifying test is to be the examination now prescribed for candidates for the grade of Military Hospital Assistant. It will be some years before the pupils now under training for the civil establishment become available for service, but it is satisfactory to feel that a decisive step has been taken to meet the urgent demands for medical practitioners, and to relieve the undue pressure with which the military establishment is at present burdened. In addition to the above extension of medical education arrangements were instituted to train a humbler class of subordinates in Civil Dispensaries on the apprentice system. This is a reversion to the old system which obtained prior to the establishment of the Medical College, and its success will to a great extent depend on the tutorial capabilities of the commissioned officers under whom the pupils may happen to be

placed. Under no circumstances can they be expected to attain the same standard of qualification as youths educated in the Medical College, but they may prove useful as assistants in hospitals and for district work when better men are not available during the prevalence of epidemics. During the past year pupils were received at nine dispensaries. In most instances small stipends were sanctioned for the pupils from Municipal or Local Funds. The class at the Lying-in Hospital for the training of Midwives was conducted with success, and 19 Europeans and East Indians, and 8 Natives, received certificates of qualification. The class at the General Hospital under an English Matron-Superintendent was not so successful, only two Pupil Nurses being found qualified to practise during the year.

Civil Engineering College.

The Civil Engineering College began its session with 208 students classified as follows:—First Department 9, Second Department 107, Special Drawing Class 54, Special Survey Class 38. In the Senior Department four out of five candidates passed for the grade of Assistant Engineer, and the fifth obtained a certificate of qualification as Taluq Overseer. Three of these men also obtained the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering. In the Second Department four men obtained certificates as Supervisors and twenty-four as Taluq Overseers. In the Special Department thirteen men obtained certificates as Surveyors and eighteen as Draughtsmen and Estimators. The number of Civil Students in the First Department was formerly limited to seven. As the larger this department is the more self-supporting the college is likely to be, it has been decided that there shall be no restriction on the number beyond such as may be rendered necessary by considerations of accommodation and teaching power. The cost of the institution has

been considerably increased this year in consequence of the Principal attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Engineers. As the Civil Engineering College has since 1873-74 been a charge on Provincial Funds, the question of assigning a consolidated salary to the Principal and throwing the office open to the civil branch of the service has been under consideration. It was even suggested that the institution should be reduced to the status of a Civil Engineering School and placed under a Warrant Officer. It has, however, been decided that no change shall be made in the constitution of the college.

Normal schools.

Seventeen students of the Madras Normal school were examined for certificates in December and all passed, one in the first class, twelve in the second, and four in the third. Of these, two were graduates, four were First Arts men, and eleven were matriculates. The Government Normal schools in the mofussil sent in sixteen candidates for examination in method only, who all passed. These candidates had received professional training only. Forty-five candidates were sent in from these schools for the fourth grade, of whom twenty-three passed, and ninety-five for the fifth grade, of whom sixty-six passed. The aided Mofussil Normal schools passed four out of six pupils for the Matriculation examination, thirteen out of twenty-four for the fourth grade, and thirty-one out of forty-four for the fifth grade. Twelve Normal students and six pupils of the Practising school of the Government Female Normal school appeared for the Teachers' Certificate examination. Three out of four passed for the first grade, one out of two for the second grade, and eleven out of twelve for the third grade. Nine candidates out of twenty-one passed for the third grade from the Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution. The usual examination for teachers' certificates was

held at 33 stations. Out of 812 male candidates 287 obtained certificates, namely, 49 for the fourth grade, 216 for the fifth grade, and 22 in method. Of 343 female candidates 8 passed for the first grade, 29 for the second, and 107 for the third.

Art Education.

Apart from the Government Consulting Architect's Department, about which there is nothing this year to report, the only institution in this Presidency concerned with artistic education is the Madras School of Industrial Arts. The recent visit of the Prince of Wales excited this institution to particular industry in the production of specimens, and the operations of the year were satisfactory as regards progress in the practical arts forming the curriculum. From the point of view of education the progress of the school was not so satisfactory, and the causes appear to be two. It is only the sons of artisan parents who at present in this Presidency offer themselves for instruction, the wealthier and better-born classes regarding art of every description as an inferior occupation. The present curriculum is also probably somewhat to blame, as giving too little encouragement to purely native forms of art, and leaning too much on European forms and resources. It is by no means proved as yet that oriental forms of art contain in themselves no germs of progress and development.

Physical Education.

No public funds have been as yet spent in this Presidency on gymnasia for colleges and schools. In some of the larger institutions presided over by European or East Indian Principals and Head Masters the pupils play at cricket and football, and are practised in running, leaping, and other athletic sports, but whatever has been done in this way has been entirely the result of private effort. It is in contemplation to

make a lump grant for school gymnasia from Government Funds.

Registration of Books.

The number of works registered by the Registrar of Books rose from 698 to 781, and there was a great improvement in the number of original works and translations. Of the whole number no less than 616 were published at Madras. There was a considerable increase in the number of publications at Tellicherry and Cochin and a large falling off at Calicut and Mangalore. Of the books published 350 are of a religious character, 119 are classed under poetry, 99 under languages, 88 under miscellaneous, and 46 under fiction. The entries under the remaining heads are comparatively small.

Book Department.

The total value of stock in the Government Book Department at the end of the year was Rupees 1,48,160-1-10, being Rupees 12,476-14-3 less than the value at the end of the previous year. Many of the text-books which have been hitherto used are to be gradually superseded, and it has not been considered advisable to lay in large supplies of books for which there may be no ultimate sale. Seventeen editions of books and two of maps were brought out during the year, making altogether 193,375 copies against 137,800 last year. The series of Vernacular District maps projected by Mr. Barren has been completed by the publication of a map of the Vizagapatam District. The number of copies of books purchased was 63,937 against 86,023. The number of books sold was 302,184 against 306,947. According to the accounts the transactions of the Book Depôt showed a net profit of Rupees 3,457-5-11.

General Statistics.

The total number of colleges and schools connected with the department rose from 9,151 to 10,236, and of pupils from 262,111 to 284,480. Of

these 833 were in the college department, 3,927 in the upper departments of colleges and schools, 15,661 in the middle departments, and 262,111 in the lower departments. 649 were Normal students, and 1,118 were pupils in practising schools attached to Normal schools, while 181 were pupils in technical schools. The largest increases of pupils are in Tinnevelly, Malabar, and Ganjam. Tanjore is the only district which shows any great decrease, and this is owing to the uncertain nature of the returns of certain unaided schools.

School Fees. The collections of school fees in Government institutions rose from Rupees 1,29,483-12-5 to Rupees 1,58,518-12-5, and in private institutions from Rupees 5,37,150-4-6 to Rupees 5,53,166-10-11. Two Government institutions, namely, the Taluq schools of Trivadi and Teruvarur, and one Aided school, namely, the Anglo-Vernacular school of Muthialpett, have this year paid the whole of their expenses from school fees, and many schools of the Higher and Middle class are now meeting from one-half to two-thirds of their cost in this way. The present rates of school fees in Government and Aided schools were fixed in 1871. The fees taken in the former are somewhat higher than those stipulated for in the latter to compensate for the superior prestige which the Government schools are supposed to enjoy. In November Government appointed a committee for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of a further increase in the rates without altering the established proportion already in force. It has been always intended that the rates shall be raised from time to time in order that Government schools may be gradually made self-supporting, and that the proportion of aid given to grant-in-aid schools may be reduced. The report of the committee has not yet been submitted.

The gross expenditure on education was as follows :— Expenditure.

	Rs.	A.	P.
By Government	12,12,813	13	4
By Local Fund Boards ..	4,00,506	13	5
By Municipalities	66,097	7	4
By Private Agency	10,45,002	3	5
	27,24,420	5	6
Add amount expended from charitable funds	76,234	8	11
Total ..	28,00,654	14	5

The percentage of expenditure under each head is shown below :—

General Instruction :—

Superintendence	9·51
Superior instruction	5·37
Secondary do.	27·77
Primary do.	43·71
Miscellaneous	5·77

Special Instruction :—

Superior instruction in Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering	·3
Secondary instruction in Professional Colleges and Technical schools	3·85
Normal schools	3·05
Scholarships	·62

In the Special Test Examination for the public service held in August 1875 the results were more favorable than in 1874 under the head of Judicial Criminal Tests, less favorable under the head of Judicial, Civil, and Revenue Tests, and almost stationary under other heads. Under the Police Test 37 candidates presented themselves for examination; the rule which requires candidates for this test to have previously passed in departmental subjects promises to work well. In the General Test Examination held in February 1876 the total number of candidates registered Uncovenanted Service Examinations.

was 4,649, the total number examined was 4,309, and the total number passed was 391; the corresponding figures in 1874 were 4,648, 4,385, and 504 respectively. It will be seen that the proportion of failures was heavier in 1875. The expenses connected with the examinations left a surplus of Rupees 3,637.

Madras Observatory. In the Madras Observatory steady progress was made during 1875 with the arrears of observations mentioned last year, and the report of another year will probably announce the completion of the whole up to date. The observations of the opposition of Mars in July 1875 proved a failure owing to continued cloudy weather. It is to be hoped that the oppositions of 1877 and 1879 will prove more successful and afford a satisfactory confirmation of the newly-adopted value of the Solar Parallax.

Meteorology. The meteorological results in 1875 were for the most part ordinary. The increasing solar heat, however, and the diminished rainfall, nearly twelve inches below the average, point to the commencement of a period of drought. Five consecutive years of excess rainfall having been experienced prior to 1875, the periodicity of tropical rainfall renders it probable that some years of corresponding deficiency may be expected.

Archæology. No Archæological Department exists in this Presidency, nor has any special officer as yet been appointed to classify historical monuments. Measures were taken this year for placing all ancient buildings not actually in use as places of worship under the charge of the Collectors of districts, and for making these officers responsible for their preservation.

Government Central Museum. A growing interest on the part of the public in the Government Museum at Madras is evidenced by the progressive increase in the number of visitors. The

number admitted during the year was 210,926, of whom 46,058 were able to sign their names in the door-keeper's book; the corresponding figures for 1874-75 were 177,340 and 39,783. The institution was formerly closed on holidays, but is now kept open on all lawful days. A new Public Library and Lecture Hall were opened in March 1876. At the date of opening, the Library contained 7,123 volumes on scientific and general literature; the Lecture Hall is seated for an audience of 120 persons. The work done during the year in the Museum was principally in the direction of revising the nomenclature of specimens and other matters of internal economy.

SECTION VIII. MISCELLANEOUS. Ecclesiastical.

The number of clergy belonging to the Diocese at the close of the year was 221, of whom 38 were Government Chaplains, 55 European and Eurasian Missionaries, 106 Native Clergymen, and 22 were either employed in education or ministering to English congregations, or retired. Two ordinations were held, and 4,684 persons were confirmed. A church was finished and consecrated, and a burial-ground and an addition to a burial-ground were also consecrated. At the invitation of the Government of India the expediency of legislating on the subject of monogamous marriages was fully discussed by the Government at the beginning of the year, and the results communicated to the Government of India. In consequence of the death of Bishop Milman on the 15th March 1876, the charge of the See of Calcutta devolved on the Bishop of Madras from that date pending the appointment of a successor.

Stationery Depot.

The total value of stock issued by the Government Stationery Depôt was Rupees 3,91,546, leaving a balance of Rupees 2,53,868. The consumption of

stationery exceeded the average of the last five years by Rupees 43,913, but compared with the increase in the number of public officers this is not regarded as an unsatisfactory result. The net cost to Government amounted to 6 Annas and 9 Pies per hundred Rupees on the cost of the receipt and issue transactions. The Stationery Depôt was during the year transferred from the charge of the Commissary of Ordnance, a Military Officer, to that of the Superintendent of Stamps.

Government Press.

The results of the Government Printing Department showed an increase in the outturn of work as compared with the preceding year. There was an increase of one Pie only under the actual cost of printing in the price per page. In all departments but the Gazette, Secret, Job, and Book departments there was a marked increase in the number of pages. In the Binding Department there was an increase in the value of work done to the extent of Rupees 3,574-7-0. In the Stereotyping and Letter-casting Department the net profit was Rupees 2,984 against Rupees 1,629 in the preceding year. The Penitentiary branch of the press showed a profit of Rupees 20,654 in the printing and of Rupees 4,915 in the Book-binding Department. This however was exclusive of the value of materials. Throughout the whole of the year the machines were satisfactorily worked by motive power from the treadmill. The average number of convicts, men and boys, employed daily during the year was sixty-four.

District Presses.

District Presses were worked with much the same results as usual. The receipts were somewhat diminished by the gratuitous supply this year to village officers of a special edition of the District Gazettes.

Lawrence Asylum Press.

The receipts in the Lawrence Asylum Press amounted to Rupees 57,878, and the total disburse-

ments to Rupees 44,759, leaving a balance of Rupees 12,624 to the credit of the Press. This is a thriving institution, and the operations of the year show favorably as compared with previous years.

Registration of Joint-Stock Companies.

Twelve new Companies, with a total capital of nearly thirty-six lakhs, registered themselves under the Indian Companies' Act No. X of 1866. Of these twelve, one, the Cullni Company (Limited), which was established at Calicut for the purpose of making cocoanut-oil, patent manures, &c., for coffee estates, and whose capital was proposed to be two lakhs and-a-half, did not commence work; its promoters refunded the deposits within four months of registration. Of the remaining Companies, all but one are Mutual Loan Associations; the exception being the Wynaad Prospecting Company (Limited), whose object is to acquire auriferous quartz reefs in the Wynaad. Of the fifty-six Companies working at the end of 1874-75, four Native Mutual Loan Associations representing a capital of about five lakhs were voluntarily wound up. On the other hand, one of the seven Companies whose existence was thought to be doubtful, the Cochin Mercantile Printing Press Company, recovered itself and during the year under review the returns, which were in arrears, were duly registered. Sixty-five Companies representing a capital of over 155 lakhs were working at the end of the year against fifty-six at the end of 1874-75 representing a capital of over 127 lakhs; an increase in capital of twenty-eight lakhs is shown here. Of the sixty-five Companies just mentioned forty-five are Mutual Loan Associations, and the remaining twenty are commercial adventures. The fees realized by the Registrar during the year under report amounted to Rupees 3,685, giving an average of little over Rupees 300 a month.

Vagrancy. The expenses in the Government Workhouse in connection with the Vagrancy Act are yearly increasing. In 1871 the cost under the Vagrancy Act was Rupees 13,874, and in 1872 it went down to Rupees 10,898; since the latter year, however, the admissions into the Workhouse have been steadily increasing, till in 1875 the expenses amounted to Rupees 17,948 with every prospect of their increasing still further. The improvement of the Workhouse buildings is under consideration, but at present cannot be effected for want of funds. The deportation of vagrants continues to be carried out under the Act. Owing to the misbehaviour of certain deported vagrants, the Peninsular and Oriental Company declined a short while ago to issue any more second-class tickets to Australia for this purpose; vagrants whose destination is Australia have now to be sent by railway to Bombay, and to be forwarded thence by steamer as deck passengers.

Government Charities. The Triplicane lungherkhana or poor-house supported 109 in-door resident paupers, and relieved 3,480 out-door paupers during the year, the corresponding numbers in 1874-75 being 104 and 3,017; the expenses somewhat exceeded the Government endowment, which amounts to Rupees 400 monthly. The Monegar Choultry, which is an institution supported partly by the public and partly by Government, dieted 59,195 persons during the year against 68,337 in 1874-75; the decrease has been attributed to the introduction of light labor, which while successful as a hygienic measure has somewhat reduced the number of the applicants for charity. The infirmary attached to the same institution did increased work and showed a larger expenditure than in previous years.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

AREA, PHYSICAL FEATURES, CLIMATE, CHIEF STAPLES, AND LINGUISTIC DIVISIONS.

General description.

The territory included within the Presidency of Fort Saint George, or what is better known as the Madras Presidency, occupies a considerable area of the peninsula of India. The coast line extends on the east of the peninsula from Orissa, in Bengal, to Cape Comorin. On the west the narrow strip of country, which includes the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, forms the coast line from Cape Comorin to the town of Cochin, where Madras territory again extends along the coast until its junction with the Bombay Presidency at the northern extremity of the South Canara District. In the centre of the peninsula are the Nagpore country and Berar, the territories of His Highness the Nizam, known generally as the Deccan, and the province of Mysore; but all the centre of the peninsula, south and east of Mysore, belongs to the Madras Presidency.

Area.

The Presidency occupies an area of 139,698 square miles; but within this is included 1,380 square miles belonging to the Puducottah territory, which is situated in the middle of one of the Revenue districts.

Physical geography.

The Presidency has a coast line of about 1,700 miles, and consequently a large area of country but little elevated above the level of the sea. Mountain ranges run northward from Cape Comorin along the Western Coast, attaining an elevation in some parts of from 4,000 to nearly 9,000 feet. Ranges of hills follow also the general line of the East Coast; but these, as a rule, are of

lower elevation than the Western Ghauts. The drainage of the peninsula is for the most part from west to east into the Bay of Bengal, the area of country drained by rivers running westward being only the narrow strip of territory between the Western Ghauts and the sea. As a rule the country slopes gradually from the eastern base of the western mountain chain down to the Coromandel Coast, while the fall is sudden and precipitous on the western side of the mountains. The centre of the peninsula consists generally of undulating table-lands from 1,000 to 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Influence of Physical geography on climate.

The peculiar physical geography of the peninsula of India, with a huge mountain chain running from north to south along its western boundary, is of importance in regard to climate and the productions of the various districts. These hills have the effect of arresting the lower strata of rain clouds brought up from the Indian ocean by the periodical winds of the south-west monsoon, and of causing excessive rain precipitation on the narrow strip of coast line on the western side of the peninsula. Where the mountain range is of great height, as between Malabar and Coimbatore, the rain clouds are almost entirely diverted from the districts immediately below the mountains on the eastern side, and while the annual rainfall on the western side may be one hundred and fifty inches, not more than twenty inches will be registered on the eastern side, immediately within the influence of the mountain ranges. Where the mountain chain is of lower elevation, the rain clouds pass over the hills, and rain is precipitated in uncertain and varying amount over the peninsula to the east of the Western Ghauts; but, except in the northern districts, where the rainy season approximates to that of Bengal, the heaviest rainfall of the southern portion of the eastern division of the peninsula occurs during the period of the north-east monsoon. During the continuance of this monsoon, the western ranges of mountains have a similar effect in arresting the rain clouds, so that at the season of the year when the Carnatic is deluged by heavy rain, the Western Coast Districts enjoy fine clear weather.

Ditto on production.

To the physical barrier of the Western Ghauts must be attributed not only the vast differences of climate, but also those in the nature of the productions, in the eastern and western divisions of the peninsula. In the former the uncertainty and capricious character of the rainfall has taught the cultivators of the soil the

necessity of making provision for the storage of water for irrigation purposes, and the existence of innumerable tanks or reservoirs, scattered all over the country, testify to the fact that, from periods of the remotest antiquity, the inhabitants of the tracts of country which receive an irregular rainfall, have exercised great ingenuity and readiness of resource in the construction of public works for the artificial irrigation of the soil. On the western side of the mountains, however, the necessity for such works has never arisen. There the periodical rains fall with great regularity as to time and quantity, and the earth yields her fruits so abundantly that, although in certain exceptional years there may be partial failures of crops, absolute famine, as a result of bad seasons, is unknown. Only three of the twenty-one districts of which the Madras Presidency is composed lie within the influence of the never-failing rains of the south-west monsoon. In the remaining eighteen districts nature demands the assistance of art in the collection, storage, and distribution of the condensed moisture of the heavens. In some of these eighteen districts, however, as in the northern coast area, the periodic rains fall more regularly than in others, while in several of them the rivers running eastward, swelled by the south-west monsoon rains, are utilized in the fertilization of districts in which the natural moisture is defective.

Rainfall throughout the Presidency.

The following table giving the mean average rainfall in each district for a recent period of four years will throw light on the climate of the Presidency. An account of the scientific operations of the Meteorological Department must be looked for under Chapter VII:—

Average Rainfall in Districts of Madras Presidency—Mean of four Years, 1870—73.

Districts.	Number of Gauge-stations.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
		Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.
Bellary ...	17	0·09	0·25	0·01	0·00	0·07	0·25	0·70	1·50	2·26	4·25	2·71	6·25	2·05	5·75
Chingleput ...	7	1·32	1·25	2·64	1·50	0·39	0·75	0·61	0·75	1·99	1·25	2·23	4·75	3·77	8·50
Coimbatore ...	10	0·41	0·50	0·75	1·25	0·58	1·00	2·00	3·50	2·76	4·50	2·24	4·75	1·65	4·50
Cuddapah ...	19	0·51	0·75	0·27	0·50	0·27	0·50	0·30	0·50	2·16	2·75	2·15	5·00	2·74	6·00
Ganjam ...	13	0·39	0·75	0·13	0·25	0·75	1·25	1·51	3·00	1·61	3·50	6·70	7·25	6·24	10·75
Godavery ...	19	0·40	0·75	0·25	0·25	0·48	0·25	0·52	1·00	1·46	2·75	4·53	6·25	6·10	10·75
Kistna ...	11	1·09	0·75	0·07	0·25	0·36	0·25	0·30	0·50	1·10	2·50	2·71	5·50	4·62	9·50
Kurnool ...	9	0·20	0·75	0·00	0·00	0·04	0·00	0·28	0·50	1·49	3·50	2·98	6·00	4·08	9·00
Madras ...	1	1·75	2·50	1·65	2·00	0·73	1·00	0·76	1·25	1·12	1·25	3·60	10·00	4·88	15·25
Madura ...	13	1·08	2·00	0·96	2·00	0·50	1·25	1·68	3·00	1·83	2·25	1·19	2·00	0·84	2·00
Malabar ...	15	0·91	1·25	0·48	1·50	0·75	1·00	3·61	6·00	7·19	8·50	31·75	25·00	33·87	28·00
Nellore ...	18	1·30	1·25	0·70	0·25	0·17	0·25	0·15	0·25	1·05	1·75	1·18	3·00	2·71	5·75
North Arcot ...	9	0·55	0·75	1·54	0·75	0·73	0·50	0·42	1·00	3·72	2·75	1·97	4·50	3·20	6·00
Salem	10	0·16	0·50	0·61	1·00	0·75	0·75	1·21	2·75	4·16	5·00	2·41	4·75	2·82	5·50
South Arcot ...	8	0·43	0·75	2·04	1·50	0·26	0·25	1·19	1·00	2·64	2·25	1·73	3·25	3·20	5·25
South Canara...	5	1·23	0·75	0·26	0·75	0·21	0·50	1·10	2·50	6·32	7·75	39·98	25·75	47·04	29·25
Tanjore ...	10	1·52	2·50	1·64	2·00	0·24	0·25	2·35	2·25	3·13	2·50	1·86	3·25	2·64	4·75
Tinnevelly ...	11	3·08	3·50	1·76	2·75	1·39	2·50	1·66	3·75	1·41	2·50	0·63	2·00	0·35	0·75
Trichinopoly ...	5	0·83	1·25	1·33	1·75	0·08	0·25	1·49	2·75	3·06	4·25	2·01	2·75	2·11	3·00
Vizagapatam ...	13	0·62	0·75	0·40	0·50	0·37	0·25	1·10	1·50	2·34	4·00	5·13	6·75	5·32	9·00

Average Rainfall in Districts of Madras Presidency—Mean of four Years, 1870—73—(Continued).

Districts.	Number of Gauge-stations.	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
		Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.
Bellary	17	3·93	7·25	4·78	7·75	6·31	8·75	0·97	2·75	0·30	0·75	23·70	45·50
Chingleput	7	5·21	9·00	5·24	7·00	9·08	10·00	14·82	12·50	2·62	4·00	49·95	61·25
Coimbatore	10	2·43	4·75	2·94	5·75	4·94	8·25	4·35	7·25	0·57	2·00	25·53	47·50
Cuddapah	19	4·71	7·50	4·59	6·50	8·24	9·00	3·37	5·25	0·72	1·50	30·05	45·75
Ganjam	13	7·30	12·25	7·76	12·25	9·42	9·00	1·45	2·25	0·78	1·00	49·03	63·5
Godavery	19	5·06	8·00	8·24	10·25	10·82	10·75	1·95	2·50	0·55	0·75	40·34	54·25
Kistna	11	4·58	9·00	6·68	10·25	8·17	10·00	1·90	2·75	0·39	0·75	31·97	52·00
Kurnool	9	4·68	8·25	6·07	8·50	4·65	6·75	1·06	2·50	0·48	0·75	26·00	46·50
Madras	1	4·83	16·25	6·67	11·75	14·58	15·25	19·09	18·00	4·36	6·50	64·03	99·50
Madura	13	2·67	5·00	1·81	4·00	4·24	8·00	4·63	6·75	1·43	3·25	22·92	41·25
Malabar	15	11·60	18·75	9·49	14·50	8·25	12·25	3·74	6·25	0·81	1·50	112·97	124·50
Nellore	18	3·73	5·75	3·92	5·25	11·02	9·25	9·78	8·00	1·76	2·00	37·46	42·50
North Arcot	9	4·94	8·50	6·22	8·00	8·00	10·25	7·65	8·50	1·39	3·25	40·36	54·75
Salem	10	4·99	8·00	6·62	9·25	7·09	9·50	3·28	5·75	1·44	2·75	35·57	55·50
South Arcot	8	5·59	8·25	5·32	6·25	8·87	10·25	11·79	12·25	3·66	4·25	46·63	55·50
South Canara	5	21·40	22·75	12·44	19·75	9·15	13·75	1·22	3·75	0·26	0·75	140·63	128·00
Tanjore	10	4·91	7·50	3·86	6·50	9·11	11·75	10·87	13·00	5·00	8·00	47·14	64·25
Tinnevelly	11	0·75	2·00	1·28	2·50	2·77	5·00	7·30	11·00	1·84	4·00	24·79	42·25
Trichinopoly	5	4·69	6·25	4·89	6·00	0·04	11·75	6·72	10·25	2·32	4·50	38·01	53·75
Vizagapatam	13	7·01	6·00	7·03	10·00	9·76	9·50	1·93	2·50	1·33	1·00	42·33	56·25

Chief staples.

The chief staples of the Presidency are rice, cholum (a kind of maize), cumboo (a kind of millet), ragi, and varagu amongst food-grains; gingelly amongst oil seeds; and chillies, tobacco, sugar-cane, plantains, and betel leaf amongst garden crops. Cotton, as a special crop, has a cultivation almost equalling that of ragi. The trees most grown for their fruits are cocoanut, areca nut, jack, tamarind, and mango. Rice, as might be expected, is produced in the largest quantities in the alluvial and highly-irrigated districts of Tanjore, Godavery, and Kistna on the East Coast, and in Malabar and Canara on the West Coast, where the rainfall is so abundant as to render irrigation by artificial means almost unnecessary. Cholum is most abundant in the table-land districts of Bellary and Kurnool, while cumboo and ragi are most extensively grown in the other inland, but less elevated, districts, such as Salem and Coimbatore. Cocoanut palms flourish most luxuriantly on the banks of the estuaries and backwaters or salt-water lagoons of the western districts of Malabar and Canara, and arecanut palms in the valleys intersecting the lower slopes of the Western Ghauts.

Linguistic Divisions.

Within the Madras Presidency there are six well-defined linguistic boundaries. In the northernmost district of Ganjam is included a portion of the Ooriya-speaking population. The Telugu language is commonly spoken by the people of the Northern Circars, and in a portion of the Nizam's country, Kurnool, Cuddapah, part of North Arcot, Nellore, and some parts of Bellary. Tamil is the common language of the districts from a few miles north of Madras to the extreme south of the eastern division of the peninsula. Malayalum is the language of the Native States of Travancore, Cochin, and the Malabar District. Tulu is spoken in a limited portion of the South Canara District; and Canarese in certain portions of the Bellary, Coimbatore, Salem, and South Canara Districts. Besides these six Dravidian languages, the hill tribes of certain districts have dialects of their own, also of a Dravidian type. In the whole Presidency there are about 11,610,000 persons who speak the Telugu language; Tamil, 14,715,000; Canarese, 1,699,000; Malayalum, 2,324,000; Tulu, 29,400; Ooriya and Hill languages, 640,000. From time to time colonies of Telugu and Canarese-speaking people have found their way down to the southern or Tamil country. In some cases they have been invited to settle as cultivators in localities where waste lands were available. In

others they followed probably in the train of invading armies. In the same way people from the Mahratta country have settled in the south, and in all the large towns there are colonies of silk-weavers from Gujirat, who speak a language of their own. Along the border lines of the prevailing languages two or more languages are indifferently spoken by the people. There is no instance of the Tamil people pushing their colonies up towards the north. The migrations appear to have been always from north to south. In the large military cantonments of Secunderabad and Bangalore there are Tamil-speaking populations, but these people have settled as camp-followers.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

Historical Summary.

An account of the history of the Presidency was given at pages 2 to 12 of the Administration Report for 1872-73, and its repetition here is not necessary. Some further particulars regarding the history of each Revenue district will be found in the next section.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY.

Districts.

The Madras Presidency, according to existing boundary divisions, is made up of twenty-one districts, as particularized below :—

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Position.
1. Ganjam	8,313	To the north and east along the sea coast on the Bay of Bengal.
2. Vizagapatam	18,344	
3. Godavery	7,109	
4. Kistna	8,036	
5. Nellore	8,462	
6. Madras	27	
7. Chingleput	2,753	
8. South Arcot	4,873	
9. Kurnool	7,358	In the centre of the peninsula and mostly south and east of Mysore.
10. Bellary	11,007	
11. Cuddapah	8,367	
12. North Arcot	7,139	
13. Salem	7,483	
14. Coimbatore	7,432	
15. Nilgiris	749	
16. Tanjore	3,654*	To the south, forming the south-eastern boundary of the peninsula.
17. Trichinopoly	3,515	
18. Madura	9,502	
19. Tinnevelly	5,176	
20. South Canara	3,902	On the Western Coast.
21. Malabar	6,002	

* Exclusive of Puducottah territory, the area of which is 1,380 square miles.

Northern Circars.

The four districts at the head of the list are known as the "Northern Circars." Prior to 1859-60 these circars consisted of five districts, but in that year the three districts of Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, and Guntoor were divided to form the present Godavery and Kistna Districts. The northern districts were formerly under the Nizam's Government, and in that time the divisions were as follows:—Guntoor, Condapilly, Ellore, Rajahmundry, and Chicacole. They came finally into British possession in the year 1823, by the payment to the Nizam's Government of Rupees 11,66,666 in lieu of an annual tribute. When these districts fell into the hands of the East India Company they consisted chiefly of large estates held by renters or zemindars; of lands called "Hávelly," which were the old demesnes, or private estates, of former rulers; and of tracts near the principal towns which had been resumed by the Mahomedan Governors of the districts, and appropriated for the support of their numerous bands of soldiers and public establishments. For some years prior to 1855-56 these Northern Circars were under the charge of a separate Commissioner, but each district had then also its own revenue and judicial establishments. The appointment of Commissioner of the Northern Circars was abolished in June 1856.

Carnatic.

The part of the Presidency usually known as the Carnatic appears to have been originally formed of three divisions, namely, Northern, extending from the River Pennar to the River Gundegama, and consisting of a portion of the Nellore District; Central, extending from the Coleroon to the Pennar River, and containing a portion of Trichinopoly, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madras, and Nellore Districts; and Southern, consisting of a portion of the Trichinopoly and the whole of Tanjore, Tinnevelly, and Madura Districts. These districts came into the possession of the British between the years 1799 and 1801.

Chingleput and Madras.

In the year 1859-60 the two districts of Madras Town and Chingleput were amalgamated into a single district, the collection of Sea Customs revenue being separately provided for. In the year 1870 the Chingleput District was again divided as before, leaving the administration of the Madras Town District in the hands of the Sea Customs Collector. The Chingleput District was obtained from the Nabob of Arcot in 1763 in return for services rendered to him and his father by the Company. The grant was confirmed by the Great Moghul in 1765, and for a long time the district was known as the "Jaghire" of

the East India Company. The site of the town of Madras was obtained in the year 1640, by a grant from the descendants of the Vijianaggur rulers, subsequently confirmed by the Moghul Government.

Ceded Districts.

The districts of Bellary and Cuddapah were ceded to the English by the Nizam in the year 1800 for the maintenance, in perpetuity, of a body of troops known as the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and as payment for troops furnished during the Mysore wars. The territories so made over are still known as the Ceded Districts.

Kurnool.

In 1800 the rights of sovereignty exercised by the Nizam over the Kurnool country as Soubadar of the Deccan became vested in the East India Company. The Nizam, in the treaty of partition, gave over to the British all his possessions south of the Toombudra and Kistna rivers below their junction. At this time the ruler of the Kurnool country paid a yearly tribute of one lakh of Rupees to the Nizam. In 1839 the Kurnool District, through the rebellion of the then ruler of the country, was placed under British administration.

West centre districts, Salem and Coimbatore.

The districts of Salem and Coimbatore came into British possession, the former in 1792 by the treaty of Seringapatam, and the latter in 1799 after the final defeat of Tippoo and the partition of his territory between the British, the Nizam, and the legitimate successor to the Mysore Government, the late Maharajah of Mysore.

Neilgherries.

The Neilgherry Hills, formerly a taluq of the Coimbatore District, was constituted a separate district under Act I of 1868.

West Coast Districts, Canara and Malabar.

The two districts of Canara and Malabar, on the western side of the ghauts, fell into the possession of the British in 1792 and 1799 respectively. Canara was in 1859 divided into North and South Canara for administrative purposes, and in 1860 North Canara, with a population of 378,825, was transferred, for convenience of administration, from the Madras to the Bombay Presidency. The taluq of Kundapur, which formerly belonged to North Canara, is now attached to South Canara.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

Government of the Presidency.

The Administration of the Madras Presidency is vested in a Governor, with a Council of three Members, one of whom is the Commander-in-Chief for the time being, and the others Members

of the Covenanted Civil Service. The Commander-in-Chief is Second in Council, but the Senior Civilian Member presides in the absence of the Governor. The appointment of the Ordinary Members of Council is made by the Queen in Council. Additional Members are added to the number for purposes of legislation only by the Governor; the particulars will be seen under Chapter III.

Secretariat.

The different Secretariat Departments of the Government are given in a list below:—

Financial Department ...	Under the Chief Secretary to Government.
Judicial do. ...	
Public do. ...	
Educational do. ...	
Political do. ...	
Ecclesiastical do. ...	
Legislative do. ...	
Revenue do. ...	Under the Revenue Secretary to Government.
Pension do. ...	
Public Works do. ...	Under the Public Works Secretary to Government and the Joint Secretary to Government for Irrigation.
Railways	Under the Public Works Secretary to Government.
Military Department ...	Under the Military Secretary to Government.

Attached to the Chief Secretary, Revenue Secretary, Public Works Secretary, and Joint Secretary for Irrigation, are four Under Secretaries. An Assistant Secretary is also attached to the Judicial and Legislative Departments.

Officers in direct communication with Government.

The principal executive and other officers who are in direct communication with the Government, and the departments in which for the most part their communications are received, are shown in the list given below:—

JUDICIAL.

The Judges of the High Court.
District and Sessions Judges.
District Magistrates.
Inspector-General of Jails.
Magistrates of the Town Police Court.
Do. of the Egmore Police Court.
Judges of the Madras Court of Small Causes.

Advocate-General.
Government Solicitor.
Administrator-General.
Coroner of Madras.
Inspector-General of Registration

PUBLIC.

Collectors of Districts.
Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.
Sanitary Commissioner.
Committee for the Examination of Assistants.
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
Government Astronomer.
Superintendent, Government Central Museum.
Chemical Examiner.
Superintendent of Stationery.
Supervisor of the Government Press.
Protector of Emigrants.
Translators to Government.
Examiner of Medical Accounts.

POLITICAL.

Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
Government Agent at Chepauk.
Government Agent at Tanjore.
Political Agent at Puducottah.
Collector in charge of the Special Agent's Department at Cuddalore.
Officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office at Vellore.
British Consular Agents at Pondicherry and Karikal.
Receiver of Carnatic Property.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras.
Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras.
Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland.
Marriage Registrar for the Town of Madras.

MARINE.

Master Attendant, Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Trustees of the Civil Fund.
Accountant-General.
Commissioner of Paper Currency.
Presidents of Municipalities.
Superintendent of Stamps.

EDUCATIONAL.

Director of Public Instruction.
Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

REVENUE.

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
Conservator of Forests.
Director of Revenue Settlement.
Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
Consulting Architect.
Consulting Engineer for Railways.
Examiner of Railway Accounts.
Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

MILITARY.

Adjutant-General.
Quartermaster-General.
Inspector-General of Ordnance.
Surgeon-General, British Medical Service.
Commissary-General.
Controller of Military Accounts.
Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions.
Remount Agent.
Judge Advocate-General.
Superintendent of Army Clothing.

Administration of "departments."

The mode in which the different branches of the Administration are carried out, with particulars as to the constitution of the "departments," or nature of the subjects dealt with will be found detailed at the head of each section in this and the following chapters.

ADMINISTRATION OF TRIBUTARY STATES.

TRAVANCORE.

History of political relations.

The English first settled in Travancore in 1684 at Anjengo, when a Commercial Resident was appointed, whose functions soon became political. In the war in Madura and Tinnevelly in 1756, the Travancoreans, though not actual allies of the British, effected diversions in their favor against the Mahomedans and Polygars whose country they entered for the purpose of plunder through the Ariencavoo or Puliaray and Aramboly passes. In the wars with Hyder and Tippoo the Rajah of Travancore was an ally of the British, and in the treaty concluded with the latter in 1784, he was specially named as included in its provisions. In 1788 the Rajah seeing Tippoo establishing himself at Palghaut and Calicut, and by his proximity threatening the lines of Travancore, which connect the ghauts with Cranganore, applied to the British Government for officers and sergeants to drill his troops, but this being refused he accepted the offer of two of the Company's battalions to be stationed on his frontiers at his expense. Notwithstanding this, in the following year Tippoo attacked the lines, and though at first he was unsuccessful and had to retire wounded, yet in a second attempt he forced the lines and ravaged the country. Up to this point the Governor-General had been prevented by the restrictions placed on his power by Act of Parliament from adopting measures to counteract the danger existing from the scarcely concealed hostile intentions of the Sultan of Mysore, but freed from this restraint by the open aggression of Tippoo on an ally, Lord Cornwallis at once decided on war as "a measure not less necessary to vindicate the insulted honor of the nation, than to provide for its future security by accomplishing at a favorable moment the reduction of the power of Tippoo Sultan." The result of this war was the treaty of 1792, which secured Travancore from further danger. In 1793 the Bombay Government entered into a treaty with the Rajah, by which they bound him to supply a large quantity of pepper for ten years in return for arms and European goods. In 1795 a treaty was concluded with the Rajah by which he agreed to pay an annual subsidy

equivalent to the cost of three battalions of sepoys, a company of European Artillery, and two companies of lascars, and in 1805 a further treaty was entered into by which he engaged to make such addition to the payment as should maintain one more regiment of sepoys, and in case an additional force were necessary to defend his territory against attack or invasion, he agreed to contribute such a sum as was just and reasonable in proportion to his revenue. This treaty gave the Governor-General power to interfere in the internal management of the country, and even to assume the direct management of such parts as seemed necessary to provide funds if there were grounds for apprehending failure to defray the expense of the permanent force and of any extraordinary force. The subsidy was finally fixed at Rupees 8,00,000, at which sum it now stands. In 1808 an insurrection broke out, headed by the Dewan Vailoo Thumby and his brother. The chief object was the assassination of the Resident, Colonel Macaulay, and a party of Nairs endeavored to surprise him in his house at Cochin, but he escaped on board a vessel in the harbour. The Officer Commanding at Quilon was at first unable to cope with the greatly superior numbers of the rebels, but on being reinforced he marched out and utterly defeated the Dewan who commanded a force of 30,000 men with 18 guns. A British force was then sent to invade Travancore from the South, which, after forcing the Aramboly lines near Cape Comorin and capturing the Forts of Oodiagherry and Pulpanapuram, advanced on the capital and opened up communications with the Quilon force. The Rajah tendered his submission and disclaimed any sympathy with the insurgents. The debts, however, into which the country was thrown by these events prevented the punctual payment of the subsidy, and the administration of the territory would have been assumed under the terms of the treaty of 1805 had not the death of the Rajah and the succession of a female led to the union in the person of Colonel Munro of the combined functions of Resident and Dewan. Under his administration tranquillity was restored, the public services reorganized, debts discharged, and the financial prosperity of the kingdom secured; and in 1829 the Rajah having attained his majority was formally installed, and thenceforth no political troubles affected the State. In 1862 a sunnud was issued by the Governor-General conveying to the Rajah the assurance that on failure of natural heirs the adoption of a successor according to Hindu law would be recognized. In

1865 a Customs Convention was entered into with Travancore by the British Government. According to this Travancore undertook—

First.—To raise the selling price of salt at the coast depôts to the British monopoly price, and at inland depôts to that price *plus* cost of carriage.

Secondly.—To abolish import duty on all British Indian produce imported by sea or land, and on goods of foreign origin exported through British Indian ports or by land from British territory, receiving as compensation Rupees 40,000 a year. Tobacco is not included.

Thirdly.—To levy the same import duty as the British Indian Government on foreign goods imported direct, except on cotton and metals which were to pay 10 per cent. and tobacco which was to pay 120 Rupees per candy.

Fourthly.—Not to levy export duty of more than 5 per cent., except on timber, pepper, and betel-nut.

In consideration of this undertaking the British Government on its part agreed—

First.—To supply salt at Bombay on the same terms as to the Madras Government, namely, levying no duty, except three Pies per maund for petty local expenses.

Secondly.—To declare Travancore sea-ports to be British Indian ports within the meaning of Section 12, Act VI of 1863, and to levy no duty by sea or land on goods to and from Travancore. Opium is excepted.

Features of the country.

The mountains which separate Travancore on the east from the British provinces of the Coromandel Coast, and which at some points rise to an elevation of 8,000 feet above the sea, are covered with forest jungle; the flat country, which extends to an average distance of about ten miles from the sea inland, is distinguished by an almost unbroken mass of cocoanut and areca palm cultivation, this constituting the wealth of the country. The geological formation is peculiar. The whole country is undulating, and is traversed east to west by numerous rivers, the floods of which arrested by the peculiar action of the Arabian Sea on the coast spread themselves out into numerous lakes or lagoons; these connected by artificial canals, form an inland line of smooth-water communication, which extends nearly the whole length of the coast, and is of great value during the monsoon, when the coast itself is closed to navigation.

According to the trigonometrical survey the area is 6,653½ square miles. The population has been given till recently at 1,280,000, but there are reasons for supposing that this number should be nearly doubled. The number of houses is supposed to be about 500,000, giving four or five souls to a house. The forests contain valuable timber, principally teak, anjelly, ebony, and blackwood. The borassus and other palms and the cotton tree are abundant. Elephants, tigers, cheetas, panther (including the black species), bear, bison, elk, deer, nilghau, and various species of monkeys are found in the forests. Pepper and cardamoms, and nutmegs and cloves in a less degree, are characteristic productions of Travancore. The ordinary staple productions are the cocoanut, the areca nut, and the jack fruit, all grown in gardens; various kinds of yams and other farinaceous roots are also grown. Rice is cultivated in the valleys and along the edges of the backwaters and in the tract of the flat country near Cape Comorin known as Nanjinad. Coffee has been introduced of late years by European planters, and is becoming a valuable article of export.

Recent census. A census was taken in Travancore during the period under review, but the results are not yet available.

Period, &c., of report. In giving an account of the operations of the year in the Travancore State in the Administration Report for 1874-75 a full description of the leading features of the country itself and of its administration was interspersed with the text. It is not necessary to repeat the latter, but reference may be made to the report in question for a description of a set of institutions which possess a peculiar interest. In the following paragraphs will be found a summary of the year's operations as obtained from the British Resident's observations. It must be noticed that the year reported on is the Malayalum year 1050 ending 15th August 1875, this being the latest information available.

Legislation. The only new enactment passed during the year now under review was one to prevent overcrowding in Native vessels. The necessity for this was mainly in connection with the journey of pilgrims to and from Jeddah, and the securities provided were similar to those maintained at British ports. In order to give effect to the policy in regard to European British subjects in Native States for which Act XI of 1872 was designed to provide the machinery, His Highness the Maharajah, by a proclamation dated 28th May 1875, divested

the ordinary Criminal Courts of the country of jurisdiction over European British subjects. This jurisdiction, so far as regarded cases triable by a Magistrate of the first class under the Procedure Code, was vested in certain Special Magistrates, being European British subjects and Christians, appointed by His Highness the Maharajah with an appeal to the European Judge of His Highness' Sadr Court. So far as regarded more serious cases against European British subjects, the power of a Sessions Judge was vested in the Resident, and power to commit to him or to the High Court was vested in the Special Magistrates above mentioned, who for that purpose were appointed Justices of the Peace by the Government of India, as was also the European Judge of the Sadr Court and the Resident.

Civil Justice.

The files of the Munsifs' Courts show a total of 29,982 suits pending at the beginning of the year and filed during the year, or 572 less than in the previous year. The number of suits disposed of was 215 more than in the preceding year, and the balance undisposed of at the close of the year was 3,886, or 787 less. The average duration of suits was two months and eighteen days, showing an improvement of three days. Of the appealable decisions, 14¾ per cent. were appealed against. Of the 1,289 appeals against Munsifs' decisions disposed of during the year, 589 were confirmed, 177 modified, and 523 reversed. It appears that there were not less than 84,602 decrees for which no application had been made for execution, some of which, however, might be barred by the Statute of Limitation. Many of these are of old standing, and the question of their being barred depends on whether or no at intervals of not less than three years some motion has been made to keep them alive. Of 24,728 applications for execution pending at the commencement of the year, or made during the year, 12,909 could not be dealt with owing to default of the parties, 7,148 were disposed of by execution or agreement between the parties, and 4,671 stood over at the end of the year. These figures though not satisfactory *per se* indicate an improving condition of things, as the number of applications disposed of last year was only 4,500. The Zillah Courts disposed of 2,095 original suits during the year, or 441 more than last year. This, however, did not suffice to prevent the balance of suits from increasing from 1,468 to 1,537. In their Appellate Jurisdiction the Zillah Court disposed of 1,453 suits, or 396 more than last year. Still here also the balance rose from 401 to 506. The Courts of Alleppey and Quilon are the only ones in which

the duration of appeals appears to have been unduly long, and this is explained by the fact of the average in their Courts having been swelled by the disposal of some long-standing appeals. The disposal of work in the Sadr Court shows increased promptitude; a balance of 257 suits, including ordinary appeals, special appeals, and reviews, increased to 688 by fresh suits, having been by the end of the year reduced to 92. The average duration of regular appeals was eight months compared to fourteen in the previous year. On the whole the statistics relating to the administration of Civil Justice may be said to indicate a satisfactory degree of celerity excepting as regards the execution of decrees. Attention is being directed to this point. Among the causes operating towards the great arrear of unexecuted decrees the following seem to be the most important:—

(*a.*) The absconding or concealment of judgment-debtors.

(*b.*) Impecuniosity of debtors rendering them not worth arresting, or if arrested not worth detention.

(*c.*) Non-application by defendants for costs where suits against them have been dismissed.

(*d.*) Claims raised by third parties against the execution of decrees.

The last is perhaps the most frequent cause of non-execution; and though it may seem at first sight hard that a decree-holder should be unable from this cause to reap the benefit of successful litigation, still delay from this cause is unavoidable. Not only are rights among families intricate and involved but collusive suits are common, and frequently the real contest only begins when a decree, obtained in a collusive suit, is sought to be executed against a third party. Allowing, however, for all the legitimate arrear referable to these causes there is still a considerable accumulation of unexecuted decrees to be accounted for.

Criminal Justice.

In criminal cases there was an increase of 2,118 over the preceding year, of which 134 were in cases committable to the Zillah Courts. The figures of the year compared with those of the preceding two years are as follows in regard to offences against person and property:—

	1048.	1049.	1050.
Against person	8,562	12,398	8,147
Against property	3,608	3,084	3,224

The increase is therefore nearly entirely among cases of a miscellaneous nature not specified, probably mostly cases of disputed possession of land. Beyond the fact of an increase of 134 in committable cases the statistics of grave crime cannot be compared with those of preceding years, the number of cases only being given and not that of persons.

The average daily number of prisoners was 628, or 97 more than the average of the two preceding years. The average mortality was 4 per cent. compared to 2½ per cent. in that period. As no epidemics prevailed the average is high, compared with the West Coast Jails in British territory. The position of the chief jail, situated in the thickly-inhabited fort of Trevandrum, is considered objectionable, and the erection of a new jail on a well-selected site is in contemplation. **Jails.**

Under the head of Registration the work done was satisfactory, 51,131 instruments having been registered, or 7,074 more than in the preceding year. The average delay in registering was 1¼ days against 1½, and the net surplus of the department 44,994 or nearly 5,000 Rupees in excess of the previous year, notwithstanding that the staff of clerks was strengthened with reference to the increased work. **Registration of Assurances.**

The land revenue of the year amounted to Rupees 16,97,766, which was slightly in excess of the preceding year. The only point worthy of special notice in reference to Land Revenue was the very considerable increase in the demand for coffee land; the amount realized by the land sales, however, is credited technically to Miscellaneous. The average price per acre rose a mere nominal rate to 28 Rupees. The cause has been competition, due partly to the high price of coffee and partly doubtless to the fact that suitable and available land is gradually being exhausted. To give time for the survey to overtake arrears and in view of the large increase of drought in the southern irrigated tracts, contemporaneous with the extensive denudation of the neighbouring ghauts, there is a pause at present in the wholesale alienation of forest-clad hills and slopes. **Land Revenue.**

The Customs revenue, including tobacco, was Rupees 13,26,393, showing an increase of Rupees 35,367, notwithstanding the abolition of the export on coffee. This is due to a steady increase in export of nearly all the special garden products. The balance of trade according to the statistics collected at the ports and frontier Custom-houses is 30½ lakhs in favor of Travancore. The **Customs, &c.**

revenue from salt showed an improvement to the extent of Rupees 92,794. The sales rose by 158 garce notwithstanding the rise in price which operated during about half the year. The consumption averaged 18 lbs. per head, according to the new census. The revenue under Abkári and Opium showed an increase of nearly Rupees 23,000.

Forests. Forests yielded 101,851, which was slightly in excess of the previous year. The amount of revenue from this source is disproportioned to the extent of valuable forests, and it is probable that the stock in the forests which should yield a handsome revenue is not being sufficiently husbanded for future use. It is explained by the Sirkar that the plan of allowing private parties to fell the timber themselves and remove it is attended with success. No doubt this system is so far financially successful, that all fees levied under it appear as net profit; but experience shows that under such a system not only are large quantities of timber surreptitiously removed, but a wasteful destruction occurs even as regards the amount paid for owing to the fact that the persons felling the trees naturally prefer their own interest to that of the proprietor of the forest. The only check on the removals depends in many cases on the honesty of officials on the lowest salaries. The revenue realized may be dearly purchased if measured by the destruction of forest. The practice of the Kumery system again obtains to a great extent, that is, the destruction of primeval forest for the sake of one crop of ragi or hill paddy. The planting of teak has been abandoned, owing to an idea that the plantations are unsuccessful. They are perhaps suffering from the neglect of scientific thinning.

Cardamoms. The cardamom revenue was Rupees 1,72,897, or Rupees 51,273 less than last year. The average revenue of the preceding ten years was Rupees 2,20,000. Though virtually a forest product, this branch of revenue is theoretically kept entirely separate; some confusion, however, exists in consequence of the cardamoms in certain tracts being credited to the Forest Department, and the timber in certain parts to the Cardamom Department. The Forest Department deals with all forest produce below ghauts, while the Cardamom Department confines itself to the upper valley of the Peryaur including the Peermade Plateau. The cardamom revenue is of a most uncertain description, being greatly influenced by bad seasons and prices. It has ranged

during the last ten years from Rupees 60,000 to Rupees 4,00,000. When, as in the present case, both season and market are unfavorable, the fall is marked. With this drawback cardamoms produce a large revenue to Government compared to the area occupied and expenditure involved, and the system probably deserves especial encouragement owing to the fact that a valuable crop is secured without sacrificing the natural forest.

Miscellaneous Revenue.

The miscellaneous revenue shows a slight decrease of Rupees 6,371, notwithstanding a considerable increase under the head of Land.

Total Revenue.

To sum up under the various heads, a gross increase of Rupees 2,44,859, diminished by a decrease of Rupees 59,387 as shown below, leaves a net increase of Rupees 1,85,508, bringing the total revenue to Rupees 55,31,639, the highest revenue ever realized in the State, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in excess of the average of the preceding five years.

Increase.

	Rs.
Land Revenue	4,115
Customs	30,810
Arrack and Opium	22,982
Tobacco	4,557
Salt	92,794
Timber	141
Interest	40,580
Arrear Collections	48,916
Total ...	2,44,895
	59,387
Net Increase ...	1,85,508

Decrease.

Miscellaneous	6,373
Judicial Receipts	1,041
Cardamoms	51,973
Total ...	59,387

Expenditure—Public Works.

The total expenditure on Public Works, including the Maramut Department, was Rupees 9,46,185, against Rupees 10,47,116 of the preceding year. Looking at the prosperous

state of the finances, and at the fact that many incomplete works of great public utility lie scattered over the country, the withdrawal of more than a lakh of Rupees from Public Works expenditure is to be regretted. The year was marked by a resolution to stop for a time at all events the Wurkullay Barrier Tunnel Works. The shorter of the two tunnels has been completed, and the three stretches of open cutting nearly so. There remains only the larger tunnel, which can scarcely be said to have been commenced. Unless the necessity of all inland water-borne goods breaking bulk at this point be removed by the completion of the link, the expenditure hitherto incurred will have been probably thrown away. As only some five lakhs are required for this, it is in prospect for operations to be speedily resumed and the works carried to completion. In 1867 the system of renting out the monopoly of the land portage at this point was abandoned at a sacrifice of Rupees 10,000 a year. That such a revenue was derivable shows that the traffic crossing the barrier was sufficient to enable the renter to extract from its transit his own salary and profits *plus* a rent to Government of Rupees 10,000 and *plus* the actual cost of carrying the goods. It is true that some of the traffic has been diverted through the Puliaray Pass since the construction of a cart-road into Tinnevelly by that route, but on the other hand ten years' interval has greatly developed traffic and the removal of the obstruction will operate still more to develop it; so that a traffic not less than that of ten years ago may be safely counted on. Supposing the contractor to have charged 50 per cent. profit on the cost of carriage, the charges then paid for crossing the barrier amounted to more than Rupées 30,000. With such figures it cannot be doubted that, in consideration of the saving both of transit charges and of the much more onerous impost involved in breaking bulk, tolls might be levied which would pay a fair rate of interest on the capital still required besides keeping the works in repair. The execution of these works, as well as that of the new ghaut roads from Cottayam to the Madura District *viâ* Peermade and from Quilon to the Tinnevelly District *viâ* Puliaray, reflects great credit on the Chief Engineer and his subordinates.

—Education. The number of pupils in the Trevandrum College and High School rose slightly, namely, from 931 to 952. The number of successful candidates was for Matriculation 29, for F.A. degree 17, and for B.A. 6, the average of the three preceding years having been in the respective denominations 32, 9, and 3,

Thus a slight falling off in the number of matriculates is more than counterbalanced by the increase in the two higher grades, and the results testify to the continued success with which this important charge has been administered. During the year a Law Class was formed which, at the end of the year, numbered 50 students, lectures being delivered by the Second Judge of the Sadr Court. The 18 English District Schools showed 918 pupils on the rolls with an average daily attendance of 744. There were 52 pupils passed from them into the Trevandrum High School, compared with 38 in the preceding year. The number of Vernacular Schools rose from 197 to 233, and the pupils therein from 9,637 to 11,446. The total educational expenditure was Rupees 1,48,248, against Rupees 1,14,346 in the preceding year; but the Sirkar explain that of the increase nearly Rupees 30,000 is merely nominal, representing an adjustment of account. The provision for education is decidedly liberal, and in respect to the facilities of obtaining a good education the inhabitants of the capital are singularly fortunate. The chief want is probably that of a Model School in connection with the High School, where those desiring to enter the Educational Department should have an opportunity of obtaining special instruction in Method. The numerous District Schools naturally depend on the High School for their educational staff, and under the present system it has to be assumed that the possession of an educational qualification necessarily involves the ability to impart knowledge. The position of female education in this State is a gratifying feature. The English Girls' School, maintained by His Highness at Trevandrum, numbers 66 pupils, and is reported on as being in a high state of efficiency. A girls' school, maintained in the Fort of Trevandrum by the Travancore Mission, is largely aided by His Highness, and supplies an excellent education to a considerable number of high caste girls. There are, moreover, two Vernacular Girls' Schools at the capital and two Vernacular Girls' Schools in the districts, all maintained by Government, in addition to several Mission Girls' Schools receiving more or less assistance from the State. In Southern India the chief difficulty is in inducing girls to attend schools, and there is no doubt that it is to the encouragement personally afforded by His Highness that a condition of female education has been attained to in Travancore that may be sought for in vain in the adjacent British districts.

Public Gardens.

The public gardens embrace the site of the Museum and Library, and afford space for an extensive zoological collection. The Museum is in course of re-erection, the old building, which was in no way adapted to the purpose, having been pulled down. The new structure, which is rapidly approaching completion, promises to be one of the handsomest buildings erected in Southern India in modern times. It has been designed to give effect to the views expressed by Lord Napier, late Governor of Madras, as to the desirability of preserving as much as possible the most meritorious features of the old native style of architecture. The designs of the Consulting Architect to the Madras Government have been well carried out by the Maramut Sheristadar, and the wrought stone and carved wood-work and glazed tiles which are the main features in the building seem calculated to afford objects of admiration for many generations. The grounds have been well laid out wherever the actual building operations did not render work impossible, and when complete will show off to the best advantage this worthy addition to the architectural embellishment of the capital. The gardens at Peermade may be described as having failed, and their abandonment has been suggested. The soil, aspect, and climate of that part of the range quite unfit it for the purpose. At first cinchona was tried, but owing to excessive moisture, low elevation, and poverty of soil, it has died out. Tea was then tried, and an article of good flavour and quality produced, but at a ruinous cost. There seems no probable benefit to be anticipated from further experiment, even in a better-selected locality, as on all sides the forests are being taken up for cultivation by skilled European planters who have nothing to learn from such superintendence as the Sirkar can afford to secure for an experimental garden.

Medical.

The expenditure under this head was Rupees 90,696, or nearly Rupees 55,000 less than in the previous year. This decrease is not due to any reduction in establishment or scale of expenditure generally, but is accounted for by the fact that the expenditure of the previous year reached an abnormal amount, owing to certain increase of establishment charges having then been carried out with retrospective effect, and owing to the payments due for two years' medical stores having come within that year of account. The Maharajah's Hospital at Trevandrum is an admirably-managed institution. It is resorted to by high caste patients to an extent probably unknown in similar institutions in British

territory. The Charity Hospital in Trevandrum has been usefully maintained. It partakes of the twofold character of hospital and alms-house for paupers. In its former character it relieves the Civil Hospital of the lowest class of patients, men being often brought in *in extremis* and suffering from loathsome diseases, whose presence might tend to close the hospitals against the bulk of the community as well as to earn for them a bad character for the successful treatment of disease. As an alms-house, it maintains in cleanliness and a certain degree of comfort many paupers who would otherwise frequent the streets and be conspicuous there as revolting objects. The medical institutions at out-stations are perhaps less beneficial in their working than those at the capital, being in charge of imperfectly-trained medical subordinates and without regular inspection. In the way of furnishing the out-hospitals with the most perfect appliances everything has been done that money or attention can effect, but the ignorance of the medical subordinates in charge is held to go far to negative any beneficial result. The remedy seems to be in devising means for securing the education of practitioners at the Presidency town, where alone the necessary teaching staff exists.

Revenue Survey.

The work in the Revenue Survey Department consisted in the survey of 86 lots, measuring 9,648 acres. These were all coffee estates, and the cost, a little under $1\frac{1}{4}$ Rupees an acre, cannot be said to be excessive, considering the blocks were scattered and did not average much more than 100 acres each. The progress made, however, failed to keep pace with the requirements, as a large number of estates have never been surveyed though sold four and five years ago, and no title-deeds can be issued. Besides this, large areas of forest have been from time to time assigned to natives on what is called Paytu Patom, a sort of pepper-corn rent, and in the absence of surveys the Government have been necessarily somewhat in the dark, so that wholesale alienations of valuable forest land have occurred, without payment being properly exacted, and under circumstances which render it almost impossible to say what has been parted with. It is now determined to dispose of no more land till the survey has overtaken these arrears, and the state of affairs points to the urgent necessity of a considerable strengthening of the agency employed, at all events for a time.

Elephant Department.

The Elephant Department is a somewhat anomalous branch of the Administration, and is not, as might be expected, charged

with the capture of wild elephants. This task is performed either by the Forest Department or by private individuals; but the elephants when caught are taken charge of and distributed by the Elephant Department. The pit system has been condemned owing to the large percentage of cases in which the animal is killed or seriously injured in the fall. In the year under report nine out of twenty thus perished, and it may be presumed that the smaller and less valuable animals survived.

Total expenditure.

The total expenditure of the year was Rupees 53,23,540, or Rupees 2,248 more than that of last year, the net increase being the result of an increase under eight heads of Rupees 2,40,780, and a decrease under seven heads of Rupees 2,38,532, as shown below :—

Heads of Increase.

	Rs.
Devasom	373
Palace	18,922
Civil Establishment	19,380
Judicial do.	6,166
Police	4,176
Education	33,902
Pension	11,048
Extraordinary	1,46,813
Total ...	2,40,780
	2,38,532
	+ 2,248

Heads of Decrease.

Ootpera	3,060
Nair Brigade	7,821
Elephant and Horse	6,882
Medical	54,784
Public Works	91,148
Purchase of Articles	69,868
Contingencies	4,969
Total ...	2,38,532

Financial Summary.

The following is the complete Account Current of receipts and disbursements of the Travancore State for the year 1050. It will be seen that the result of the year's finance was a surplus of Rupees 2,08,099 :—

No.	——	1049.	1050.	——
		RS.	RS.	RS.
	Balance as per last year's account.	...	...	41,29,340
1	Land Revenue	16,93,651	16,97,766	
2	Miscellaneous Revenue	6,29,807	6,23,434	
3	Judicial Fees, &c.	1,44,258	1,43,217	
4	Customs	3,81,994	4,12,804	
5	Arrack and Opium	1,34,996	1,57,978	
6	Tobacco	9,09,746	9,14,303	
7	Salt	9,88,798	10,81,592	
8	Cardamoms and other Goods ...	2,24,870	1,72,897	
9	Timber	1,01,710	1,01,851	
10	Interest on Government Securities	1,06,637	1,47,217	
11	Arrears of revenue collected this year.	29,664	78,580	
				55,31,639
				96,60,979

No.	——	1049.	1050.	——
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1	The Devasom or Religious Institutions.	5,73,253	5,73,626	
2	Ootperas or Charitable Institutions	3,09,644	3,06,584	
3	The Palace	5,41,939	5,60,861	
4	Huzzoor Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments.	5,64,045	5,83,425	
5	Judicial Establishment	1,69,105	1,75,271	
6	Police do.	1,42,430	1,46,606	
7	Nair Troops	1,54,095	1,46,274	
8	Elephant and Horse Establishments.	66,251	59,369	
9	Education, Science, and Art ...	1,14,346	1,48,248	
10	Medical	1,45,480	90,696	
11	Pensions	1,35,029	1,46,977	
12	Public Works	10,15,913	9,24,765	
13	Cost and charges of goods sold, &c.	3,78,008	3,08,140	
14	Contingent charges			
15	Subsidy to the British Indian Government.	1,80,972 8,10,652	1,76,003 8,10,652	
16	Expenses connected with the Visitation of Shungara Chariar Swamy, High Priest of Sringari.	20,130	...	
17	Expenditure on account of His Highness the Maharajah's trip to Calcutta.	...	1,05,519	
18	Census	...	32,040	
19	The Preliminary expenses incurred on account of the Mooraajabbom.	...	29,384	53,23,540
	Balance to be carried to next year's account.	...	...	43,37,439
	In cash	...	9,65,286	96,60,979
	Promissory Notes	...	28,75,957	
	Goods	...	2,92,568	
			41,33,811	
	Difference or Inefficient Balance...	...	2,03,628	
			43,37,439	

COCHIN.

History of Political relations.

According to tradition the Rajahs of Cochin claim to hold the territory in right of descent from Cherman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards established himself as independent ruler. The genealogical table, showing the descent of the present ruler of Cochin, cannot be traced beyond the last three centuries, and even for this period the information is untrustworthy. From the commencement of the present century the information becomes better defined, and the following names appear in regular succession :—Rama Vurmah, died at Trichoor, September 28th, 1805; Rama Vermah, died at Valarapully, January 14th, 1809; Veera Kerala, died at Tripoontorah, August 6th, 1828; Rama Vurmah, died at Tripoontorah, November 18th, 1837; Rama Vermah, died at Irinjalacodah, May 31st, 1842; Rama Vurmah, died at Trichoor, July 10th, 1851; Veera Kerala, died at Benares, February 22nd, 1853; Revi Vermah, died at Tripoontorah, February 7th, 1864; and Rama Verwah, the present Rajah, who ascended the musnud March 28th, 1864. In 1776 Cochin was subjugated by, and became tributary to, Hyder Ali. In 1792 Tippoo ceded the sovereignty to the British, who left the country under the uncontrolled authority of the Rajah, subject to a tribute of 1,00,000 Rupees; this undertaking was concluded with the Rajah in the previous year, when the Company restored to him the districts and forts taken from him by Tippoo.

The Cochin State is in subsidiary alliance with the British Government under treaty of 17th October 1809. By this treaty, which was entered into on the suppression of an insurrection raised by Cochin jointly with Travancore against the British power, the Rajah agreed to pay the East India Company, in addition to the usual subsidy of one lakh of Rupees, an annual sum equal to the expense of one battalion of Native Infantry, or 1,76,037 Arcot Rupees, making an aggregate annual payment of Rupees 2,76,037, paid in six equal instalments. It was further stipulated that, should it become necessary to employ a larger force for the defence of these territories against foreign invasion, the Rajah should contribute towards the expense in proportion to his means. The Rajah engaged to be guided at all times by

the advice of the English Government; to hold no correspondence with any foreign State without the knowledge and sanction of the Company; and to admit no Europeans to his service, and permit none to remain in his dominions, without the consent and concurrence of the Company. Power was given to the Company to dismantle or garrison any fortress in His Highness' territory. On the other hand the Company undertook to defend the integrity of the State territory against all enemies. Subsequently the annual subsidy to the British Government was reduced to Rupees 2,40,000, being one-half of the estimated amount of the revenue at that time; and at a still later period the payment was fixed at two lakhs only, which forms the pecuniary obligation of the State at the present day. There is a British Resident for Cochin jointly with Travancore.

Features of the country.

Cochin contains seven districts, namely, Cochin, Cannanore, Mugundapuram, Trichoor, Tallapully, Chittoor, and Cranganore. The total area is 1,361 square miles.

Recent census.

A census was taken of the population of this State during the year under review. The inhabitants have been enumerated five times during the last 55 years, the figures representing the total population being respectively 223,003 in 995 M.E.; 288,176 in 1011; 356,802 in 1024; 399,056 in 1032; and 601,114 in 1050. The augmentation in numbers appears to have been great and continuous, though not always uniform, being 29 per cent. for an interval of 16 years between the first and second censuses; 27 per cent. for the second period of 13 years; 11 per cent. for the third period of 8 years; 49 per cent. for the fourth period of 18 years; and 170 per cent. for the whole interval of 55 years, between the earliest and latest enumerations. The highest rate of increase has obtained during the present administration, which has been marked also by the rapid development of the food resources of the country. In the following table is given the present annual increase in each of the principal countries of Europe, together with the number of years in which the population would be doubled if the rates continued so:—

Countries.	Increase per Annum.	Years.
Russia	1·39	50
England	1·29	54
Prussia	1·13	61½
Spain	0·89	78
Italy	0·70	99
France	0·35	198

The rate and years for Cochin are 1·86 and 39, respectively. The male population of the country has increased during the interval between 995 and 1050 from 109,669 to 302,030, or 175 per cent., and the female from 113,334 to 299,084, or 164 per cent. The subjects of the Cochin Government, excluding those whose domicile of origin is elsewhere as above shown, may be ethnically divided into 530,262 Malayalees, 31,325 Tamulians, and 30,849 of other languages. The subjoined table shows the distribution of the Cochinites and foreigners according to the districts in which they reside:—

No.	Districts.	Malayalum.		Tamulian.		Other Races.		Total.		Grand Total.
		Cochinites.	Non-Cochinites.	Cochinites.	Non-Cochinites.	Cochinites.	Non-Cochinites.	Cochinites.	Non-Cochinites.	
1	Kanayannoor ...	86,245	1,341	1,341	294	4,337	125	91,923	1,760	93,683
2	Cochin	81,813	221	1,088	8	10,697	74	93,598	303	93,901
3	Kodungaloor ...	18,426	100	594	40	1,218	19	20,238	159	20,397
4	Mugundapuram	110,407	422	1,851	111	2,161	22	114,419	555	114,974
5	Trichoor ...	98,904	217	869	443	944	365	100,717	1,025	101,742
6	Tallapully ...	103,160	995	3,393	184	2,712	21	109,265	1,200	110,465
7	Chittoor ...	31,307	1,633	22,189	1,223	8,780	820	62,276	3,676	65,952
	Total ...	530,262	4,929	31,325	2,303	30,849	1,446	592,436	8,678	601,114

The density of the population in the country is on the average at 441 persons per square mile, and in the houses (numbering 117,368) at about five persons per house.

Statistics of past year. The latest information from Cochin is for the Malayalum year 1050 ending 14th August 1875. The Political Officer has, with the assistance of the Dewan, made certain observations on the statistics of that period.

—Judicial. Two vacancies having occurred in the Appeal Court, the opportunity was taken of strengthening the bench and securing improved public confidence in it by the appointment of a European Barrister as Second Judge. The post of Third Judge was filled by the promotion of one of the Zillah Judges, and the result of the change has been satisfactory.

—Civil Justice. In the Zillah and Munsifs' Courts the original suits filed exceeded those of the previous year by 1,416; nevertheless the arrear shown at the close of the year was less by 90 than that of the preceding year. The number of suits disposed of in the seven Courts varied from 107 in the Trichoor Zillah Court

to 398 in the Ernacollum Munsif's Court. As regards appeals in the Zillah Courts, the balance undisposed of at the end of the year was 59 compared to 100 at the close of the preceding year. The number of cases decided, however, was 365 as compared with 429 in the preceding year. The work of the Appeal Court shows a decided improvement, 363 cases having been decided compared with 242 in the preceding year, and a balance of 210 being shown against 371. As might be anticipated from the preceding figures, the duration of suits in Zillah and Munsifs' Courts shows a decrease. This is not noticeable in the Appeal Court, doubtless owing to the fact of the large number of arrear suits disposed of. The industry of the Court will, therefore, only affect the figures showing the duration of suits next year. The total number of decrees pending execution was 1,797, or 1,287 less than last year, so that a considerable improvement has been effected in this matter, which gave rise to unfavorable comment last year. There is still room for improvement in this direction. The institution fees and stamp penalties amount to Rupees 63,534, which is only Rupees 2,124 less than the entire cost of the Judicial and Police Establishments.

—Criminal Justice.

The criminal files show an increase, but there is nothing calling for special remark. Capital punishment was awarded in two cases.

—Jails.

There was an increase of the number of prisoners, but the jails were particularly healthy, only three deaths occurring among a daily average of about 185 prisoners.

—Land Revenue.

The land revenue of the year showed a decrease of Rupees 1,923. As in Malabar, the assessments are virtually permanent and not subject to vicissitudes of season, the only exception in both instances being in regard to land lying in the bed of the Trichoor Lake. The low-lying position of this tract renders it impossible to cultivate during either monsoon, when alone sufficient rain can be relied on as the lands are then submerged. The cultivation, therefore, is not commenced till February, and is occasionally lost by drought, oftener swamped by a few days' heavy rain in April or May. A new Chief Engineer has lately assumed charge of the Public Works Department of Cochin, and he will probably undertake an inquiry as to whether some means can be devised for regulating the water-level of the extensive tract subject to these alternations of flood and drought. The land revenue amounted to Rupees 6,15,718, which

is about a Rupee a head of population. That of the whole Presidency exceeds Rupees 1-8-0.

—Customs. The Customs branch of revenue, which may be said to be beyond the control of the local Government, was almost stationary, and amounted to Rupees 1,10,272.

—Abkari and Opium. Of Abkári and Opium the former shows an increase of Rupees 2,592, and there is a recovery in the latter of Rupees 1,950.

—Salt. Salt shows a continual decline, the decrease this year being Rupees 8,307. It has been stated that this is due to the enhanced price forced on the State under the Interportal Convention. It is difficult to believe, without further data, that there has been a falling off from this cause in the consumption of salt by the Cochin subjects to an extent sufficient not only to swallow up the increased price obtained for that consumed, but to cause a large deficit, and it is probable some other cause is at work. Cochin salt, which formerly found its way into parts of Coimbatore, may have been displaced by rail-borne salt from Madras, which now, under the enhanced price of Western Coast salt, travels further west.

—Registration. The Registration Department was inaugurated in the year under report, and upwards of thirty-six lakhs' worth of property came within its operations. Notwithstanding that the contingencies were abnormally large owing to the purchase of furniture, &c., at first starting, the department showed a surplus of Rupees 6,124.

—Education. A step in advance was made in the year under report by the establishment of an F.A. Class in the High School. On the return of the Head Master, Mr. Sealey, from furlough, the services of his *locum tenens* were secured as Assistant Master, so that the teaching staff received a very material increase of strength. The daily attendance at the High School rose from 81 to 85 per cent. As a great many pupils who come from British Cochin and Muttoncherry have to cross a backwater two miles wide, the attendance is materially affected in bad weather. The number of pupils attending the branch schools rose considerably except at Wadagancherry, a forest district, which will probably have to be abandoned as the locality of a school. Fifteen pupils went up for Matriculation from the High School, and eleven passed, comparing favorably with the previous year, when only six passed out of fourteen. On the whole the progress of the Educational Department seems very satisfactory.

The outlay under Public Works amounted to Rupees 1,87,151, or Rupees 50,455 more than last year. The outlay fell considerably short of the allotment of 2½ lakhs. The scattered character of the territory and the fact that most of the inhabited parts are well served by natural water-communication makes it a matter of some difficulty to select eligible projects of improvement. A trial trace has been run to the coffee district of the Nelliampathies, and the line is now under consideration. It would place the estates in communication by cart with Palghaut station. The precipitous nature, however, of these hills renders such a work exceedingly costly, and it is doubtful if the area available for coffee would justify such an outlay. Soon after the close of the year the department passed into the hands of a new head officer, and it is hoped that hereafter the allotment will be fully utilized. —Public Works.

The revenue under the head of Forest shows a falling off of Rupees 38,312 compared with the previous year, the revenue of which, however, was abnormally high owing to stocks having been held over from previous years. Considering the extent and value of the Cochin forests, a gross revenue of Rupees 59,958 is not an entirely satisfactory result. The Sirkar are alive to the necessity for making efforts to fully utilize the available yield of these natural resources. —Forest.

Small-pox prevailed in an epidemic form during the year under report, but, as is well known, natives do not resort much to hospitals for treatment in this disease. The system of dieting patients at the Ernacollum Civil Hospital was assimilated to that prevailing in British hospitals. A new dispensary was opened at Trichoor in a commodious building erected for the purpose. —Medical.

Eliminating sums invested in Government securities, which do not properly come under the head of Expenditure, and the cash balances, which are not Revenue, the financial figures for the two years are as under :— —Financial.

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1873-74	13,08,514	11,19,082	1,89,432
1874-75	12,51,520	11,75,592	75,928
	— 56,994	+ 56,510	— 1,13,504

Had the Public Works expenditure not fallen short of the allotment by some Rupees 63,000, the surplus would almost have disappeared.

PUDUCOTTAH.

Description, &c. A description of the Puducottah State, its history, and its political relations with the Madras Government, was given in the Administration Report for 1874-75, and, as no modification is necessary, need not here be repeated. The Collector of Trichinopoly acts as Political Agent, and the results of his observations for the late Fasli year 1284 ending 30th June 1875 are stated below.

Operations of the year. It appears that the gross area of land brought to account was 669,381 acres, or acres 49 above that shown in the last report. Of this 312,884 acres are assigned for Temples, Alms-houses, and Inams, 238,149 acres are waste, and 118,348 acres assessed to the Public Revenue. The revenue realized from land under cultivation was Rupees 3,04,918, and from extra sources Rupees 56,407, or together Rupees 3,61,325, against Rupees 3,45,831 in Fasli 1283, showing a net increase of Rupees 15,494. The aggregate revenue for the year, including the balance brought forward of Rupees 3,91,582-5-10, amounted to Rupees 7,70,444-11-10, and the expenditure to Rupees 3,24,001-11-3. The balance in the Treasury at the close of the year was Rupees 4,46,443-0-7. The increasing surplus revenue is thus increasing. The amount available for Public Works was Rupees 65,646, but of this only Rupees 18,881 were expended. Effectual measures are being taken to put this branch of the Administration on a sound and efficient footing. The working of the Civil and Munsifs' Courts was satisfactory. Of 5,439 suits for disposal in the ordinary Courts, 2,334 were decreed on the merits, 888 were settled by Razinama, 1,940 were dismissed, and 277 remained on the file. In the Small Cause Court out of 1,136 cases on the file 626 were decreed on merit, 268 were settled by Razinama, 234 were dismissed, and 8 remained on the file. In the Appeal Court, over which the Rajah personally presides, there was a slight falling off, the number of suits filed having been less than in 1873-74. The working of the Criminal Courts was also satisfactory as far as it went. The state of crime will, it is to be

hoped, be greatly improved under the new Police. In the present year of two cases of culpable homicide and three of rape all remained undetected, and of 32 cases of dacoity 29 remained undetected. There was a slight improvement during the year in the number of children attending the State School, the increase being from 101 to 113. The number of persons treated at the Rajah's Hospital was 6,945, against 8,608 in 1873-74, but there was less sickness during the year. The account of the receipts and disbursements of the Chinna Aramanai Jaghire shows that the expenditure, which is incurred with the approval of the Political Agent, is kept within the schedule or annual estimate. The receipts, including balance brought forward, amounted to Rupees 94,192-9-10, and the charges to Rupees 73,376-8-10; and there remained a balance of Rupees 20,816-1-0. A sum of Rupees 36,466 is included under charges for the purchase of Government securities, which reduces the expenditure for other purposes to Rupees 36,910-8-10. The organization of the new Police Force was commenced during the year. Steps have been taken by the Political Agent for the liquidation of the Rajah's debts.

BANGANAPALLI.

Description, &c.

Particulars regarding the history of the Banganapalli Jaghire, its political relations with the Madras Government, and its principal standing statistics were given in the Administration Report for 1874-75, and, as no modification is necessary, they need not here be repeated. The Collector of Kurnool acts as Agent to the Madras Government; he does not, however, at present forward an Administration Report.

SUNDOOR.

Description, &c.

A description of the Sundoor State, its history, and its political relations with the Madras Government, as also a description of the Sanitarium of Ramandroog, which is situated in this State, and is used as a Convalescent Depôt for troops serving in the

Ceded Districts, were given in the Administration Report for 1874-75. As no modification is necessary, they need not here be repeated. The Collector of Bellary acts as Agent to the Madras Government; he does not, however, at present forward an Administration Report.

POLITICAL PENSIONS.

Carnatic Stipends—Nature of the stipends.

In the year 1801, when the British Government assumed the civil and military jurisdiction of the Carnatic Payeen Ghaut, and thus employed its own servants in the administration of the country, a treaty guaranteed a suitable maintenance for the relatives of the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut-ul Omrah, and for the principal officers of the latter Nabob's Government. Mahomed Ally, otherwise called Wallajah, was the Second Nabob of the Carnatic and son of Unvurood Deen Khan, the First Subahadar of the Payeen Ghaut; he ascended the musnud in April 1749 and died in October 1795. Omdut-ul Omrah was the eldest son of Wallajah and the Third Nabob of the Carnatic; he ascended the musnud in October 1795 and died in July 1801. The first list of the persons thus to be provided for was furnished in Lord Clive's Minute of 29th September 1801, but subsequent grants in the years 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1813, 1815, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1840 extended the provision to persons of more humble rank, and even to their relatives or dependants; thus grants were made to individuals who had been objects of the bounty of the Nabobs, and to relatives and dependants of persons who had formerly been supported by allowances from lands or customs dues or other revenues of the country. Between the years 1840 and 1855 there was no new grant; but in the latter year the late Nabob Mahomed Ghouse Khan Bahadoor died, and the relatives, servants, and dependants of the Nabobs Azeem-ud Dowlah, Azim Jah, and Mahomed Ghouse Khan Bahadoor were then provided for. Azeem-ud Dowlah was the Fourth Nabob and son of Omdut-ul Omrah; he ascended the musnud in July 1801 and died in August 1819. Azim Jah was the Fifth Nabob and eldest son of Azeem-ud Dowlah; he ascended the musnud in February 1820 and died in November 1825. Goolam

Mahomed Ghouse Khan Bahadoor was the Sixth and last Nabob of the Carnatic; he was the eldest son of Azim Jah, ascended the musnud in August 1842, and died in October 1855. The pensioners who have become a charge on the Government in these different manners are designated Carnatic Stipendiaries. Such as were enrolled between 1801 and 1840 are styled Stipendiaries of 1801, as having had their origin in the political changes of that year; while those who were pensioned after the death of the Nabob Mahomed Ghouse Khan Bahadoor are called Carnatic Stipendiaries of 1855. The total stipends granted in the first instance to the 1801 Stipendiaries by Lord Clive's Minute of September of that year amounted to Rupees 6,91,473 per annum; the sum has gradually been reduced and now amounts to Rupees 1,23,100 per annum. The annual amounts first granted to the 1855 Stipendiaries was Rupees 5,78,552, which has since been reduced to Rupees 4,79,568, the latter sum being inclusive of the amount paid to the present Prince of Arcot.

—Mode of payment.

The pensions of 1801 are regulated principally by the Honorable Court's despatch No. 2, dated 11th March 1846, paragraph 14, and No. 1, dated 22nd May 1850, paragraph 51. The pensions of 1855 are of two classes, namely, those relating to the immediate family, and those relating to the servants, &c., of the last Nabob of the Carnatic; the procedure in the case of the former is guided by the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 4,644, dated 8th September 1856, paragraph 13, the others are for life only. Many of the stipends consist of commutations of Yeomiahs and Jaghires. The word Yeomiah signifies the payment of certain petty sums per diem. To avoid the great inconvenience of daily payments for petty services, small portions of land were assigned to the persons who rendered them, and on these lands being resumed by Government, monthly allowances were made; the recipients, however, were still termed Yeomiahdars. The word Jaghire signifies properly a tenure common formerly among the Mahomedans in which the public revenues of a given tract were made over to a servant of the State together with the powers requisite to enable him to collect and appropriate the revenue and administer the general government of the district. In this manner certain large tracts of land had been bestowed on certain persons by the Nabobs of the Carnatic. On the lands being resumed by the British Government the

holders of the sunnuds were allowed certain monthly allowances retaining the name of Jaghiredars.

—Operations of the year.

The payments to Carnatic Stipendiaries, including Jaghiredars and Yeomiahdars, amounted during the official year 1875-76 to Rupees 4,77,883. The number of persons receiving pensions on the 1st April 1876 was 1,261. The lapses by deaths, &c., in 1875-76 exclusive of commutation were 72; the pension in these cases amounted to Rupees 43,783 per annum. Bonuses to the amount of Rupees 14,042 were issued to 39 individuals in commutation of stipends not exceeding 10 Rupees per mensem.

Kurnool pensioners.

On the assumption of the Kurnool territory by the British Government in 1800 pensions were granted to the Nabob's personal family and such of his relatives and dependants as were in receipt of allowances from him and held jaghires resumable at his pleasure. The pensions so granted were all declared by the Government of India to be life-grants and amounted to Rupees 2,22,651-4-0 per annum. By the death of most of the recipients, and consequent lapse of their pensions to Government, the total amount of these pensions was gradually reduced till, on the 1st April 1875, it stood at Rupees 79,159-10-0, which was still further reduced to Rupees 75,123-10-0 drawn by 127 persons on the 1st April 1876. Of the last amount Rupees 1,860 were transferred to Hyderabad in the course of the year.

Two-Lakh Fund pensioners.

The "Two-Lakh Fund" was a sum of two lakhs of Star Pagodas set apart by treaty for the maintenance of the families and connexions of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultan, and their dependants. There are at present 70 pensioners under this head, drawing an aggregate pension of Rupees 9,624-10-0 annually, with a clothing allowance of Rupees 1,255 per annum, the latter sum being enjoyed only by certain of the pensioners. The pensioners principally consist of the descendants of the officers of Hyder's and Tippoo's courts, whose present pensions have devolved to them by gradual lapses. Some are the relatives, and a few others the dependants of the widows of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultan. Under this head is also paid a sum of Rupees 1,251 per annum, intended for the ceremonies over Padshaw Begum's tomb, the principal wife of Tippoo Sultan, and for other religious ceremonies known as the Ashar Fateahs.

Mysore pensioners.

The Mysore pensioners also are the descendants of the officers of Tippoo's court. They are so called in contradistinction to the Two-Lakh Fund pensioners, as their pensions are chargeable to the

Mysore State. There are at present seventeen pensioners under this head, drawing an aggregate pension of Rupees 7,184-11-0 annually. A sum of Rupees 276 per annum is allowed for the performance of fatcah ceremonies over the tomb of Goolam Ally Sadoor, one of the principal officers of Tippoo's court.

Kandyan pensioners.

The Kandyan pensioners include the relatives and servants of the late King of Kandy, Vickrama Singah, who was deported to Madras in 1816 and died at Vellore in 1832. They reside principally at Vellore. They are in receipt of pensions aggregating Rupees 3,068-12-0 per annum, which are chargeable to the Ceylon Government.

Goomsur pensioners.

The late Goomsur pensioners were the members of the family of the late Zemindar of Goomsur, who had been implicated in disturbances raised in Goomsur and elsewhere in the Ganjam District. They were originally brought to Vellore in 1837, when they consisted of some twenty persons; the number has now been reduced by casualties, &c., to only one member, a concubine of the ex-zemindar.

Palcondah pensioners.

The Palcondah pensioners, of whom there are five in number, are the members of the family of the late Zemindar of Palcondah. They were banished to the North Arcot District in 1834, and placed under restraint there to prevent their entering into intrigues with the disaffected adherents of the family in Palcondah and elsewhere in the Vizagapatam District. They consist of the son, two daughters, and two widows of the Zemindar, and are in receipt of pensions amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 2,928 per annum. They reside in the mahals in the Fort at Vellore.

Cuttack pensioners.

The Cuttack pensioners are the members of the family of Rajah Pillay *alias* Lutchmee Narrain Bunge, a turbulent character who created disturbances in the Ganjam District. He was sent to Vellore in 1856 by desire of the Bengal Government, accompanied by his wife, a son, and two male relatives, and died in 1857. The present members of his family consist of his widow, his son, and his uncle. They are in receipt of a pension of Rupees 25 per mensem, or 300 Rupees per annum. They reside in a mahal in the Fort at Vellore, and are under surveillance.

GANJAM AGENCY.

Nature of Hill tracts.

The Maliah tract at present under the jurisdiction of the Ganjam Agent occupies the western portion of the District of

Ganjam covering an area of about 3,500 square miles, or about five-twelfths of the entire district. It is inhabited chiefly by Khonds and Sawarahs. The term Maliah or Malwah means high lands, and is the name given by Khonds to the upland regions of Orissa generally. The country is mountainous and covered with dense forests of sàl, which however never attain any great age, as they are periodically cleared by the Khonds and Savarahs for cultivation purposes. Agriculture is practised by the Khonds with a degree of skill and energy which is perhaps nowhere surpassed in India, and the result is a high degree of rural affluence. The Maliah Khonds are extremely rich in every species of agricultural stock. The Khonds inhabit the northern and central portions of the Maliahs in Ganjam and comprise many tribes speaking different dialects and of various degrees of lawlessness. Those on the Kalahundy and Jeypore borders, known as the Kuttiah Khonds, are perhaps the most fierce and warlike. The tribes occupying the hills bordering on Ganjam, with the exception of the Simili Khonds of Bodagadah, are somewhat more civilized; and in the Goomsur Maliahs, where many of them speak Uriya, there is not much perceptible difference between the Khonds of the hills and those living in the jungle villages at the foot of the ghauts. The Savarahs occupy the Pedda Kimedy, Surangi, and Parla Kimedy Maliahs to the south of the Khond tribes, with whom they have little in common. In agriculture they are on a par with the Khonds. The region occupied by this people extends from the Kimedy Zemindari to the Godavery, or for 200 miles. The principal means of access to the Maliahs from the plains is by the Kalingia Ghaut Road from the foot of the hills at Durgaprasad in the Goomsur Taluq to Kalingia on the summit, a distance of seven miles. It was originally constructed by the Sappers and Miners, and is at present maintained by the Department of Public Works. It is accessible to carts. There are many other rough ghaut tracks connecting the Maliahs with the low country available for foot passengers and cattle. A cart road is under construction from the Parla Kimedy plain country to Gumma in the Parla Kimedy Maliahs.

Government jurisdiction.

In the year 1836 the Zemindari of Goomsur and the Maliahs attached thereto were resumed by Government in consequence of the rebellious conduct of the Zemindar and were placed under the control of the Collector. During the war it came to the notice of the Commissioner that meriah sacrifices were practised in certain portions of the Maliahs, and in consequence a

Military Assistant with an armed force was specially entertained with a view to their gradual suppression. It was at the same time considered necessary for the prevention of further disturbances that the administration of criminal and civil justice in the Hill Zemindaries should be removed from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts and placed under the Collector, and Act XXIV of 1839 was passed giving the Collector, or Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, the necessary powers. During the time the Maliahs were under the control of the Collector and Agent it was discovered by his Military Assistant that the meriah sacrifices were not confined to the Maliahs of this district alone, but extended to those of the neighboring district of Vizagapatam as well as to those under the jurisdiction of the Bengal Presidency and Central Provinces, and that female infanticide was also practised in some of them. The Government of India therefore considered it proper to create a separate Agency for the suppression of meriah sacrifices and female infanticide in the Hill Tracts of Orissa in general, and appointed an Agent under Act XXI of 1845, to whom all the Maliahs then under the Collector and Agent were transferred. This arrangement continued up to May 1862, when the Government having been satisfied that these rites had been completely and successfully put down the Meriah Agency was done away with, and the Maliahs were retransferred to the Collector and Agent. In 1863 all the Agency tracts situated below the ghauts, with the exception of Goomsur and Suradah, were retransferred to the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts, and in 1866 Goomsur and Suradah also were removed from the jurisdiction of the Agent. In 1869 the Chokapad Mutah of the Goomsur Taluq and the petty Chieftainships of Koradah and Ronabah were restored to the Agent. The Maliahs at present under the jurisdiction of the Collector and Agent are the following :—Goomsur, Suradah, Chinna Kimedy, Pedda Kimedy, Bodagadah, Surangi, Parla Kimedy, Mutahs of Koradah and Ronabah, Jaradah, Jalantra, Mandasa, Budarasingi, and Kattingiah. Of these the Goomsur Suradah and Chinna Kimedy Maliahs are under the direct management of Government; the two former having been forfeited to Government along with the Zemindari of Goomsur, while the latter was taken by Government in consequence of disturbances, towards the quelling of which the Zemindar, who is a nominal proprietor, was unable to render assistance for want of influence with the Khonds. The remaining Maliahs are held on Sanads by their respective Zemindars who derive

more or less revenue therefrom. The Government derive no revenue from the Maliahs under their own management. The population of the Maliahs under the Agency is computed at 185,957 according to the Census of 1871. In these Maliahs the Agent exercises the powers of Civil and Sessions Judge, though questions of disputed succession to landed estates are decided by Government on the report of the Agent. The Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes are in force. These tracts are Scheduled Districts under Act XIV of 1874.

Operations of the year.

One of the principal duties of the Agency during 1875-76 was the settlement of the boundary between the jurisdiction of the Ganjam Agent and Jeypore of the Vizagapatam Agency. There remains a further disputed boundary between Pedda Kimedy and Jeypore, which is shortly to be disposed of. The country continued in a quiet and orderly state. The grant for the year for Maliah works amounted to Rupees 25,200, namely New Works Rupees 16,400, and Repairs 8,800; but owing to pressure of circumstances Rupees 3,600 only were drawn and expended. With this sum the Agency repaired all the rest-houses and other public buildings, and put into good order the eighteen miles of road between Kalingia and the Boad frontier. The markets are reported to be flourishing. The vaccination returns showed 5,400 successful cases. Two hundred and thirty cases were filed before the Sub-Magistrates as Presidents in punchayet cases, of which 225 were disposed of. The Magistracy file comprised 361 cases with 836 persons; of these three only remained at the close of the year. The Agent tried fifteen persons at his Sessions, of whom eight were acquitted. There was one conviction for murder, two for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and four for giving false evidence on a capital charge

VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY.

History of the Agency.

In 1835 Sir Frederick Adam, Governor of Madras, visited the Circars, and recorded in a Minute his opinion as to the expediency of exempting the Hill Zemindaries from the general regulations. Mr. Russel, Special Commissioner in the Northern Circars, after minute inquiries into the causes of disturbances then lately suppressed, and the policy needful for adoption in

order that the recurrence of such outbreaks might be prevented, reported finally on this subject in 1836 and 1837. He observed that a system which was adapted to districts where the authority of Government is paramount could not fail to be inapplicable to mountainous tracts, where, up to that period and after a lapse of more than thirty years, the Government had in effect no police and no power. He proposed, as the course best calculated both to add to the weight and influence of the local authority, and to remove existing causes of irritation on the part of the Hill Zemindars arising from the unbending forms of regulation procedure, that those tributaries should be exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts and placed exclusively under the Collector of the District, in whom should be vested the entire administration of civil and criminal justice, under such rules for his guidance as might be prescribed by orders in Council. This proposal was approved by the Government, and forms the basis of Act XXIV of 1839. It was further enacted that the Collector, as Agent to the Governor, should have the power of making commitments by warrant which is possessed by the Governor in Council by virtue of Regulation II of 1819, subject always to the orders of Government on each case. The present Agency embraces Jeypore, with those portions of the Zemindaries of Madgole, Pachipenta, Kurupain, and Merangi which lie within the hills and the hill mutas of Palcondah, those of Golgondah, and the Hill Zemindary of Kasipur. These tracts are Scheduled Districts in the same way as the Ganjam Maliahs.

Operations of the year.

The cases which came before the Agent's Court in 1875-76 were nearly all offences against the person. There was one case of robbery, one of mischief by fire, one of rape, one of abduction, one of causing evidence of a capital crime to disappear, and nineteen murders or murderous assaults. Before the Assistants to the Agent and the Taluq Magistrates 220 and 1,695 persons respectively were arraigned, of whom 155 and 1,421 were convicted. The proportion of convictions was 82 per cent. The relative number of cases in which the above persons were concerned is given in the statement below:—

Against Property ...	Grave	173
	Petty	414
Against Person ...	Grave	12
	Petty	265
	Miscellaneous ...	77
	Total ...	941

The civil work was light. 123 out of 247 suits filed were filed in the Gunapur and Rayagadda taluqs through which the principal trade route passes. The season was a fairly active one for traders. A larger quantity of salt than usual was sold, namely 196,113 maunds from the 1st of December to the 1st of June 1876, against an average of 111,896 maunds during the three previous years.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LAND.

General view of the Land Revenue.

It is impossible to exhibit, with any approach to accuracy, the ratio of the Imperial Land Revenue to the actual gross produce of the whole country and the net assets of land. No information exists as to the actual gross produce of lands paying land revenue to Government, nor is it possible to collect such information. Though the Land-tax was imposed, theoretically at least, on a share of the gross produce of the land, this share or its commuted value has varied greatly in different districts and at different times. The principle on which the Land-tax of ryotwary districts is at present undergoing revision and re-settlement, preceded by a scientific survey, is that it should in no case exceed 40 per cent. of the gross produce in the case of lands for which irrigation is provided at Government cost, or one-third of the gross produce in the case of lands not so irrigated. These proportions are found to be nearly equal to half the net produce. If all the land were ryotwary, it might be roughly assumed that the revenues amounted to half the net produce, but much of it is held at a favorable quit-rent or permanently settled, and in these cases the sum paid to Government bears no fixed proportion to the produce. The rate per acre of the Land-tax on ryotwary land varies very widely in the different districts. In those where the new survey and re-settlement have been introduced the rate varies from 6*d.* to £1 4*s.*, and the number of rates for a whole district does not exceed 35. In districts where the land assessment is still imposed as at the beginning of the century the rate on irrigated land is occasionally as high as £3 10*s.* and that on unirrigated land as high as 9*s.* The minimum rates on both kinds of land in these districts are fractions of a shilling, and the total number of rates in a district is as large as 885. Taking an average of the whole Presidency, the rate per acre does not exceed 2*s.* 3*d.* on unirrigated land, or 9*s.* 6*d.* on irrigated land. The following list shows the total collections of land revenue in this Presidency for the last fifteen official years, taking £1 to

be equal to 10 Rupees. In 1866-67 there were only eleven months, because the date of commencement of the next year was altered from the 1st May to the 1st April:—

	£
1861-62	4,112,588
1862-63	4,206,498
1863-64	4,296,535
1864-65	4,181,162
1865-66	4,291,766
1866-67	3,635,509
1867-68	4,239,705
1868-69	4,058,757
1869-70	4,476,056
1870-71	4,393,351
1871-72	4,435,341
1872-73	4,688,448
1873-74	4,446,693
1874-75	4,632,063
1875-76	4,539,657

Systems under which Land Revenue is realized—Ryotwary.

Throughout four-fifths of the Presidency the State collects its tax direct from the cultivator, who is to all intents and purposes a peasant proprietor, his right of property in his land being indefeasible until he fails to pay the land-tax due on it. This form of tenure, where the cultivator of the soil deals direct with the Government without the intervention of any middleman, is known as the Ryotwari tenure, and is the most familiar to the people; it has in most cases taken the place of the Mahomedan system of renting whole villages to one individual and leaving it to him to sub-rent to the villagers. The land is divided nearly everywhere into fields, and the tax on each field is fixed. During a stated period of each year cultivators may either obtain more fields, or give up any of those which they have. The exercise of this option of increasing, decreasing, or entirely abandoning a holding necessitates an annual settlement, not for the purpose of re-assessing the land, but merely to decide the amount which each ryot shall pay on tha year's operation and to issue fresh puttahs or leases when any change occurs in the extent of the holding. The land thus entered in a ryot's puttah is, to all intents and purposes, his private property, which he is at liberty to sub-let, mortgage, or sell as he deems fit, the land and the crops thereon remaining as security for the due payment of the Government revenue. Remissions of the tax are granted in specified cases, as for instance when there is a failure of

irrigation from a supply of water assumed to be sufficient when the tax was fixed. Charges are made in addition to the fixed field-tax when water is supplied to irrigate a second crop in the same year on land taxed as growing only one crop, or when water is supplied to land which is taxed as not being so supplied. The Ryotwar system creates an elastic revenue which expands as increasing population and prosperity cause more land to be reclaimed and cultivated.

—Special cases of Ryotwary.

In Malabar and Canara the distinctive feature of the absence of a middleman remains, but the rent is fixed as a lump sum payable on the estate or holding, and not as elsewhere on each individual field. The right of private property in land, now practically recognized in every ryot in the Presidency, appears in these two districts to have existed for an indefinite period and more or less without interruption. A somewhat similar right of ancient hereditary occupancy, under the term Mirasi, is claimed in various parts of the Presidency, more especially in Chingleput, Tanjore, and South Arcot. The village joint-rent system prevails only to a small extent in this Presidency, and is practically the same as ryotwary, inasmuch as the villagers deal directly with Government; the whole community, however, are jointly responsible for the revenue of the village, the apportionment of the assessment being made among themselves. Another special case is that of the Oolungoo renting system; in this instance, when the assessment in kind was commuted into a money assessment, it was agreed that it should vary with the current price of grain whenever it rose more than 10 per cent. above the commutation rate, or fell more than 5 per cent. below it. The Oolungoo system exists, but only to a small extent, in the districts of Tanjore and Tinnevelly.

—Principles of Settlement of Ryotwary.

It must be noticed that though the State has a right to fix the land-tax at its discretion, it does so in accordance with certain principles. In cases where Government deals direct with the peasant proprietors (ryots) it is held that the tax can be altered from time to time, and with a few exceptions that its proper amount is half the value of the net produce of the land after the expenses of cultivation have been deducted from the gross produce. At the commencement of the British rule the tax was determined in a rough and ready manner, which left many anomalies and inequalities to be afterwards rectified. The worst of these have been amended from time to time, and at the present time there is a Survey Department which determines the exact area of villages and sub-divisions of villages (khandams)

and fields, and a Settlement Department which calculates the rate of assessment, or in other words the tax which should be paid for each in accordance with the "half net" principle. The assessments thus revised are to be in force for thirty years. In Godavery, Kistna, and part of Kurnool an important deviation has been allowed from the "half net" principle in the case of land irrigated by channels led from the great anicuts across the Godavery, Kistna, and Tungabadra. The land-tax has been calculated as if the land were not irrigated, and the irrigation is charged for at a uniform rate per acre. Further information regarding the Survey and Settlement Departments will be found further on under the special sections allotted to those subjects.

—Permanent or Zemindari System.

About one-fifth of the Presidency is permanently settled, *i.e.*, the land-tax on so much of it is fixed for ever. Where this is the case all the rights of the State have been made over to private proprietors who are called in most cases Zemindars. The proprietor is in most cases the owner of all waste land or land not held by cultivators within the limits of the estate, and he derives from Government the right to sell up cultivators when they fail to pay the land-tax. The portion of the tax payable to Government by the proprietor is fixed for ever, so that no increase of revenue accrues to the State as more and more land is brought under cultivation. In most portions of the Northern Districts the British Government found this tenure in existence on their assumption of the country, the proprietors being the nominees of the Mahomedan Government, and occasionally the descendants of Hindu independent Princes. A similar settlement was also found to be in force with certain chieftains in other portions of the Presidency, and shortly after the British assumption it was contemplated to extend it to all parts as was done in Bengal, but before the intention had been carried out to any great extent it became evident that an enormous sacrifice of revenue would thus be inevitable and other counsels prevailed. Since the tax on these estates was fixed their value has doubled, but the State derives no benefit from the change. Considerable difference of opinion has arisen from time to time as to whether the Zemindars are landlords or merely hereditary farmers of revenue. But, as their position has now been very definitely fixed by law, it is immaterial to consider which designation is the more appropriate. As regards Government they are under Regulation XXV of 1802 proprietors, and usually of a large tract of country, subject to the annual payment of a fixed amount. As regards the actual occupants or cultivators of the soil their legal position may be gathered from Sections 11 and 12, Act VIII of 1865, Madras,

the provisions of which are briefly as follows :—(1) All contracts for rent shall be enforced. (2) When no contract has been made, the rent shall be the money-assessment fixed on the fields at the time of survey. (3) When no such assessment was fixed prior to 1st January 1859, the rent shall be determined according to local usage; failing the above two methods, such rates shall be decreed as may appear just to the Collector. (4) In the case of waste lands, landholders may arrange their own term of rent subject to the proviso that existing rights must not be infringed. (5) All rents are subject to enhancement, with the sanction of the Collector, on account of improvements executed by the Zemindar, or when the revenue payable by the Zemindar has been increased on account of improvements executed by Government. (6) Occupants can only be ejected from their holdings on their declining to enter into an agreement regarding the rent to be paid, or on their failing to pay the amount agreed on, and with the sanction of a Civil or Revenue Court. It will be seen from this that the rights of old occupants have been carefully protected. It must be remarked with reference to the 6th provision just mentioned that though this is undoubtedly the intention and wish of Act VIII of 1865, yet according to a somewhat recent decision of the Madras High Court, there is a technical flaw in the law; it is not known whether difficulties have ever arisen in practice under this head, and the matter is under inquiry. Zemindars are at liberty to alienate the whole or any portion of their estates, and under recent legislation arrangements have been made for making a separate demand of assessment on such alienated portions, and for exempting them from liability to sequestration on account of the original estate. In the case of ancient Zemindaries the eldest son exclusively succeeds, the other members of the family being entitled to maintenance from the estate. The five largest estates, the revenue paid by them to Government (peishcush), and the estimated value of the rent-roll are as follows :—

Estates.	Revenue paid to Government.	Estimated Rent-roll.
	Rs.	Rs.
Vizianagram	4,96,606	17,00,000
Venkatagherry	3,77,117	9,57,000
Ramnad	3,38,686	7,34,000
Shevagungah	2,88,317	7,70,000
Pittapuram	2,50,160	8,28,000

—Mutadari System.

The term Mutadari is practically synonymous with Zemindari, but it is more generally applied to the new estates formed under the operation of Regulation XXV of 1802. In the case of these estates the ordinary Hindu rule of inheritance prevails. These tenures prevail chiefly in the Northern Circars, but are also found in Salem, Madura, North Arcot, &c.

—Inam System.

When the State has given up its right to the land-tax, or a portion of it, in favor of an individual or an institution, or to remunerate persons for performing certain duties, the grant is termed an Inam. A very large number of such grants was made by former Governments, and it was a condition of most of them that they could not be alienated without the consent of the State, that they would escheat to Government on the failure of male heirs in the direct line, and that they might be cancelled on the occurrence of any lapse. In some cases the grants are to be resumed after a certain number of lives, *i.e.*, after a certain number of successions by inheritance. In 1858 a Commission was established to examine the titles of the possessors of Inams, and to enfranchise them by commuting for a moderate quit-rent the right of Government to prevent alienation or resume. Particulars regarding such part of the work of this Commission as is still continued will be found in a subsequent section.

Establishments for realizing Land Revenue, &c. —Villages.

The basis of the system of Revenue Administration is found in the village corporations which have existed from time immemorial. The principal officers are the Headman who collects the Government demand and settles petty criminal cases and civil disputes, the Accountant or Curnam who keeps the Revenue accounts, and the Watchman who performs the duties of village police. These village officers were originally remunerated partly by grants of land-tax or of rent-free land called Inams, and partly by contributions made by the villagers in proportion to their crops (Merahs); suits regarding such offices and their emoluments have at all times been kept in the hands of the Revenue Officers under Regulation VI of 1831. Of late years this system of remuneration has not been considered to work well, and Madras Act IV of 1864 has provided for replacing it by a system of money payments. The rent free lands are assessed in favor of the occupants at five-eighths of the full tax, and the cultivators pay one anna in the rupee on their assessment instead of their former contributions or Merahs. With the funds thus obtained the village officers are paid on a regular scale, settled

district by district. The present cost of the village establishments in land and fees is about 47 lakhs of Rupees.

There are 27,181 villages excluding those in permanently-settled estates, and these are distributed into 157 taluqs, each of which is controlled by a Tahsildar. The following statement shows the average area, number of villages, population, and land revenue of the taluqs in each district according to a recent computation:— —Taluqs.

Districts.	Number of Government Taluqs.	Average Area of each Taluq.	Average Number of Villages in each Taluq.	Average Population of each Taluq.	Average Land Revenue of each Taluq.
		SQ. MILES			RS.
Ganjam	3	647	460	190,366	3,98,446
Vizagapatam ...	2	1,541	83	114,848	1,09,100
Godavery	10	760	99	139,041	3,87,076
Kistna	11	608	118	117,204	3,37,740
Nellore	9	505	66	126,402	2,04,084
Cuddapah	11	834	94	122,836	1,79,942
Bellary	15	766	153	111,200	1,74,322
Kurnool	8	934	87	114,304	1,88,932
Madras	1	27	21	397,552	77,704
Chingleput	6	464	261	156,364	2,99,178
North Arcot	9	440	326	150,141	2,33,443
South Arcot	8	597	376	219,477	4,32,816
Tanjore	9	415	268	219,303	4,70,375
Trichinopoly	5	713	251	240,081	3,02,446
Madura	6	814	131	221,372	3,05,881
Tinnevelly	9	572	101	188,217	3,37,650
Coimbatore	10	799	152	176,327	2,61,996
Nilgiris	1	479	17	49,501	46,049
Salem	9	845	282	218,555	2,51,200
South Canara ...	5	841	256	183,672	2,57,515
Malabar	10	626	43	226,125	1,81,638

Excluding the three exceptional taluqs of Madras, the Nilgiris, and Cochin, each taluq has thus on the average 176 villages, a population of 166,772, a land revenue of Rupees 2,78,482, and an extent of 694 square miles.

Taluqs are divided into five grades according to their importance. The Tahsildar's establishment consists of a Sheristadar, Clerks, Revenue Inspectors, and Servants. The Sheristadar is in immediate charge of the Taluq Treasury; as also of accounts, abstracts, registers, and periodical returns. The Clerks, of whom there are eight or nine, prepare the accounts, bills, abstracts, cultivation statements, season and other returns, village abstracts of demand, collection, and balance, settlement accounts, registers, &c., attend to correspondence, aid in Magisterial work, and have charge of the office —Taluq Officers.

records which under the ryotwary system are voluminous. The Revenue Inspectors, of whom there are three or four, are in charge of portions of taluqs and itinerate constantly from village to village seeing that the work of the village officers is properly performed, and conducting such local inquiries as may be considered necessary by the Tahsildar. Every Tahsildar is also a Sub-Magistrate. In this capacity, and also to a limited extent in his Revenue work, he is assisted by officers styled "Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate," who are established in important towns and outlying portions of taluqs. Some of these officers are also placed in charge of large estates which do not fall within the jurisdiction of any Tahsildar. Each has a small establishment. The actual cost of all these establishments according to a recent computation was Rupees 14,64,732.

—Districts. The 157 taluqs are distributed amongst twenty-one districts, two of which, namely Madras and the Nilgiris, being of an exceptional character, contain only one taluq each. The extent and revenue of each is shown in the following statement:—

Districts.	Extent.	Population.	Collection from all Sources in last Revenue Year.
	SQ. MILES.		RS.
Ganjam	8,313	1,520,088	33,01,554
Vizagapatam	18,344	2,159,199	24,11,916
Godavery	7,109	1,620,634	54,51,537
Kistna	8,036	1,452,374	56,74,860
Nellore	8,462	1,376,811	37,60,770
Cuddapah	8,367	1,351,194	23,74,878
Bellary	11,007	1,668,006	34,34,599
Kurnool	7,358	959,640	19,43,937
Madras	27	397,552	34,15,747
Chingleput	2,753	938,184	50,06,304
North Arcot	7,139	2,015,278	31,48,400
South Arcot	4,873	1,755,817	45,90,021
Tanjore	3,654	1,973,731	74,86,496
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,200,408	18,30,510
Madura	9,502	2,266,615	40,12,993
Tinnevelly	5,176	1,693,959	48,69,326
Coimbatore	7,432	1,763,274	30,29,273
Nilgiris	749	49,501	1,38,708
Salem	7,483	1,966,995	28,12,210
South Canara	3,902	918,362	22,04,630
Malabar	6,002	2,261,250	40,35,616

Each district contains on the average, excluding Madras and the Nilgiris, 7,285 square miles and 1,624,306 inhabitants, and has a revenue of Rupees 37,56,828. The revenue from all sources, instead of from land revenue alone, is shown in this statement, because the establishments are required to administer all.

The districts were controlled on the 31st March 1876 by twenty Collectors and a Commissioner,* sixteen Sub-Collectors (called in two cases† Principal Assistants), eighteen Head Assistant Collectors (called in two cases Senior Assistants), three Special Assistants, eight Passed Assistants, and eight Unpassed Assistants (all of whom, with the exception of two Special Assistants, belong to the Covenanted Civil Service), assisted by fifty-four Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors. The number of Deputy Collectors is stated below, dividing them according to their class and according to their duties :— —District Officers.

Class.	Number.	Duties.	Number.
1 ...	6	Treasuries... ...	19
2 ...	12	General Duties ...	19
3 ...	13	Salt Department ...	12
4 ...	24	Exceptional ...	4

There are nineteen District Treasuries; and the average revenue being Rupees 37,56,828 as already shown, and the average disbursements considerable, a Deputy Collector is required for each. A Deputy Collector is in charge of the Salt Department in each of the twelve Maritime Districts. The Deputy Collectors on General Duties assist the Collectors and their Assistants in Revenue administration and Magisterial work except the Deputy Collector of Madras who is not a Magistrate. When an Assistant Collector has passed a certain examination in law and languages he is said to be a Passed Assistant, and may be placed in charge of one or two taluqs. Until he passes he is attached to some superior officer to learn his work. The Special Assistants, of whom one is a Covenanted Civilian and the other an Officer of the Staff Corps, assist the Agents to the Governor in Vizagapatam and Ganjam. The Head Assistant Collectors hold independent charge of two or three taluqs, but are subject to the complete control of their Collectors. The Sub-Collectors who are also Magistrates have larger charges, and are more independent. Their establishment consists of a Sheristadar or Manager, and Clerks and servants. The Collectors, who are also Magistrates, have each a territorial charge immediately under them, and exercise a general control over their Sub-Collectors, Assistants, and Deputy Collectors. They superintend and control all persons engaged in the administration of the revenue ; they

* Of the Nilgiris. † Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

are responsible for the Treasury to which the taluq collections are sent, and which keeps and dispenses a large stock of stamps; they see that the revenues are punctually realized, and that when arrears accrue, the proper processes are resorted to for recovering them; they manage estates of Minors under Regulation V of 1804; they determine boundary disputes under Regulation XII of 1816; they try cases of malversation under Regulation IX of 1822, and claims to village offices under Regulation VI of 1831; they decide rent cases between landlords and their tenants under Madras Act VIII of 1865; they take a chief part in the administration of Municipalities under Madras Act III of 1871, and of Local Funds raised for roads and communications, primary education, hospitals, and sanitation under Madras Act IV of 1871; as Agents to the Board of Revenue under Regulation VII of 1817 they are responsible for the due appropriation of endowments; in Maritime Districts they manage the salt monopoly and control the Sea Customs; finally, they are expected to be thoroughly acquainted with the state of Native feeling in their districts in regard to the policy and measures of Government, and to be the advisers of Government with respect to police, public works, education, sanitation, and the miscellaneous matters which conduce to the welfare of their districts. A Collector's establishment consists of (1) a Sheristadar managing the Native Correspondence Department; (2) the English Correspondence and General Account Department; (3) the Treasury and Stamp Department; (4) the Press Department; (5) Miscellaneous Office Servants. The Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury supervises the second, third, and fourth departments, and a Head Clerk is in immediate charge of the second department. One-fifth of the costs of all the establishments which have been described is considered chargeable to Law and Justice on account of the Magisterial work performed by them, and the rest to Land Revenue. The actual expenditure, according to a recent computation, including miscellaneous charges, was Rupees 33,31,760.

—Board of Revenue.

The whole of the machinery just described is controlled by a Board of Revenue, consisting of three Members, a Secretary, a Sub-Secretary, a Sheristadar, two Assistants, a Manager, Clerks and servants. The first duty of the Board is to secure the punctual collection of the revenues; to manipulate and record all statistics with regard to population, agriculture, exports and imports, health and the condition and advancement of the country;

to manage the expenditure of Local and Special Funds; to take charge of the estates of Minors as a Court of Wards; to secure the proper application of endowments; and to decide the frequent appeals which result from a system in which the Government is concerned directly with peasant proprietors. To compare the Board of Revenue with departments of Government in England, it may be said that it performs the duties undertaken there by the Board of Customs, the Board of Inland Revenue, and the Commissioner of Woods Forests and Land Revenue, as well as much of the work that devolves upon the Treasury. In communication with the Survey and Settlement Departments, which are subordinate to it, it carries on work similar to that of the Copyhold Enclosure and Tithe Commission in England. It takes the place in many respects of the Board of Trade, the Commission of Fisheries, the Registrar-General and Record Office so far as regards the census and life statistics, and the Warden of the Standards in stamping weights and measures. Under Regulation VII of 1817 it acts the part of the English Charity Commissioners. In auditing charges connected with the administration of the revenue and the smaller local funds it does the duty of the London Audit Office. In four-fifths of the Presidency where the land is held direct from Government by peasant proprietors it does the work which is done on a smaller scale by the Duchy of Cornwall Office for the estates of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the County of Cornwall. In its capacity as Court of Wards under Regulation V of 1804 and as a guardian of endowments under Regulation VII of 1828 it does work which in England devolves upon the Court of Chancery. The cost of the Board of Revenue in 1875-76 was Rupees 1,78,563.

Period of Report.

The following paragraphs give the latest information available regarding the administration of Government and alienated land, but it is to be noticed that the period noticed is the Fasli 1284 only, or the period between 1st July 1874 and the 30th June 1875.

Territorial changes.

There were no changes during the fasli either in the number of districts or taluqs. In the number of Ryotwary villages brought under settlement there were sundry variations due to clubbing of villages, conversion of hamlets into independent villages, abandoned villages being newly brought under cultivation, division of single villages into two or more villages being newly formed in the Bhadrachellum Taluq of the Godavery District, Amani villages being brought under Ryotwar and other causes.

The variations showed a net decrease of 375, but there was a real increase of 15 in the number of villages actually brought under settlement, four of these being abandoned villages newly brought under cultivation in Bellary and Ganjam, and eleven being villages newly formed in the Bhadrachellum Taluq of the Godavery District.

Number of puttahs.

There were on the whole 40,591 puttahs, or renewal of yearly leases, issued during the fasli, in excess of the number in the preceding fasli.

Ryotwary Lands—Technical Division.

The Ryotwary settlement is formed by adding to the assessment of the holdings—(1) The charge on account of second crop cultivation. (2) Water-tax on Ryotwari lands. And deducting therefrom—(1) The assessment of waste remitted. (2) Occasional remissions. (3) Fixed remissions. (4) Deductions on account of village establishments and sundry other purposes. Sundry items classed as miscellaneous revenue are afterwards to be added.

Land held, and assessment.

The following abstract shows the ryots' holdings or land held on Ryotwary puttahs in all districts but South Canara, where the areas are not known :—

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the Fasli 1283.	15,952,144	168,29,455	3,680,292	168,53,485	19,632,436	336,82,940
Deduct lands given up.	751,213	7,11,882	162,256	7,35,634	913,469	14,47,516
Remainder ...	15,200,931	161,17,573	3,518,036	161,17,851	18,718,967	322,35,424
Add lands taken up.	1,031,484	10,13,428	207,563	8,56,912	1,239,047	18,70,340
Total ...	16,232,415	171,31,001	3,725,599	169,74,763	19,958,014	341,05,764

Including the assessment of the holdings in South Canara the assessment of the holdings in Fasli 1284 was greater than in the preceding fasli by Rupees 4,25,929 as shown below :—

	ACRES.	RS.
Fasli 1283	19,632,436	349,61,006
Do. 1284	19,958,014	353,86,935
Increase ...	3,25,578	4,25,929

The gross increase amounted to Rupees 4,31,123, and the gross decrease to Rupees 5,194.

Lands brought under cultivation.

Of the holdings noticed in the foregoing paragraph 87·7 per cent. of dry and 94·2 per cent. of wet lands were cultivated. On the whole, the holdings cultivated in all the districts (except South Canara, for which accounts are not available) were 88·9 per cent. and were assessed at 92·5 per cent. of the total area and assessment respectively. The cultivation in the fasli under report exceeded that in Fasli 1283, as will be seen from the figures given below. This satisfactory result is mainly due to the propitious nature of the season during the fasli :—

	ACRES.	RS.
Fasli 1283	17,328,509	307,44,419
Do. 1284	17,746,237	315,67,513
Increase ...	417,728	8,23,094

Second crop assessment.

The amount charged on account of second crop assessment in Fasli 1284 was Rupees 9,16,371, against Rupees 7,20,239 in the previous year. The net increase resulted from a gross increase of Rupees 2,69,570 in ten districts, and a gross decrease of Rupees 73,438 in four districts. The largest increase was in South Arcot, and was chiefly due to the fact that "single crop" lands had never paid any second crop assessment until this fasli :—

	RS.
Fasli 1283	7,20,239
Do. 1284	9,16,371
Increase ...	1,96,132

Water-tax on Government Lands.

The greater part of the amount of water-tax is levied in the Delta Taluqs irrigated from the Godavery and Kistna anicuts, where all lands were originally assessed at the dry rates, water-tax being separately imposed on the customary nunjah lands. Compared with the revenue of Fasli 1283 there is an increase of Rupees 3,22,576.

Comparison of above total assessment.

The total assessment on ryotwar holdings, including second crop assessment and water-tax, were as follows :—

	RS.
Fasli 1283	379,01,678
Do. 1284	388,46,315
Increase ...	9,44,637

Waste remitted.

Of the lands under occupancy 2,211,777 acres, assessed at Rupees 25,38,251 (exclusive of South Canara), were left waste. Of this extent, the ryots paid for 2,134,710 acres, assessed at Rupees 22,71,699, and were allowed remission on 77,067 acres, assessed at Rupees 2,66,552, or ·4 and ·7 per cent. of the occupied area and assessment respectively. The waste remitted in the year under report is only a little more than one-third of that remitted in the previous year, and consists chiefly of wet lands left waste in consequence of the deficiency or excess of water. Owing to the favorable character of the season, the remissions under this head in Fasli 1284 have been throughout the Presidency less than those granted in Fasli 1283, and the only district in which remissions were heavy was Nellore, the necessity for them being due to the unusual floods of October 1874. Of the waste charged, more than two-thirds is in respect of dry lands, which are generally retained for pasturage.

Occasional remissions.

The remission under this head consisted of the following items :—

	Fasli 1283. RS.	Fasli 1284. RS.
1. Panybodthy, Payamalay or land flooded and injured by water ...	21,675	2,10,031
2. Occasional remissions allowed on the gradual introduction of the new rates of settlement in the districts of Nellore and Cuddapah.	2,26,744	2,22,742
3. Phalanastam or loss of produce, including special remissions on punja holdings	4,40,384	1,10,023
4. Teervah Cammy (difference between wet and dry assessment)	1,11,900	62,824
5. Fasal Cammy or second crop not cultivated	43,597	39,940
6. Shavi or withered crops	4,30,238	31,794
7. Miscellaneous remissions	30,911	19,431
Total ...	13,05,449	6,96,785

Fixed remissions.

Remissions entered under the head of fixed remissions are deductions made from the Ryotwary demand from year to year

without reference to the season. They consisted of the following items :—

	Fasli 1283. RS.	Fasli 1284. RS.
1. Remission granted on account of heaviness of assessment or as class privileges	65,240	75,200
2. Remission granted on account of lifted irrigation	23,595	20,425
3. Remission under tope rules ...	19,888	19,554
4. Remission on forest land taken up for cultivation in Nilgiris and Malabar under G.O., dated 5th April 1869, No. 908	14,540	...
Remission under G.O., dated 22nd September 1871, No. 1,656 ...	8,847	8,235
5. Remission granted on account of labor originally involved in reclaiming lands	12,707	11,743
6. Remission granted for maintaining irrigation works	6,479	7,427
7. Cowle remissions	3,252	3,745
8. Remission on salt-pans left waste in South Canara	3,103	3,091
9. Remission on grass lands	1,405	578
10. Miscellaneous remissions	1,687	916
Total ...	1,60,743	1,50,914

Deduction on account of village servants, &c.

Deductions from the beriz on account of village servants, road-cess, &c., are made in satisfaction of established claims in accordance with the terms of the existing settlement; they amounted in the fasli under report to Rupees 11,73,833. Unlike the other deductions, most of them are paid by the cultivators into the treasury and then made over to the funds to which they appertain.

	RS.
Fasli 1283	11,47,053
Do. 1284	11,73,833
Increase...	26,780

Net demand.

After deducting the remissions, the net ryotwary demand, exclusive of miscellaneous revenue, which will be noticed hereafter, was as follows :—

Items.	Fasli 1283.		Fasli 1284.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Dry	15,952,144	168,29,455	16,232,415	171,31,001	280271	3,01,546	...	...
Wet	3,680,292	168,53,485	3,725,599	169,74,763	45,307	121,278	...	...
Total ...	19,632,436	336,82,940	19,958,014	341,05,764	325578	4,22,824	...	...
Second Crop Assessment.	...	7,20,239	...	9,16,371	...	1,96,132	...	...
Additional Assessment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water-tax ...	...	22,20,433	..	25,43,009	...	3,22,576	...	...
Revenue of South Canara.	...	12,78,066	...	12,81,171	...	3,105	...	...
Total ...	...	379,01,678	...	388,46,315	...	9,44,637	...	...
Deduct.								
Waste Remissions.	...	7,55,528	...	2,70,002	...	...	...	4,85,526
Other Remission.	...	26,13,245	...	20,21,532	...	...	...	5,91,713
Total ...	...	33,68,773	...	22,91,534	...	...	...	10,77,239
Remainder ...	...	345,32,905	...	365,54,781	...	20,21,876	...	...

The increase of Rupees 20,21,876 shown above is the result of a gross increase of Rupees 21,22,628 in eighteen districts and a gross decrease of Rupees 1,00,752 in two districts. The very large increase of more than two millions of rupees is, as already remarked, due to extension of cultivation, and to a diminution in the remissions granted consequent on the favorable nature of the season, the decrease in the Nellore and Cuddapah Districts being due to the remissions granted in consequence of floods in those districts.

Comparison of permanently-settled, &c., revenue.

The following is a comparative abstract of permanently-settled estates, jodi and quit-rent, &c., during Faslis 1283 and 1284 :—

———	Fasli 1283.	Fasli 1284.	Increase or Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Peishcush on permanently-settled estates.	51,15,086	51,32,990	+ 17,904
2. Jodi and quit-rent on Shrotriems and Inam villages.	6,30,790	6,20,788	— 10,002
3. Miscellaneous	39,23,540	41,81,720	+ 2,58,180
Total ...	96,69,416	99,35,498	+ 2,66,082

Permanently-settled Estates.

The permanently-settled revenue is derived from estates situated in fifteen districts. More than three-fourths are small estates paying peishcush below 5,000 Rupees per annum, while the number paying above one lakh is only eight. No correct

information is available as a rule in regard to the Zemindaries. The census returns of 1871 however show the following information for certain principal estates :—

Districts.	Name of the Zemindari.	Area paying Revenue to Government.			Revenue realized by Zemindars as given in the Land Cess Statements.	Peishcush payable to Government.
		Cultivated and Cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total.		
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ...	Parla Kimedy ...	255,040	68,640	323,680	4,66,000	82,139
Vizagapatam..	Vizianagram ...	217,328	94,784	312,112	17,00,000	4,96,606
	Bobbile	217,328	94,784	312,112	3,75,000	89,776
Godavery ...	Pittapur	174,080	32,640	206,720	8,28,000	2,50,160
	Nedavole and Baharzalli.	120,320	17,920	138,240	2,82,000	1,19,468
Kistna ...	Wyyur	292,480	66,560	359,040	1,71,000	95,443
Nellore ...	Devarakota ...	79,360	35,200	114,560	1,89,000	81,397
North Arcot...	Venkatagherry...	Particulars not known.		1,345,920	9,57,000	3,77,117
	Karvetnuggur ...	202,400	203,720	406,120	6,84,000	1,80,494
	Kalastry	130,560	254,720	385,280	4,53,000	1,76,816
		Particulars not known ...		334,080		
Madura ...	Ramnad	Particulars not available.		996,149	7,34,000	3,38,686
	Shivaganga ...	Do.	do.	461,952	7,70,000	2,88,317
	Ettiapuram ...	301,730	36,020	337,750	2,94,000	88,387
Tinnevelly ...	All other Estates paying a Peishcush of less than Rupees 80,000—					
	Jeypore ...	Particulars not known ...		8,346,240	Not known...	16,000
	Other Estates.	4,192,734	2,065,892	6,258,626	61,57,000	24,52,184
		Particulars not known ...		94,080		
	Total ...	6,183,366	2,970,880	9,154,240	140,60,000	51,32,990
		Particulars not known ...		11,578,421	...	...
	Total Area ...	...	...	20,732,661	...	...

The revenue derived from quit-rent on shrotriems and other Inam villages and variations therein amounted to Rs. 6,20,788, or Rupees 10,002 less than the previous year's revenue. This is the result of a gross increase of Rupees 2,388 and a gross decrease of Rupees 12,390. The number of villages which contributed the above revenue is 4,140. **Quit-rent.**

The revenue under the head of Miscellaneous derived from a variety of sources is by two and a half lakhs of Rupees more than that of last year as under:— **Miscellaneous items.**

	RS.
Fasli 1283	39,23,540
Do. 1284	41,81,720
Increase ...	2,58,180

The sum of Rupees 41,81,720 is exclusive of remissions and deductions which amount to Rupees 66,083.

The total Land Revenue demand, including Miscellaneous, was— **Total Land Revenue Demand.**

		Rs.
Fasli 1283		442,02,321
Do. 1284		464,90,279
	Increase ...	22,87,958

An attempt has been made to ascertain how much of the revenue raised is derived from irrigated lands and how much to other causes, and the following is the result of the inquiry:—

	Fasli 1283. Rs.	Fasli 1284. Rs.
Revenue derived from lands charged as irrigated	192,32,465	217,65,836
Revenue derived from lands charged as unirrigated ...	166,74,909	183,03,875
Revenue derived from lands with regard to which it cannot be ascertained how much is due to irrigation and how much is not.	82,94,947	64,20,568
Total ...	442,02,321	464,90,279

The items with regard to which the latter doubt occurs are as under:—

	Fasli 1283. Rs.	Fasli 1284. Rs.
1. Permanently-settled revenue ...	51,15,086	51,32,990
2. Quit-rent on Inams	19,12,193	...
3. Revenue of South Canara ...	12,67,668	12,87,578
Total ...	82,94,947	64,20,568

Lands held on Cowle.

The figures above entered for Fasli 1284 under irrigated and unirrigated include the quit-rent on Inams, while those under Fasli 1283 do not, the necessary information not being available for that year.

The extent of land held on cowle was acres 38,477, paying to Government under the conditions of the cowles only Rupees 5,227. The comparison with last year is as follows:—

		Rs.
Fasli 1283		4,791
Do. 1284		5,227
	Increase ...	436

Amani System.

During Fasli 1284 the number of villages settled under the Amani tenure, that is on the basis of division of produce between the cultivators and Government, was small, several of the villages held on this tenure in Fasli 1283 having been since brought under ryotwar. The money-rents collected in these villages amounted to Rupees 2,234, and the commuted value of the Government share of the produce, after the usual deductions, to Rupees 2,901, making a total of Rupees 5,135 as the revenue from the Amani villages.

Land Revenue, average assessment per acre.

The subjoined table exhibits the average rate of assessment per acre charged throughout the Presidency. Second crop and water-tax are not taken into account in the average :—

—	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.
	ACRES.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Dry	16,211,947	1,71,11,481	1 0 11
Wet	3,669,000	1,67,27,731	4 8 11

Demand, Collections, and Balance for Land Revenue.

A statement is appended showing at one glance the total demand (arrears and current) for Land Revenue of all descriptions, as well as the remissions made, the collections effected, and the balance remaining.

—	Demand.	Collections within the Fasli.	Remissions.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Current	4,64,90,279	4,21,64,211	9,825
Arrears	65,17,967	48,54,739	1,70,285
Total ...	5,30,08,246	4,70,18,950	1,80,110

—	Balance.	Subsequent Collections and Remissions.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Current	43,16,243	29,38,831	14,01,826
Arrears	14,92,943	91,117	13,77,412
Total ...	58,09,186	30,29,948	27,79,238

Total Revenue and Charges compared.

The total charges of the year amounted to Rupees 32,82,918, and, compared with similar figures for the preceding year, exhibits a net increase of Rupees 27,140. The total charges bore to the total receipts the ratio of 6·98 per cent. The corresponding ratio for the past year was 7·48 per cent.

Coercive measures used.

The subjoined statement exhibits the extent to which the provisions of the law for the realization of arrears of revenue were enforced.

Process issued.			Estimated Value of Property attached.		
No. of Villages.	No. of Ryots.	Amount of Arrears.	Land.	Personal Property.	Total.
16,986	336,266	RS. 30,69,475	RS. 5,94,723	RS. 10,75,363	RS. 16,70,086

Property sold.					
Land.		Personal Property.		Total.	
Estimated Value.	Value actually sold.	Estimated Value.	Value actually sold.	Estimated Value.	Value actually sold.
RS. 2,92,782	RS. 3,62,882	RS. 1,96,347	RS. 1,97,096	RS. 4,89,129	RS. 5,59,978

Processes were issued in 16,986 villages, against 336,226 ryots for the recovery of Rupees 30,69,475 (6·59 per cent. on the demand), and property was attached to the estimated value of Rupees 16,70,086 (3·58 per cent.). But the value of property actually sold was only Rupees 5,59,978 (1·2 per cent.), of which Rupees 3,62,882 represent the value of putta lands sold and Rupees 1,97,096 that of moveable property. Recourse to law was necessary for the recovery of a larger percentage of the demand, and the value of the property sold was greater than in last year.

Estates rented out.

The Hoongeram and Palcondah Estates in the district of Vizagapatam are rented out for Rupees 1,31,000. The revenue demand by the renters amounted to Rupees 1,58,666, the whole of which, with the exception of Rupees 1,864, was collected by them. The outlay by the rents on irrigation works was Rupees

3,428, against Rupees 4,589 in Fasli 1283. The figures given below indicate the state of cultivation in these estates :—

	Fasli 1283.	Fasli 1284.
	ACRES.	ACRES.
Sugarcane	395	584
Paddy	9,014	9,177
Indigo	2,133	1,759
Other grains	2,151	2,160
Total ...	13,693	13,680

Village and Talug Accounts.

The village and taluq accounts were generally in a satisfactory condition.

Land Improvement Act.

There were very few applications for advances under the Land Improvement Act.

Further particulars.

A summary of the purely financial results under Land Revenue made up for the official year 1875-76 will be found further on under Chapter V.

SURVEYS.

History of the Department.

Before the year 1853 no regular Revenue Survey had been attempted in the Madras Presidency, and the only maps were those prepared by the Military Institution between the years 1805 and 1820. As regards field measurements, the Land Revenue demand was either based on Curnams' unchecked statements, or on measurements made in haste and with imperfect machinery. In the year 1853 an experimental survey of villages in the South Arcot District was instituted. During the two succeeding years the subject of a general survey of the Presidency was fully discussed, and in December 1856 the Court of Directors sanctioned a definite scheme. In 1858 a Superintendent of Revenue Survey was appointed, an establishment sanctioned, and work commenced. The original scheme has since been considerably extended, and the settlement and demarcation of boundaries, as well as the topographical survey of all zemindary and hill tracts, are now part of the duties of the department.

Nature of work.

The survey as now organized combines the operations of a revenue or cadastral survey with those of a perfect topographical survey on a trigonometrical basis. The revenue survey proper, with few exceptions, is confined to land paying land-tax to Government on the ryotwary system. Lands however held on tenure other than ryotwary, ranges of hills, and tracts of waste land or forest of inferior value are excluded from the minute detailed field survey, and are topographically surveyed on a scale of two inches to a mile. The operations in Government lands are as follows. The village boundaries are first settled, every turn of the line being permanently marked with stone ; then disputes are disposed of, irregular boundaries are adjusted, very small villages are amalgamated, and very large villages are subdivided. After these preliminaries, the field boundaries are permanently marked with stone and every holding is registered. Main circuits of from 50 to 100 square miles are carried out by the theodolite, the angular work being checked by observations for azimuth at about every 50 stations. Village boundaries are also surveyed by theodolite, and check lines within the village forming minor circuits of from 100 to 200 acres are run. While the boundary work is being set up by traverse and plotted, the fields are measured by chain in triangles, so that when the measurement books are received in office, the map is ready to receive the fields. After correction of any errors that may be found to exist, the area of each field is taken by computing scale, and the sum of the area so obtained is compared with the traverse area. The village map is then sent out for insertion of topographical details. In zemindary and hill tracts, the details are put in by Plane Table. The district and taluq maps are compiled in the Central Survey Office at Madras. At the request of the Surveyor-General of India, the results of the Madras Survey are being recast in such a form as to be available for the revision of the Atlas of India. Village maps are reproduced by lithography for the use of the Settlement Department. Taluq and District maps are also lithographed ; photo-lithography has been in use in the survey office since 1873. The following scales for the preparation of maps are in use :—Village maps, 5 chains to 1 inch, or 1 mile to 16 inches. Taluq maps; 1 mile to 1 inch, and District maps, 2 miles to 1 inch.

Progress to date.

The Presidency contains approximately 125,886 square miles, and up to the close of the official year 1875-76 the following total progress had been made :—

Revenue Survey.

	Square Miles.
Villages mapped on 16-inch scale ...	40,407
Do. do. in progress ...	3,655
	44,062

Topographical Survey.

Zemindary and hilly tracts mapped on 4, 2, and 1 inch scale	17,393
Zemindary and hilly tracts in progress...	1,480
Topographically surveyed by a party from Bengal	3,000
Total surveyed ...	65,935
Remaining to be surveyed ... { Revenue ...	15,553
{ Topographical ...	44,398

Maps.

Village maps published	13,420
Taluq maps published	75
District maps published	7

Progress of year.

During 1875-76, revenue and topographical survey operations were carried on in the Ganjam, Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, Trichinopoly, and Godavery Districts. The appended statement shows the progress of survey :—

	Square Miles.
1. Boundaries surveyed	5,208
2. Extent mapped	5,100
3. Area ready for settlement	3,871
4. Extent detailed	5,137
5. Village maps received	4,342

Special surveys were also carried on the Niligiri Hills and in Wynaad Taluq of the Malabar District. Demarcation work, as particularized below, was performed in all districts just mentioned with the exception of Cuddapah and Trichinopoly.

	Square Miles.
Boundaries demarcated	2,166
Fields demarcated	813
	No.
Stones of all kinds erected	732,758

Village and estate maps to the extent of 4,311 square miles were printed in colors. District, taluq, and other maps as specified below were also published. Rupees 862-13-9 were realized by sale of maps, and maps valued at Rupees 20,808-5-5 were supplied to other departments.

	Sheets.
District maps	6
	No.
Taluq maps	14
Sketch do.	3
Local Fund maps	3
Railway Station maps	26
Town maps	2

Financial. The total expenditure in 1875-76 on survey, demarcation, and lithography was Rupees 7,18,433-9-2 exclusive of Rs. 13,470-3-0 recovered and credited to Government on account of demarcation and survey in the Bodinaickanur and Gundamanaickanur Zemindaries.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

History and nature of the department. The revision of the land assessment of the Madras Presidency was undertaken in 1858 by Mr. Newill, who was then appointed Director of Revenue Settlement. This revision commenced in the South Arcot and Godavery Districts, and was shortly afterwards extended to the Kistna District. In South Arcot only the Chedambaram taluq and part of the Cuddalore taluq were completed in 1861, but the whole of the Godavery and Kistna Districts were settled in 1866–73, the Settlement of the Trichinopoly, Salem, and Nellore Districts was made in 1865, 1873, and 1874, and Kurnool proper, excluding two taluqs lately transferred from Cuddapah, was settled in 1872. Operations were further extended to the Tinnevelly, Chingleput, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, and Ganjam Districts, and these are now far advanced towards completion. The Settlement Department at first consisted of three parties under Deputy Directors, who were required to demarcate the village and field boundaries in advance of the Survey, and to ascertain the value of the lands as a preliminary to revising the assessment.

The former was a tedious process, involving much arbitration and the investigation of many disputes; a patch of waste land in the plains, or a few acres of barren hill side, were disputed by rival villagers with a tenacity fostered by years of factious contention; and though the possession, when gained, could often be of no possible use, the claim of either party had to be carefully considered, and the work in that spot delayed until the matter was finally settled. The requirements of the Survey, too, were not sufficiently known, and the marks erected, in many cases, were temporary and destructible, and had frequently to be renewed by others of a more permanent nature. This unsatisfactory work continued to occupy much time and attention until the Godavery, Kistna, Kurnool, Nellore, Salem, Trichinopoly, and Tinnevelly Districts were demarcated and surveyed, when the demarcation of boundaries was made over to the Survey Department. This was in 1864. When freed from demarcation the Settlement Establishment was able to turn full attention to its legitimate work of revising the land assessment. To do this it was necessary to obtain a general view of the characteristics of each district about to be settled; to ascertain particulars of the climate, rainfall, and physical features of such tracts or divisions as might differ from each other distinctly; to search the Collector's records for information relative to the past history of the district, their years of plenty or famine, their lands, tenures, mode of taxation, and the cause of their gradual progress; to study the relative values of such sources of irrigation as they might possess; to determine how different tracts were affected by roads, canals, market towns, hill ranges or seaboard; and to acquire a general idea of the prevailing soils in each tract, and the relative value of such black or red loam, sand, or clay as might be found to exist. Each taluq was next visited, and the Revenue officers and leading ryots assembled, and their opinion asked regarding the relative values of villages under such and such irrigation, or in such and such a position; information was also recorded as to the payment of labor, the method of cultivation pursued, the crops grown, the mode of disposal of surplus grain, and the markets mostly frequented. The villages were next formed into groups, with reference to their several advantages of irrigation, climate, soil, situation, &c., and a series of experiments was made to ascertain the yield of the staple grains. When this was determined a table was framed showing the yield of each class of soil, and this yield was converted into

money by an average struck on twenty years' market prices, with some abatement for traders' profits and for the distance that the grain usually had to be carried. From the value of the gross produce thus determined, the cost of cultivation was deducted, and the remainder or net value of the produce was then divided, and one-half taken as the Government demand on the land. This much was the work of the officer at the head of each party, but in the mean time his native establishment had been employed in going over the villages, and classifying the lands according to soil and circumstance. This operation was carefully watched and checked by the head of the party who eventually prepared a scheme for the settlement of the whole, or part of a district, and submitted it for the sanction of Government. In the manner just described 17 schemes, or estimates of financial results, have been submitted up to date, and on sanction accorded by Government the settlement has been introduced in the whole or part of nine of the twenty-two districts of the Presidency. This settlement is not only an acreage charge on the lands in each ryot's holding, but it fixes the charge on each acre of waste likely to be cultivated hereafter, and as an average district contains 100,000 ryots and some 10 lacs of fields the work of introducing the settlement by issuing puttahs, hearing appeals, and affording relief where needed is one of the most important parts of the process. In the districts first settled it was thought sufficient to accept existing entries in the Government account, and to issue the puttahs in the names in which they then stood, but latterly more has been done, and the opportunity of making the settlement has been taken advantage of to divide the common lands, to allot necessary grazing grounds, to transfer lands improperly assessed as wet to dry, or *vice versâ*, and to change many thousands of puttahs from the names of deceased ryots or vendors to those of the actual occupants of the land exhibited in these puttahs. When this has been done, a register showing the number, area, assessment, soil, irrigation, and name of the puttahdar of each field has been prepared for every village, and 30 copies of each register have been printed and distributed, one-third for sale to the ryots, one-third for official use, and one-third for reserve in store. The cost of settlement has been from the commencement to date Rupees $23\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, or about 5 lakhs for each finished district, or Rupees 1,375 per village, or 4 annas per acre. The work is necessarily slow ; the average district of 1,500 villages and 100,000 puttahdars has occupied nine

years to settle, but the work has been complete, and the figures furnished in the registers admit of revision, should such be necessary, on the expiration of the term of this 30 years' settlement without again going through the processes on which these figures are based. The additional revenue drawn from the finished districts is now 5½ lakhs of Rupees above the assessment of the year preceding that in which they were settled; this is equivalent to a present return of 24 per cent. on the outlay, and this return is likely to increase as more waste land is brought under cultivation.

Scene of operations in 1875-76.

The following districts were dealt with during the year 1875-76 as respects, I, the field work comprising demarcation and classification; II, submission of settlement schemes; III, introduction of settlement; and, IV, the preparation and printing of Settlement Registers as below specified :—

1. Kistna—IV.
2. Kurnool—I, II, and IV.
3. Cuddapah—I, III, and IV.
4. Nellore—I and IV.
5. North Arcot—I.
6. Salem—IV.
7. Coimbatore—I and II.
8. Madura—I.
9. Chingleput—I, II, and III.
10. Ganjam—I and II.
11. Tinnevelly—III and IV.

Fieldwork.

The detailed outturn of field work was as follows :—Detail demarcation, acres 80,550, or square miles 126. Hill and waste demarcation, acres 76,511, or square miles 120. Field marks erected, No. 284,562. Theodolite station and other boundary marks, No. 18,575. Classification, acres 960,995, or square miles 1,502.

Settlement.

The new rates of assessment were introduced into the 69 villages of the Saidapet taluq of the Chingleput and throughout the Tenkarai taluq, and a good portion of the Ambasamudram taluq of the Tinnevelly Districts. Four schemes for settlement were received for (1) the unreported villages of Nanganery, Tinnevelly District; (2) the Cumbum and Markapur taluqs of Kurnool; (3) the Coimbatore, Bhowany, Palladum, Erode, and Sathyamangalum taluqs of Coimbatore; and (4) the Manawary lands of Ganjam.

Miscellaneous.

The progress made under the head of Miscellaneous is specified below :—Revision of tank Ayakats, acres 34,349; measurement of Sub-Divisions Survey, No. 43,424; experiments of produce, No. 2,848; diglott registers printed, villages 2,111.

Lithographed Survey Maps.

The following statement gives particulars of the maps despatched during the year. The quantity showed a considerable increase over the work of the preceding year :—

—	Number of Villages.	Maps.
Mounted	3,547	17,266
Unmounted	982	4,401
Total ...	...	21,667

Aggregate outturn and cost.

The subjoined statement furnishes the total outturn and cost of work for 1875-76 and the preceding year :—

—	1874-75.	1875-76.
Demarcation—		
Extent in square miles	250	262
Expenditure ... ... Rs.	41,308	36,237
Classification—		
Extent in square miles	1,830	1,695
Expenditure ... ... Rs.	2,90,443	3,24,138
Total Rs.	3,31,751	3,60,375
Difference ...	+28,624	

INAM COMMISSION.

Nature of the Commission.

The Inam Commission continued as a separate department up to November 1869, when, the bulk of the work having been completed, and under a pressing necessity for the reduction of Imperial expenditure, it was resolved to abolish the department, and the Inam Commissioner was ordered to submit his general report. The work which remained to be done was entrusted to a Member of the Board of Revenue, who was appointed Inam Commissioner *pro formâ* and to satisfy legal requirements. By the 1st July 1870 some 28,000 further cases were disposed of, and the work which remained at the time of transfer was got through ; but it was found necessary to continue the appointment of a

Member of the Board as Inam Commissioner. References are continually made by Collectors in Inam matters, scattered cases still occur which have remained undisposed of owing to the absence of parties or other causes, and title-deeds for Village Service Inams enfranchised on the revision of the establishments coincident with new settlement have to be issued. The Village Service Inams were not taken up at all in the old Commission. The total number of Inams confirmed, the quit-rent charged by the Inam Commission, and the cost of the Commission from its commencement to the present date are shown below:—

	Total Number of Inams.	Area.	Assessment.	Old Jodi.	Quit-rent newly charged.	Cost.
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
From the commencement up to 30th June 1866.	367,427	5,977,305	90,90,881	8,42,765	10,62,767	13,23,901
From 1st July 1866 to 31st March 1875.	36,384	256,681	6,28,663	56,181	1,79,723	
1875-76 ...	166	6,825	9,464	510	1,938	
Total ...	403,977	6,240,811	97,29,008	8,99,456	12,44,428	13,23,901
	Assessment of Inams fully assessed up to 1866.				1,13,962	
	Do. do. since ...				Not known.	
				Total ...	13,58,390	

Of the above-mentioned amount of quit-rent newly charged, Rupees 3,45,692* represent the sum charged on Village Service Inams enfranchised.

The following table gives the particulars of Inam work done during the year 1875-76:— Work done in 1875-76.

	RS.
* Godavery	1,25,257
Kurnool	2,11,612
Trichinopoly	8,823
Total ...	3,45,692

Statement.

Particulars.	No. of Title-deeds issued.	Total Extent.	Assessment.	Former Jodi. Payable to Government.	Former Jodi. Payable to Zemindar.	New Quit-rent on Inams enfranchised payable to Government.	Quit-rent not agreed to by Inamdars whose Inams have consequently been left unenfranchised.	Total Quit-rent payable to Government (Columns 5 and 7).	Quit-rent redeemed.	Cost of the Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Divadayam ...	28	98	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dharmadayam ...	3	119	349	26	...	...	...	26	...	
Dasabandham ...	7	146	803	17	...	3	...	20	...	
Police Inams enfranchised ...	3	2,765	5,444	170	...	1,321	...	1,491	...	4,121
Personal	90	3,238	2,174	294	263	393	1	687	...	
Village Service ...	35	459	358	3	...	221	...	224	...	
Total ...	166	6,825	9,464	510	263	1,938	1	2,448	...	

The number of title-deeds issued was less than in 1874-75 by 20, but there was an increase in the quit-rent charged, amounting to Rupees 1,506.

WARDS' ESTATES.

The Court of Wards.

Under Regulation V of 1804 the Members of the Board of Revenue are constituted a Court of Wards, with authority to take cognizance of property devolving on heirs who are incapacitated by minority, sex, or natural infirmity from administering their own affairs. Under Act XXI of 1855 they have also control of the education of every male minor whose property has been taken under their management. Their jurisdiction however is limited to the property of persons paying revenue or rent direct to Government, and they are not competent to exercise their jurisdiction without the special sanction of Government in each case. The estates are managed through Collectors, aided by special establishments employed from the funds of the estates managed. The Government receive a commission of 1½ per cent. for management on the revenues, minus establishment and maramut charges.

The only information available for Wards' Estates is for Fasli 1284 or the revenue year ending 30th June 1875, and the following statistics are for that period. **Period under notice.**

There were twenty-nine estates under management at the end of Fasli 1283. Of these, one was made over to its proprietor, and four were newly added. Thus there were thirty-two estates under management at the end of 1284. **Number of Estates.**

It is not possible to compare the areas under holdings and cultivation with those of Fasli 1283, as the figures entered in the last year's report represented holdings in some cases and cultivation in others. On the whole the seasons were favorable and the cultivation was on the increase. The total amount of holdings was 751,457, and the total amount of cultivated area 739,954. **Cultivation.**

The current demand of Fasli 1284 was Rupees 19,04,580, against Rupees 21,23,995 in the previous fasli. The collections of Fasli 1284 do not on the whole show an improvement over those of the preceding year. The following statement exhibits the percentage of collections to the demand :— **Demand and collections.**

	Fasli 1283.	Fasli 1284.
	RS.	RS.
Demand	19,04,580	21,23,995
Collections, including those made subsequent to the fasli	16,28,256	17,59,013
Percentage	85	82

The arrear demand in Fasli 1284 was on the whole less than that of Fasli 1283, and hence a falling off in the collections as will be seen from the subjoined statement :—

	RS.
Arrear demand of Fasli 1283	10,57,574
Arrear demand of Fasli 1284	9,65,519
Arrear collections in Fasli 1283 ...	5,51,170
Arrear collections in Fasli 1284 ...	4,42,556

The total arrears outstanding at the close of Fasli 1284 amounted to Rupees 4,13,513. Of this Rupees 96,517 have been ordered to be written off the accounts, the Collectors concerned having reported that it was irrecoverable. The balance recoverable and doubtful amounts to Rupees 3,16,996. The following statement shows the total demand, collection, and balance of current and arrears :—

—	Demand.	Collections and Remissions.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Fasli 1283.	29,62,154	23,21,119	6,41,035
Do. 1284	30,89,514	23,20,438	*7,69,076

Total Receipts and Charges. The subjoined statement shows the total receipts and charges of the estates in Fasli 1284 compared with those of Fasli 1283 :—

Receipts.

	RS.
Fasli 1283	21,55,068
Do. 1284	22,09,306

Charges.

Fasli 1283	20,18,637
Do. 1284	19,58,089

Public Works. The following comparative statement exhibits the maramut expenditure of the several estates for Faslis 1283 and 1284, and the percentage of the total expenditure on agricultural works to the revenue derived from irrigated lands :—

Fasli 1283.

	RS.
Agricultural—	
Original Works	8,454
Repairs	64,028
Total ...	72,551
Buildings, Communications, &c. ...	44,321
Total ...	1,16,872

Fasli 1284.

Agricultural—	
Original Works	5,562
Repairs	73,530
Total ...	79,092
Buildings, Communications, &c. ...	33,775
Total ...	1,12,867

	RS.
* Irrecoverable	1,19,535
Recoverable and doubtful	6,49,541
Total ...	7,69,076

	RS.
Revenue from irrigated lands held on, including remissions in Fasli 1284 ...	7,59,620
Percentage of total expenditure of the year under review on Agricultural works to the Revenue shown in Column 13	10·4

It will be seen from the above figures that the amount spent during the year on agricultural works alone is Rupees 6,541 more than that of the preceding year; but the total amount of expenditure on Public Works, including buildings, communications, &c., falls below that of Fasli 1283 by Rupees 4,005. Due attention is being paid to irrigation works.

Balance on hand.

In the statement given below, the amount to the credit of the estates at the end of Fasli 1284 is compared with that at its commencement:—

	RS.
At the beginning of Fasli 1284 ...	33,59,348
At the end of Fasli 1284—	
In Government Paper	26,40,883
In Cash	9,69,681
Total ...	36,10,564

Education.

Of the wards under the charge of the Court, several were not under tuition either because they were of unsound mind or of weak intellect, or because they were females whose age and position prevented their being instructed. Since the expiry of the fasli, however, the Court have secured a female teacher to the minor of Kapileswarapuram. Education is being imparted to all the other minors, and their conduct has been on the whole good. The Court are endeavouring to bring to Madras as many minors as possible and place them under the superintendence of a European Tutor. The only ward who is now reading at Madras is the proprietor of Bodinaikanur; he is assisted by a private tutor at home.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

Council sitting for making laws and regulations.

Under the Indian Councils Act of 1861 (24 & 25 Victoria, Cap. 67), the local legislating authority for the Presidency of Madras is vested in the Governor in Council; the Council, at meetings held for the purpose of making laws and regulations, consisting of the Ordinary Members with the addition of the Advocate-General and such other persons, not less than four or more than eight in number, as the Governor may nominate. Not less than one-half of the persons so nominated are non-officials. At a meeting of the Council for this special purpose, the Governor, or in his absence the Senior Civil Ordinary Member of Council, presides, and business can only be transacted if the Governor or some Ordinary Member of Council and at least four other Members are present. In the case of a difference of opinion the President has if necessary a casting vote. The business of the meeting is confined to the consideration of measures already introduced into the Council, or to granting sanction for the introduction of new measures. No measure affecting the public revenues can be introduced without the previous sanction of the Governor. Every law or regulation made by the Council must, before it comes into force, receive the assent of the Governor in the first instance, and subsequently that of the Governor-General, and is eventually subject to be disallowed by the Crown.

Limits of jurisdiction.

Except with the sanction of the Governor-General previously obtained, no measure can be introduced—

(1.)—Affecting the public debt of India, or the customs duties, or any other tax or duty now in force and imposed by the authority of the Government of India for the general purposes of such Government.

(2.)—Regulating any of the current coin, or the issue of any bills, notes, or other paper currency.

(3.)—Regulating the conveyance of letters by the Post Office or messages by the electric telegraph within the Presidency.

(4.)—Altering in any way the Penal Code of India as established by Act of the Governor-General in Council, No. XLV of 1860.

(5.)—Affecting the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Her Majesty's subjects in India.

(6.)—Affecting the discipline or maintenance of any part of Her Majesty's Military or Naval Forces.

(7.)—Regulating patents or copyrights.

(8.)—Affecting the relations of the Government with Foreign Princes or States.

Rules of the Council.

Rules for the conduct of business at the meetings of Council have been made under the provisions of Section 37 of the Act. The most important of these relate to the introduction of Bills. When leave has been obtained for the introduction of a Bill either from the Council when sitting or from the Governor during the adjournment, the Bill is printed, together with a Statement of Objects and Reasons, and a copy is furnished to each Member of the Council. On the day fixed for the introduction of a Bill, or on any subsequent day, the principles of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, and if necessary it may be referred to a Select Committee for report. All reports of Select Committees, as well as the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons, must be published in the Official Gazette, and copies furnished to all the Members of the Council before the measure is brought up for final consideration.

Operations in 1875-76.

On the 4th May 1875, the Honorable P. Macfadyen was appointed an Additional Member of the Council for making Laws and Regulations, and took his seat on the 16th November 1875. The Honorable D. F. Carmichael and the Honorable Mir Hoomayoon Jah Bahadoor were re-appointed Additional Members on the 12th February 1876. An Act to make better provision for the separate assessment of alienated portions of permanently-settled estates received the assent of the Governor-General on the 3rd March 1876, and takes effect on 1st September 1876.

Legislative Returns.

Certain Legislative returns, prepared according to the forms prescribed by the Statistical Committee, will be found in the Appendix to this Chapter.

POLICE.

Nature of the Department.

The present Police organization in the Madras Presidency has been in existence for a little less than twenty years. The report of the Torture Commission in 1855 made certain what had for some time previously been a matter of inquiry and discussion, namely, that there was urgent necessity for Police reform in this Presidency. The Mofussil Police then existing were described by the Commission in very disparaging terms and a reform was at once projected. The Court of Directors in 1856 concurred in the views put forward by the Local Government, and the establishment of a Chief Commissioner with 20 District Superintendents and 20 Assistant Superintendents was sanctioned in December 1857. Mr. (now Sir) William Robinson of the Madras Civil Service, who had minutely studied the question of police organization in England and elsewhere, was appointed Chief Commissioner in 1858 and subsequently took the designation of Inspector-General of Police. The new constabulary was introduced in the District of North Arcot in 1859, and early in 1860 the work of reorganization was extended to all districts except those of the Northern Circars, where the measure was postponed till 1861. The force as now constituted consists of

Inspector-General and Supervising Staff (3 Deputy Inspectors-General and 1 Assistant Inspector-General) ...	5
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Madras Town	3
Superintendents	20
Assistant Superintendents	20
Inspectors	388
Sub-Inspectors	31
Constabulary of all ranks	22,691
Office Establishments and other servants (not Police Officers)	246
Total ...	23,404

Of the above the following are employed on purely State services :—

Salt Preventive Force	1,897
Land Customs Force	170
Jail Guards	1,143
Total ...	3,210

In addition to the above, 179 Policemen are supplied to banks, public companies, and private individuals on payment. Besides the prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of public peace and order, the Police undertake the guarding of jails, the guarding and escort of treasure, the escort of convicts, the guarding of salt-pans and platforms, the prevention of smuggling on foreign frontiers, the guarding of distilleries under the Excise Act, the protection of marine traffic in the harbour of Madras, the working of the Municipal, Cantonment, and Contagious Diseases Acts, and the serving of processes in criminal cases. The duties formerly performed by the Meriah agency in Ganjam are now performed by the Police, who occupy all the hill tracts in the Northern Circars. The Police also hold all the frontier posts formerly held by detachments of Madras troops.

Period of Report.

The following information regarding current Police Administration is for the calendar year 1875, except as far as it relates to matters connected with finance, in which case the period is the official year 1875-76.

Strength of Force.

The strength of the Madras Police Force on the 31st March 1876 was 23,404, as stated in the prefatory remarks.

Distribution and cost.

The following statement shows the distribution and cost of Police:—

——	Number.	Cost.
		Rs.
Rural Constabulary, including Village Police ...	19,561	30,56,491
Madras Town	1,126	2,15,140
Total ...	20,687	32,71,631
State Services.		
Revenue, Salt Preventive Establishment ...	1,897	1,69,952
Do. Land Customs	170	19,403
Jail Guards	1,143	1,32,125
Total ...	3,210	3,21,480
Grand Total ...	23,897	35,93,111

The following were the principal heads of charge:—

	Rs.
Pay and Allowances	31,54,431
Clothing and Accoutrements	2,03,073
Miscellaneous	2,20,009
Village Police	15,598
Total ...	35,93,111

Proportion of Police to Area, &c.

The proportion of Police to population (exclusive of the Force employed in State Services) was 1 to 1,527. In towns the proportion was 1 to 573, and in rural parts 1 to 1,672. The general proportion of Police to area was 1 to 6 square miles. The average cost of each Policeman was Rupees 152 or 1⅛ Annas per head of the population. In addition to the Police Force mentioned above, 179 men were employed by banks, public companies, and private individuals at a cost of Rupees 23,161 paid by employers.

Madras Marine Police.

The cost of the Madras City Marine Police for 1875-76 was Rupees 25,800-6-4. The receipts amounted to Rs. 17,950-11-0, leaving a deficit of Rupees 7,849-11-4. Trade was slack, and the deficit was larger than usual. The following are the annual deficits for six years past:—

	Rs.
1870	7,400
1871	5,830
1872	3,244
1873	6,138
1874	5,875
1875	7,849

Departmental punishments, &c.

There was a satisfactory decrease in departmental punishments as shown by the following figures:—

	1874.	1875.
Dismissed	540	479
Fined or degraded	6,547	5,999
Amount of fine ... ... Rs.	3,975	3,097
Percentage of men dismissed or punished	32·4	28·7

Resignations, &c.

Five hundred and twenty-six men resigned against 515 in the previous year. Only 4 men resigned in the Kistna District, and only 11 in South Canara. Seventy-six men deserted during the year. The numbers for three years are, 1873, 132 men deserted; 1874, 100 men deserted; and 1875, 76 men deserted. Seventy-five Police Officers received pensions and 142 were discharged with gratuities.

Rewards.

Two hundred and fifty-six Police Officers were rewarded by promotion during the year, and 175 received money rewards.

Enlistments and casualties.

Three thousand and sixty-five men were enlisted during the year. The total number of casualties was 2,380, distributed under the following heads:—

Pension	75
Gratuity	142
Resignation	526
Dismissal	479
Discharged	668
Desertion	76
Deaths	414
Total ...	2,380

The "discharged" men were chiefly temporary Salt Police engaged for the manufacturing season only. The force was 3·4 per cent. below the sanctioned strength on the 31st December 1875. The number of men deficient was larger than in the previous year chiefly because the extra men sanctioned for Process Service could not at once be obtained.

Sickness and mortality.

Four hundred and fourteen men died during the year. The average number during the four previous years was only 243. Cholera was prevalent and it was altogether a very sickly season. The death-rate was 18 per thousand against 12 per thousand in the previous year.

Police Officers convicted.

The statement given below shows convictions of Policemen by Sessions and Magisterial Courts during the year. The total is not much less than last year, but only 28 Police Officers of the Head Constables' grade were convicted against 45 in 1874:—

Rank.	Convictions by Magistrates.	Convictions by Courts.	Total.	Remarks.
Inspectors	...	2	2	
Head Constables ...	28	...	28	
Constables	244	11	255	
Total ...	272	13	285	

The figures for five years are given below:—

1871	... ...	356 Police Officers convicted.
1872	... ...	336 do.
1873	... ...	301 do.
1874	... ...	289 do.
1875	... ...	285 do.

The following were the principal heads under which Police Officers were convicted:—1 for abetting the fabrication of

evidence, 3 for taking illegal gratification; 4 for giving false information, 9 for omission to give information, 4 for false evidence, 3 for false complaint, 5 for causing hurt to extort confession, 47 for negligent escape, 8 for wrongful confinement, 12 for extortion, 4 for receiving stolen property, 5 for robbery, 23 for theft, 3 for criminal misappropriation, 5 for criminal breach of trust, 2 for rape, 1 for forgery, 71 for offences under the Police Act, and the rest for various offences. The conviction of 5 Police officers for causing hurt to extort confession shows how difficult it is entirely to eradicate this practice.

Education. The tables given below show the state of education in the Madras Police. Only 94 Inspectors out of 430 have passed the General Test, but this state of things will be gradually improved by the introduction of the Sub-Inspector's grade in which younger men, fresh from passing the General or Matriculation tests, are taken on trial. The numbers of Head Constables and Constables who cannot read and write have decreased since last year. The general percentage of men who can read and write has increased from 63·2 to 64·5. There has been a slight decrease in this respect in Madras Town, but an increase in each of the three ranges. The Southern Range has by far the largest proportion of educated men.

TABLE I.—*Details as to Education of the Total Strength on the 31st December* 1875.

Rank.	Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	Passed General Test.		Remarks.
			Previous years.	1875.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Inspectors ...	* 430	...	94	...	
Head Constables...	2,737	98	51	...	
Constables ...	11,417	7,915	2	...	
Total ...	14,584	8,013	147	...	

* Includes 1 Superintendent, 29 Serjeants, 9 Chief Constables, and 1 Writer.

TABLE II.—*State of Education in Ranges.*

Ranges.	Total Force.	Can read and write.	Percentage.	Passed General Test.	
				Previous years.	1875.
Madras Town ...	1,156	744	64·4	1	...
Northern Range...	5,557	2,804	50·5	22	...
Central Range ...	7,516	4,559	60·7	59	...
Southern Range...	8,368	6,477	77·4	65	...
Total ...	22,597	14,584	64·5	147	...

The elementary schools for children of Policemen established at the head-quarter stations of districts continue to work well in some districts, but not in all. A teacher is allowed on the pay of a Head Constable.

The statement given below shows the hutting and building operations during 1875-76 :— **Hutting and Building.**

Ranges.	Huts.		Station Houses.		Hospitals.		Miscellaneous Works.		Total.
	No. constructed.	Cost.	No. constructed.	Cost.	No. constructed.	Cost.	No. constructed.	Cost.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Madras Town ...	...	...	2	1,025	...	...	3	29,625	*30,650
Northern Range...	89	3,680	25	4,913	1	305	14	1,556	10,454
Central do. ...	58	7,888	20	10,557	1	1,920	6	1,047	21,412
Southern do. ...	32	9,121	20	11,310	...	...	12	3,682	24,113
Total ...	179	20,689	67	27,805	2	2,225	35	35,910	86,629

The tables given below show the number of Processes served by the Police in the last four years. 451,611 Processes of all kinds were served in 1875 against 460,467 in 1874. The number of Warrants executed has slightly increased, but there has been a satisfactory decrease of nearly 10,000 in the number of Summonses. There has also been a marked decrease in the number of Processes issued in petty cases. **Processes served by Police.**

* This includes Rupees 1,925 sanctioned for D. P. W. supervision.

TABLE I.—*Processes served by the Police.*

Years.	Total Warrants.		Total Summons.	
	Processes.	Persons.	Processes.	Persons.
1872	34,367	34,682	468,783	473,501
1873	36,258	36,582	439,843	439,745
1874	36,291	36,635	424,176	424,218
1875	37,387	37,841	414,224	414,393

TABLE II.—*Total Processes in Petty Cases.*

Years.	No. of Processes.	No. of Persons.	Proportion to Population.
1872	384,787	378,694	82
1873	345,909	335,931	93
1874	333,411	326,376	86
1875	316,539	311,109	100

The number of Processes issued in cognizable cases (grave and petty) has increased from 172,241 in 1874 to 193,312 in 1875. The number of Processes issued in non-cognizable cases has, on the other hand, decreased from 288,226 in 1874 to 258,299 in 1875. The transfer of simple hurt (Section 323, P. C.) to the head of cognizable offences and the operation of the Court Fees Act may account for these results.

Fires and property lost.

From the police returns it appears that 7,918 fires occurred in which 42,277 houses were burnt and property valued at Rupees 8,37,238 was destroyed. 124 persons lost their lives in these fires. The number of fires in the Godavery was larger than in any other district.

Known depredators and suspected persons.

The number of habitual criminals entered in the Police lists has again decreased in 1875. This is chiefly owing to the careful elimination of unnecessary names which continues to go on under the operation of the new rules introduced in 1874. Registration becomes more and more accurate and the Police are becoming thoroughly well acquainted with the residuum of really dangerous criminals left upon their lists. The following figures show the number of known depredators, suspected persons, &c., on the Police registers for the last two years:—

	1874.	1875.
Known depredators	21,245	16,923
Suspected persons	8,074	7,758
Receivers	1,282	1,089
Wandering gangs	38,323	27,766

The known depredators are persons actually convicted of serious offences (in most cases twice or oftener); the suspected persons are those not actually convicted, but believed to be engaged in crime. The decrease has been chiefly caused by close inquiry resulting in the elimination of persons who do not really require constant watching by the Police. Attention which is concentrated on fewer persons is likely to be more effective. Prisoners in jail moreover are no longer borne on the active lists. The decrease of wandering gangs results from the measures taken to prevent double entry in different districts. In Madras Town, in Jeypore, and in a few other districts the total numbers of persons on the Police lists have increased. The number of old offenders sentenced by the Courts to enhanced punishment under Section 75, Penal Code, during the four last years was thus—1,198 in 1872, 1,398 in 1873, 1,651 in 1874, and 1,626 in 1875.

Detection of crime, &c., in cognizable cases.

The following table shows the general results of detection of crime, &c., in cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws :—

Ranges.	Abstract of all Offences.								
	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							RS.	RS.	
Madras Town	1,903	1,109	58·3	1,656	1,289	77·8	50,337	21,108	41·9
Northern Range ...	9,349	4,424	47·3	11,915	7,689	64·5	178,327	47,047	26·4
Central do.	14,213	5,716	40·2	17,972	9,869	54·9	411,775	80,480	19·5
Southern do.	13,897	6,480	46·6	21,018	11,859	56·4	426,975	86,245	20·2
Penal Code	39,362	17,729	45	52,561	30,706	58·4	1,067,414	234,880	22
Special and Local Laws.	13,351	12,069	90·4	18,145	16,472	90·8	739	2,980	...
Nuisances under I. P. C. and Special and Local Laws.	16,804	15,722	93·6	24,128	21,984	91·1	...	...	...
Total ...	69,517	45,520	65·5	94,834	69,162	72·9	1,068,153	237,860	22·3

39,362 cognizable offences under the Penal Code were reported, against 37,577 cases in 1874. This increase was not under the head of grave crime, but of petty cognizable offences. Under the head of simple hurt, Section 323, Penal Code (which was first made a cognizable offence in the course of 1874 under the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act XI of 1874), there was an increase of 2,647 cases which in itself considerably exceeds

the total increase under the head of cognizable offences. Under the head of mischief there was an increase of 192 cases and under criminal trespass of 204 cases. It follows from this that there has been a decrease of really serious crime. Dacoities, house-breakings, and thefts have all decreased in number. At the same time detection has improved as the following figures show :—

	1874.	1875.
Percentage of cases detected	42·8	6·6
Do. of persons convicted to arrested	54	56·4

There is progressive improvement in detective results. Madras Town as usual shows high figures. Results are poor in the Kistna, Kurnool, North Arcot, and Tinnevelly districts. In the last district, however, 66·8 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted and in this point the average was good. Under the heads of Special and Local Laws and Nuisances the averages of detection and conviction have also improved.

Ditto in non-cognizable cases.

One thousand seven hundred and sixteen non-cognizable cases were inquired into by the Police under orders of the Magistrates (Section 110, C. C. P.) against 1,563 cases in the previous year. 3,376 persons were arrested or summoned, of whom 1,628 (48 per cent.) were convicted.

Detection in murder cases.

The following table shows the Police operations in connection with murder cases. 295 murders were committed during the year against 265 in 1874. The murderers committed suicide in 29 cases, thus rendering conviction impossible. 50·4 per cent. of the remaining cases were detected and prosecuted to conviction. This is a greatly improved average, and considering the obstacles which frequently lie in the way of detecting this crime in India may be regarded as satisfactory :—

Ranges.	Cases.			Persons.			No. of Cases in which Murderers committed Suicide.
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras Town ...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...
Northern Range ...	74	31	41·9	188	53	28·2	4
Central do. ...	118	46	39	241	68	28·2	13
Southern do. ...	102	57	55·9	228	108	47·4	12
Total ...	295	134	45·4	657	229	34·9	29

Two hundred and twenty-nine dacoities of all kinds have been committed during the year, which is the lowest number yet recorded. Dacoities in Malabar have more than doubled. They occurred principally towards the close of the year. Some cases were committed by Moplahs, Nairs, and Tiers combined, but many were committed by Moplahs alone with circumstances of great outrage. Some traces of a distinct Moplah feeling in the matter were supposed to be recognized, and it is thought possible that the heavy fining of Moplahs for the outbreak at Kolatur in 1873 may have had something to do with the outbreak. The proximity of the Cochin territory, to which dacoits constantly fly, renders their apprehension difficult, but a better system of co-operation has recently been established with that State, and it may be hoped that difficulties will now be less. A considerable addition of force was thrown into the disturbed Moplah taluqs. The following table shows the classification of dacoities according to the place of occurrence, namely, in houses, in fields, or jungle, or on highways; also a comparison of the detective results under these heads for two years past:— **Detection in dacoity cases.**

—	Cases.			Persons.				Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								Rs	Rs.	
In houses, &c., 1875 ...	95	46	48·4	1,771	686	240	35	66,502	2,009	3·9
1874 ...	94	46	48·9	1,667	715	249	34·8	41,602	2,759	6·6
In fields, &c., 1875 ...	72	23	31·9	809	369	90	24·4	7,561	697	9·2
1874 ...	75	32	42·2	1,377	473	108	22·8	5,737	1,179	20·6
On highways, &c., 1875 ...	62	22	35·5	670	207	88	42·5	14,193	400	2·8
1874 ...	97	37	38·1	1,095	409	162	39·6	1,510	1,385	8·9
Total 1875 ...	229	91	39·7	3,250	1,262	418	33·1	88,256	3,106	3·5
Compare 1874 ...	266	115	43·2	4,139	1,597	519	32·5	62,849	5,323	8·5

Detective results have been much the same, though the percentage of cases detected is slightly lower in field and highway dacoities. Out of 229 dacoities 100 were committed by local criminal castes or classes and 60 by wandering criminal classes.

The following table gives a classification of robberies and the particulars of detection, &c. Sixty-one were in houses, 283 in fields, and 97 on highways:— **Detection in robbery cases.**

Robberies.	Cases.			Persons.				Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								RS.	RS.	
In houses, &c. ...	61	21	34·4	145	78	38	48·7	2,106	224	10·6
1874 ...	78	31	39·7	205	97	57	58·8	5,350	2,028	37·9
In fields, &c. ...	283	113	39·9	753	432	192	44·4	7,415	1,031	13·9
1874 ...	288	110	38·2	877	502	184	36·7	8,316	1,800	21·6
On highways, &c. ...	97	43	44·3	231	115	69	60·	8,306	4,120	49·6
1874 ...	148	62	41·9	393	201	102	50·7	3,922	549	14
Total ...	441	177	40·1	1,129	625	299	47·8	17,827	5,375	30·2
Compare 1874 ...	514	203	39·5	1,475	800	343	42·9	17,588	4,377	24·9

Detection in house-breaking cases, &c.

The following table shows the results in house-breaking cases in 1875:—

Ranges.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							RS.	RS.	
Madras Town ...	212	84	39·6	123	91	74	13,522	2,410	17·8
Northern Range ...	1,723	745	43·2	1,837	1,234	67·2	89,313	25,087	28·1
Central do. ...	2,428	706	29·1	1,677	1,003	59·8	2,17,931	23,194	10·6
Southern do. ...	2,155	670	31·1	1,678	937	55·8	1,84,374	21,884	11·6
Total ...	6,518	2,205	33·8	5,315	3,265	61·4	5,05,140	72,075	14·3
Compare 1874 ...	7,103	2,228	31·4	5,269	3,065	58·2	5,97,722	84,985	14·2

Under this head, as under all the principal heads of crime, there has been a decrease of cases while the detective results have improved. 6,518 cases were reported against 7,103 in 1874. 33·8 per cent. of cases were detected and 61·4 per cent. of persons arrested have been convicted against 31·4 and 58·2 per cent. respectively in 1874.

Detection in General Offences against property.

The following statement gives an abstract of detective results in the graver kinds of offences against property:—

Statement.

Ranges.	1875.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.
Madras Town	222	94	42·3
Northern Range ...	1,792	776	43·3
Central do. ...	2,760	814	29·5
Southern do. ...	2,414	789	32·7
Total ...	7,188	2,473	34·4

Results in salt thefts.

The following statement shows the salt thefts in 1875. There were 296 cases against 257 in 1874. The value of salt stolen was Rupees 1,123 only. 451 persons were convicted of salt theft:—

Value of salt in store on average of the calendar year 1875	1,35,30,218
Value of salt manufactured during the calendar year 1875	1,93,66,418
Number of cases of theft	296
Value of salt stolen	1,123
Number of arrests	559
Number of convictions	451

Revenue offences.

The following abstract exhibits the offences against Revenue Laws in 1875. 3,414 cases were reported against 3,424 cases in 1874. 2,175 cases were under the Abkári Act and 1,239 cases under the Salt Laws. 81·3 per cent. of cases were detected, and 77·7 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted:—

Ranges.	Cases.			Persons.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras Town	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Range	1,363	1,170	85·8	4,117	3,350	81·4
Central do.	836	650	76·8	1,572	1,129	71·8
Southern do.	1,205	954	79·2	1,935	1,447	74·8
Total ...	3,414	2,774	81·3	7,624	5,926	77·7
Compare 1874 ...	3,424	2,913	85·1	8,031	6,571	81·8

Referred false cases.

Six thousand three hundred and sixty-nine cases were referred by Magistrates to the Police for inquiry under Sections 109, 110,

C. C. P., of which 3,823 cases were struck off as false. 14,029 cases were referred by the Police to Magistrates for orders under Sections 117, 125, C. C. P., of which 13,629 were struck off as false. The following statement shows the number of false complaints of the graver kinds of offences included in those compared with the number of cases found to be true:—

Ranges.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.	
	Received as true.	Referred as false.	Received as true.	Referred as false.	Received as true.	Referred as false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras Town ...	Inapplicable—*Vide* Act VIII of 1867.					
Northern Range ...	74	32	17	26	54	69
Central do. ...	121	17	96	72	226	256
Southern do. ...	106	23	119	176	145	229
Total ...	301	72	232	274	425	554
Compare 1874 ...	268	83	272	287	517	612

Ranges.	Lurking House-trespass and House-breaking.		Total.			Percentage of referred to Total Cases.
	Received as true.	Referred as false.	Received as true.	Referred as false.	Struck off as false.	
	8	9	10	11	12	13
Madras Town ...	Inapplicable—*Vide* Act VIII of 1867.					
Northern Range ...	1,762	320	1,907	447	413	33
Central do. ...	2,442	733	2,885	1,078	1,042	27·2
Southern do. ...	2,197	796	2,567	1,224	1,201	32·3
Total ...	6,401	1,849	7,359	2,749	2,656	27·2
Compare 1874 ...	7,185	1,860	8,242	2,842	2,743	25·6

As usual the number of false complaints of dacoity and robbery exceeded the number of true cases.

Passing on of destitute travellers.

Nineteen deaths from *anchi meeda* or the passing on of destitute travellers were reported from the different districts. Twenty-six cases were reported in 1874.

No actual change has taken place in the Village Police during the year except that the inams of the Jungi Kattubudis in Cuddapah were enfranchised, and that out of the funds thus obtained a force of ghât taliaris to watch the numerous passes of that district has since been raised. But the actual establishment of this new force belongs rather to the operations of 1876. In other respects the Village Police in Cuddapah remain as they were. In Kurnool the salaried Village Police are said to assist the regular Police considerably. Twelve men received money rewards for good conduct during the year. In Salem new village arrangements are in contemplation by the Magistrate including the reorganization of the Village Police. The subject of a Village Police force for Tanjore, which has at present none, is receiving attention. In Tinnevelly a scheme for the remodelling of the Maraver Village Police has long been on foot, but no change has yet been made. **Village Police.**

The number of persons who lost their lives according to the Police reports from violent or unnatural causes in 1875 was 12,163 against 11,804 in 1874. **Violent and unnatural deaths.**

One thousand seven hundred and twenty-three suicides occurred in 1875 against 1,569 in the previous year. The following abstract gives particulars of sex, &c. :— **Suicides.**

Sexes.	By Drowning.	By Hanging.	By Poison.	By Lethal Weapons.	By other Causes.	Total.
Male adults ...	304	284	28	44	8	668
„ children ...	18	5	1	...	...	24
Female adults ...	804	174	22	4	3	1,007
„ children...	22	2	...	...	...	24
Total ...	1,148	465	51	48	11	1,723

Six hundred and sixty-eight male adults, 1,007 female adults, and 24 children of each sex committed suicide. A large majority of suicides were as usual by drowning. In Tinnevelly a remarkable case of self-inflicted "Suttee" occurred.

There were 209 deaths from neglect or want and exposure against 397 such deaths in 1874. The decrease is satisfactory, and may be due to the provision of doolies for sick travellers and to orders issued to Heads of Villages and Police Officers in the districts of Malabar and Canara, where a large majority of these cases occur. One hundred and thirty-one such deaths were reported in Malabar in 1875 and only 39 in Canara. In **Deaths from want or exposure.**

the previous year there were 163 cases in Malabar and 130 in South Canara. Amongst the deaths in Canara are those of 15 coolies who died by the wayside while returning to their homes from coffee plantations in Coorg and Mysore.

Accidental deaths.

The number of accidental deaths registered in 1875 was 8,902 against 8,551 in the previous year. The following table gives particulars :—

Sexes.	By Drowning.	By Wild Beasts.	By Snakes.	By Railway.	By other Causes.	Total.
Male adults ...	1,211	198	576	11	*912	2,908
„ children ...	1,513	45	162	2	314	2,036
Female adults ...	1,693	51	323	...	*212	2,279
„ children..	1,391	22	93	...	173	1,679
Total ...	5,808	316	1,154	13	1,611	8,902

There has been an increase of deaths by drowning, by snake-bite, and by wild beasts. Under the last two heads it is probable that registration becomes yearly more accurate. There has been a decrease of deaths by drowning in Ganjam, owing in a measure (the Superintendent reports) to the steps taken by the Local Fund Boards to protect several of the more dangerous wells. Deaths by drowning have considerably increased in North Arcot and Coimbatore. The largest numbers of deaths by snake-bite were reported in the districts of Nellore and Tanjore. In the former district an enormous sum was expended some years back in rewards for killing snakes, which was supposed to have led to the practice of breeding them. Liquor ammoniæ is kept in all Police Station-houses and many cures are reported, some of them from cobra-bite; but these last cases cannot be considered well authenticated. There were 13 deaths by Railway accidents against 11 in 1874. One man and one woman were killed by the Madras Tramway. One hundred and eighty-six deaths by tigers occurred in the Northern Range, 6 in the Central Range (3 of these in the Kurnool District, where tigers are again beginning to show themselves on the Nundicannama Ghât), and 4 in the Southern Range. The greatest mortality from tigers was in Jeypore (74 deaths). Cheetahs were most destructive in Ganjam.

* One in each was killed by the Madras Tramway.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Mode of administering Criminal Justice—High Court.

The High Court exercises ordinary original criminal jurisdiction within the limits of the city of Madras, and tries all cases committed to it by the City Magistrates. Its procedure, in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, is now governed by Act X of 1875, entitled the High Court's Criminal Procedure Act. By this Act it is empowered to hold sittings on such days and at such convenient intervals as the Chief Justice from time to time may appoint. These sittings are presided over by a single Judge and are known as sessions, usually held once a quarter. All prisoners committed to take their trial before the High Court are arraigned at these sessions, and the trial is held before a jury consisting under the new procedure of nine persons, three of whom are usually Europeans. The relations between the Judge and the jury are the same as in English law. Juries are of two kinds, common and special. All ordinary cases are tried before a common jury; but capital cases and special cases usually those in which the Crown is directly interested, and for which it prosecutes through the Advocate-General, are tried before a special jury. Under Section 50 of the High Court's Criminal Procedure Act the High Court has power to sit at any place outside the Presidency town, and in any such case juries have to be empanelled under special arrangements. There is no appeal from a criminal trial before the High Court. By its Letters Patent the High Court may exercise extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction over all persons within the jurisdiction of any Court subject to its superintendence, and may, at its discretion, try any such persons brought before it on charges preferred by the Advocate-General, or by any Magistrate, or by any other officer specially empowered by Government in that behalf. European British subjects are committed by Justices of the Peace to take their trial before the High Court. The High Court has now no power to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, but it has somewhat analogous powers under Section 148 of the High Court's Criminal Procedure Act; under this provision the High Court may direct a prisoner to be brought before it to be bailed or examined as a witness, or for other purposes. By its Letters Patent the High Court is also invested with Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction. As a Court of Appeal and Revision, the powers of the High Court are prescribed by the Criminal Procedure Code,

Act X of 1872 as amended by Act XI of 1874. Appeals from the Session Courts in the districts lie to the High Court and are heard and determined by two Judges; but in case they differ in opinion, the difference of opinion must be settled by adding one or more Judges to the bench to hear and determine the appeal. All sentences of death must be confirmed by the High Court. There is no appeal from a judgment of acquittal; but the Local Government are empowered by Section 272 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to direct an appeal to the High Court from such a judgment. There is also no appeal from convictions in summary trials of certain offences held by First-class Magistrates or benches of Magistrates with first-class powers, where the sentence does not exceed two months' imprisonment, or fine of 200 Rupees, or whipping only, nor from sentences passed by such Magistrates or by Session Judges in which the imprisonment awarded does not exceed one month, or the fine inflicted does not exceed 50 Rupees, or where the sentence is for whipping only. Under Chapter XXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the High Court exercises powers of superintendence and revision over all the Criminal Courts of the Presidency, in the matter of framing rules for their guidance, of revising their calendars and sentences, of calling for their records, and of annulling, suspending, or modifying their sentences.

—District Sessions Courts.

In each of the districts of the Presidency, except in Malabar where there are two Courts, there is a single Sessions Court presided over by the District Judge who, in the exercise of his criminal jurisdiction, is styled the Sessions Judge. In the Nilgiris the Commissioner is the Sessions Judge. The Sessions Court cannot take cognizance of any offence as a court of original jurisdiction unless the accused person has been committed to it by a competent Magistrate, except when the offence has been committed before itself or under its own cognizance. Trials before a Court of Session are usually held with the aid of two or three Assessors, whose verdict however the Judge is empowered to set aside. Trials by jury also may be held before a Sessions Court, but only in those districts to which the jury system has been extended by the Government. As yet the jury system has not been extended beyond the five districts of North Arcot, Cuddapah, Godavery, Tanjore, and Vizagapatam, as it is difficult to procure the services of a sufficient number of qualified persons in the other districts. The crimes tried by juries are theft, robbery, and gang robbery, house-breaking, and receiving

or concealing stolen property; and it is to this careful selection of offences that the measure of success hitherto attained is chiefly attributable. The Sessions Court has power to pass the maximum punishment prescribed for each offence by the Penal Code, and, except in the case of death, its sentences are effectual without further reference, subject only to appeal to the High Court. All capital sentences must be confirmed by the High Court. The Sessions Court is also an Appellate Court, as to it lie all appeals from the decisions of the District Magistrates or other Magistrates of the first class.

—Magisterial Courts.

Below the Courts of Session there are three grades of Criminal Courts, presided over by Magistrates of the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class. At the head of each district is the District Magistrate, who is also the Collector of the district. This officer is a Magistrate of the 1st class, his Magisterial jurisdiction extends throughout the district, all the other Magistrates in the district are subject to his control, and he has the power of allotting the criminal work of the district among the different Magistrates subordinate to him and of defining their local jurisdiction. A district is divided into divisions, consisting each of so many taluqs. At the head of each division is one of the Covenanted Assistants of the Collector and District Magistrate, who is invested with first-class powers, is styled the Division Magistrate, and has control over the subordinate Magistrates within his division. The Sub-Collector of the district, however, although a Divisional Magistrate, is styled the Joint Magistrate. The Deputy Collector on general duty, an Uncovenanted officer, is also a first-class Magistrate, and is usually in charge of a division. Each taluq is under the Magisterial control of the Tahsildar, who, for that purpose, is usually vested with the powers of a second-class Magistrate. He is assisted by his Sheristadar who has third-class powers. In larger taluqs the Deputy Tahsildar is likewise vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class; and in large towns there is a special Town Magistrate with second or third class powers as the case may call for. All these Magistrates have various powers of ordering search, commitment, taking of bail, &c.; but their punitive powers are limited as follows. A Magistrate of the first class may pass sentence of imprisonment not exceeding two years, fine to the extent of 1,000 Rupees, and whipping. A Magistrate of the second class may pass sentence of imprisonment not exceeding six months, fine not exceeding 200 Rupees, and whipping. A Magistrate of the third class may pass sentence of imprison-

ment not exceeding one month and fine not exceeding 50 Rupees. In addition to his other powers, a first-class Magistrate may hear appeals from the decisions of Magistrates of the second and third classes when so empowered by the Government. The Government have recently appointed certain persons in different towns to be Honorary Magistrates; these sit as Benches with the Stipendiary Magistrate as their President for the trial of certain offences. The lowest class of officers vested with criminal powers are the heads of villages called Village Munsifs, who, under Regulation XI of 1816, are empowered to take cognizance of petty offences of assault and abusive language, and to punish the offenders by imprisonment in the village choultry for twelve hours; or if the offenders are of the lower castes, by putting them in the stocks for not more than six hours.

Mode of collecting Criminal Statistics.

Criminal statistics are collected by the Police in the Madras Presidency in the following manner. Village Munsifs are compelled to report all crimes as they occur to their superior Magistrate and to the nearest Police Station. Beat Constables also obtain information of crimes, thus forming a check on Village Munsifs, and inspecting officers exercise a superintendence over the returns. Station House Officers report all crimes to the District Office, where the information is tested and recorded. Each Magistrate sends in to the District Police Office a monthly statement (termed Form B) of all cases dealt with or reported. These Forms B are collated with the Police reports, and discrepancies or inaccuracies form the subject of reference and investigation. Finally the annual statements compiled in District Police Offices are subjected to scrutiny in the Statistical Department of the Chief Office at Madras, and every discrepancy or apparent inaccuracy is referred back to the district for explanation.

Period of the Report.

The information given in this section relates to the calendar year 1875.

Operations of the Higher Courts in 1875.

The following table shows the operations of the Higher Courts in 1875 in respect of cases committed to them :—

	Subordinate Judges.				District Courts.			
		Persons				Persons		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Under Penal Code ...	4	6	6	100	1,305	3,125	1,718	55
Do. Special and Local Laws.	...	...	....	...	8	10	7	70
Total ...	4	6	6	100	1,313	3,135	1,725	55
Compare 1874	25	37	17	45·9	1,414	3,177	1,751	55·1
Do. 1873	8	13	13	100	1,393	3,191	1,615	50·6
Do. 1872	27	31	24	77·4	1,340	2,851	1,537	53·9

	High Court.				Total.			
		Persons				Persons		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Under Penal Code ...	82	87	70	80·5	1,391	3,218	1,794	557
Do. Special and Local Laws.	...	...	...	...	8	10	7	70
Total ...	82	87	70	80·5	1,399	3,228	1,801	55·8
Compare 1874	54	71	46	64·8	1,493	3,285	1,814	55·2
Do. 1873	47	50	40	80	1,448	3,254	1,668	51·3
Do. 1872	26	33	22	66·7	1,393	2,915	1,383	54·8

1,399 cases were sent up to the Higher Courts against 1,493 in 1874. Only 4 cases were tried by Subordinate Judges, convicting 6 persons. 1,313 cases were tried by District Courts, convicting 1,722 (55 per cent.) persons out of 3,135 produced. The High Court tried 82 cases with 87 persons, of whom 70 or 80·5 per cent. were convicted. As compared with 1874 there was a decrease of 94 cases on the whole.

High Court as Appellate Court.

Eighty-eight appeals from persons convicted by Sessions Courts as compared with 902 in 1874 were on the file of the

High Court for disposal. Of this number 827 were disposed of with the following result:—

Rejected under Section 278		587
On perusal of records...	Sentence confirmed...	151
	„ enhanced ...	1
	„ modified ...	43
	„ reversed ...	45
	Total ...	827

As a Court of reference and revision, the High Court disposed of

(1.) References for confirmation of sentences of death passed on 89 persons with the following result:—

		No. of Persons.
Sentence...	Confirmed	65
	Reversed	10
	Commuted to transportation for life.	13
	Total ...	88

High Court as Court of Reference and Revision.

One person sentenced to death died before final disposal of his case by the High Court.

(2.) Three References under Section 263 of the Criminal Procedure Code with the following result:—

The verdict of the Jury...	In two cases was sustained.
	In one case was set aside.

(3.) Two Appeals by Government Pleader on behalf of Government against judgments of acquittal. In one case the High Court affirmed and in the other set aside the judgment of acquittal appealed against.

(4.) Applications under Sections 294 and 297 of the Criminal Procedure Code from 75 persons. In the case of 12 persons only did the High Court interfere.

(5.) References under Section 296 of the Code of Criminal Procedure affecting 274 persons with the following result:—

Conviction or order of the Lower Court quashed...	164
Sentence or order modified	38
Interference declined	72
Total ...	274

Appeals in Courts subordinate

In the Courts subordinate to the High Court, appeals were preferred by 7,633 persons. The numbers in 1874 and 1873

were 8,546 and 9,407 respectively. Appeals from 8,114 persons were on the files for disposal. Of these, appeals from 7,618 were disposed of as follows :—

	Number.	Percentage.
Appeals rejected	1,336	17·54
On perusal of records. { Sentence confirmed ...	3,527	46·29
On perusal of records. { „ modified ...	603	7·91
On perusal of records. { „ reversed ...	1,979	25·99
Otherwise disposed of	173	2·27
Total ...	7,618	100·00

This analysis shows a smaller proportion of appeals rejected and a considerably larger proportion of sentences confirmed than that of last year.

Succinct Results of Appellate System.

The following statement shows succinctly the results of the appeal system throughout the Presidency :—

Number of persons convicted by the Sub-Magistracy	89,776
Number of persons who appealed to the District or Divisional Magistrates ...	6,873
Number of persons convicted by the Divisional and District Magistrates ...	9,136
Number of persons who appealed to the Session Courts	759
Number of persons convicted by the Session Courts	1,679
Number of persons who appealed to the High Court	814

Ratio of Appeals to Convictions.

The ratio of appeals to convictions in all classes of Courts during the last three years is shown in the following statement :—

	Percentage.		
	In 1873.	In 1874.	In 1875.
From Subordinate Magistrates to the Superior Magistrates.	10	9·35	7·66
From the Superior Magistrates to the Sessions Courts.	11·25	11·	8·30
From the Sessions Courts to the High Court..	41	50·	48·48

There has therefore been a decrease during the year in the proportion of appeals to convictions in all classes of Courts. The proportion of appeals to the High Court from convictions of Sessions Judges, though not quite so considerable as last year, continues high.

Use of Jurors and Assessors.

In the six districts in which this form of trial has been partially introduced, 262 persons were tried by Jury. Of these 124 were convicted, 99 were acquitted, and 39 were discharged without trial or convicted on a plea of guilty. In the case of two persons, reference was made to the High Court under Section 263 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In trials before the Sessions Court with the aid of Assessors, the Judge agreed with the Assessors in the case of 1,965 persons and differed from them in the case of 494 persons. In the case of 146 persons, the Judge agreed with one Assessor only.

Statistics of total criminal offences.

The following comparative table shows the total number of offences committed under the Penal Code and Special and Local Laws, and of persons arrested and brought to trial during 1874 and 1875:—

Under	Cases.						
	Offences reported.	Cases struck off as False after Trial.	Balance of Offences actually committed.	Tried by Magistrates and Courts.		Percentage of Cases convicted to Tried.	Went by Default.
				Convicted.	Not convicted.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Penal Code ...	(a)107,754	3,092	104,662	34,231	11,862	74·3	32,417
Special Laws ...	(b)65,846	906	64,940	51,610	4,415	92·1	7,565
Total ...	173,600	3,998	169,602	85,841	16,277	84·1	39,982
Compare 1874.							
Penal Code ...	(c)104,233	3,040	101,193	31,617	11,757	72·9	31,642
Special Laws ...	(d)63,000	992	62,008	47,604	4,265	91·8	8,669
Total ...	167,233	4,032	163,201	79,221	16,022	83·2	40,311

(a) Includes 1,744 cases of previous year.
(b) Do. 162 do. do.
(c) Do. 1,483 do. do.
(d) Do. 105 do. do.

Under	Persons.				
	Total compelled to appear.	Released without Trial, went by Default, pending Trial, &c.	Actually put on Trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
	9	10	11	12	13
Penal Code ...	228,371	120,906	107,465	63,422	44,043
Special Laws ...	98,536	14,750	83,786	72,639	11,147
Total ...	326,907	135,656	191,251	136,061	55,190
Compare 1874.					
Penal Code ...	218,242	117,524	100,718	57,187	43,531
Special Laws ...	99,597	16,708	82,889	71,390	11,499
Total ...	317,839	134,232	183,607	128,577	55,030

Under	Persons—(*Contd.*)		Property.		
	Percentage of Persons convicted to tried.	Percentage of Persons convicted to Total compelled to appear, minus pending Trial and went by Default.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	14	15	16	17	18
Penal Code ...	59	43	11,76,573	2,65,100	22·5
Special Laws ...	86·7	84·9	8,068	10,131	...
Total ...	71·1	58·4	11,84,641	2,75,231	23·2
Compare 1874.					
Penal Code ...	56·8	41·4	12,05,601	2,47,492	20·5
Special Laws ...	86·1	84·2	2,855	2,249	78·8
Total ...	70	57·7	12,08,456	2,49,741	20·7

There was an increase of 6,367 cases in the total number reported or charges preferred under all Laws during the year

under report ; the percentages however of cases detected, and persons convicted slightly improved as compared with the preceding year, as will be seen below :—

	Percentage of Cases detected to tried.		Percentage of Persons convicted to tried.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Penal Code	72·9	74·3	56·8	59
Special and Local Laws ...	91·8	92·1	86·1	86·7

Offences under the Penal Code.

Under the Penal Code 107,754 cases were reported against 104,233 in 1874, showing an increase of 3,521 cases. Of these 3,092 cases were struck off as false after trial. 46,093 cases were actually brought to trial, and convictions were obtained in 34,231 cases (74·3 per cent.) against 31,617 in 1874 (72·9 per cent.); 32,417 cases went by default or were withdrawn by parties. Of 267,148 persons concerned, 228,371 were compelled to appear. Of these 107,465 were put on trial, and 63,422 or 59 per cent. against 56·8 in 1874 were convicted and punished, 44,043 being acquitted. The value of property lost amounted to Rupees 11,76,573, of which Rupees 2,65,100 or 22·5 per cent. against 20·5 in 1874 were recovered. The increase of cases under the Penal Code was under minor heads (chiefly Section 323). Grave crimes decreased.

Offences against Special Laws.

There was an increase of 2,846 cases under Special and Local Laws over the preceding year. The increase is chiefly under Abkári Laws and Police Acts XXIV of 1859 and VIII of 1867. There was an increase also under the head of offences against Municipal Laws. 65,846 cases were committed against 63,000 in 1874. 906 of these were struck off as false after trial. 92·1 per cent. of the cases actually tried were prosecuted to conviction against 91·8 per cent. in 1874, and 86·7 per cent. of persons brought to trial were convicted and punished against 86·1 per cent. in 1874. 7,565 cases, in which 14,750 persons were concerned, were allowed to go by default.

Offences against Revenue Laws.

Offences under the head of Revenue Laws decreased during the year under report, the total number reported being 3,577 against 3,601 in 1874. The decrease was chiefly under the heads of Salt, Stamp, Registration and Customs Acts. Offences under Act III of 1864 (Abkári, Mofussil) increased from 2,160 in 1874 to 2,267 in 1875. Out of 3,577 of cases reported 3,159 or 91 per cent. were brought to trial before Courts, and convictions were

obtained in 2,818 or 81·2 per cent. Of 7,245 or 93·5 per cent. of persons put on trial, 6,008 or 77·5 per cent. were convicted and punished.

Offences against sanitation.

There was an increase of 3,792 cases under the head of offences against Sanitation. The increase was chiefly under the Towns' Improvement Act X of 1865 and the Police Act No. XXIV of 1859. 25,866 cases were reported during the year under report, against 22,074 in 1874. Notwithstanding the increase in the number of cases reported, there has been an improvement over the previous year in the percentage of cases detected, being 88·1 per cent. against 82·3 in 1874.

Offences under Miscellaneous Acts.

Forty-one offences against the Arms Act were charged, and 50 persons were convicted and punished in 32 cases. The number of offences under the Cattle Trespass Act fell from 2,742 in 1874 to 2,556 in 1875. 1,258 persons were convicted in 555 cases detected. Under the Contagious Diseases' Act only 67 offences were charged against 107 in 1874. Convictions were obtained in 54 cases, and 55 females were punished. For gambling 107 cases were reported under Section 32 of Act VIII of 1867 (the Town Police Act). 273 persons were prosecuted to conviction in 104 cases. Offences against the Military Cantonment Act increased from 804 in 1874 to 867 cases in 1875. 964 persons were convicted in 779 cases. The number of offences reported under Railway Laws decreased from 652 in 1874 to 623 in 1875. In 519 cases, 657 persons were convicted and punished, 32 of whom were females. For security for good behaviour only 35 cases were brought forward under Chapter XXXVIII of C.C.P. In 24 cases, 48 persons were convicted. Under Stamp Act 35 cases were reported. 63 persons were prosecuted to conviction in 32 cases. Under the Contract Act 3,132 charges were preferred against 2,928 in 1874. 1,204 persons were convicted in 864 cases. Under maintenance of wives and children (Act X of 1872), 1,032 cases have occurred. 348 persons were ordered to pay maintenance in a like number of cases.

Offences disposed of by heads of villages.

During the year under report there was a decrease of 2,225 cases in the number of offences disposed of by heads of villages. 18,607 offences occurred against 20,832 under the head of cases triable by these officers. Of these 7,409 were cases of petty thefts under Regulation IV of 1821 and 11,198 were petty assaults under Regulation XI of 1816. 15,664 cases were tried by Village Magistrates having jurisdiction over petty cases, of which 14,298 or 78·4 per cent. resulted in conviction, and 71·9 per cent. of persons charged were convicted.

Offences under the Madras Town Police Act.

The number of offences under the Madras Town Police Act VIII of 1867 increased from 8,175 in 1874 to 9,411 in 1875. The increase is chiefly under Miscellaneous offences, the number reported in 1875 being 6,415 against 4,821 in 1874. There was a slight increase also in maintenance cases. The detective results are almost the same as in last year.

General results of criminal trials.

A statement showing in detail the result of criminal trials as to the number of persons dealt with and disposed of by the tribunals of various classes during 1874 will be found in the Appendix to this Chapter, Form C 2. It appears that including 3,001 persons remaining under trial at the close of 1874, there were 330,090 persons for trial during the year, and that these were disposed of as follows:—

Discharged without trial	132,738
Acquitted after trial	55,190
Convicted	136,061
Committed or referred	3,183
Died, escaped, or transferred	102
Remaining under trial	2,816

Of 191,251 persons actually tried, 136,061 or 71·1 per cent. were convicted as noted against the tribunals shown below:—

Village Officers	20,605
Unpaid Magistrates	4,664
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates.	85,967
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	7,294
Chief Magistrates of Districts	421
Magistrates of Madras Town Police Courts	15,309
Sessions Courts	1,731
High Court	70

The percentage of persons convicted to tried on the whole slightly improved during the year under review, being 71·1 per cent. against 70 per cent. in the preceding year. The number of persons committed to the Sessions during the year fell from 3,504 in 1874 to 3,333 in 1875, showing a decrease of 171 persons.

Punishments inflicted.

A statement compiled from Magistrates' returns, and exhibiting the punishments inflicted by the various classes of tribunals during the year, will be found in the Appendix to this Chapter, Form C 3. There were 76 capital sentences passed compared with 62 in the previous year. 179 were sentenced to transportation for life and 180 for a term. Only one was sentenced to

penal servitude. Out of 24,071 punished with rigorous imprisonment, 71 were sentenced to undergo solitary confinement in addition. 25,129 were sentenced to simple imprisonment compared with 26,347 in 1874. 2,811 persons were sentenced to whipping compared with 2,933 in 1874. Of these 494 were whipped in addition to other punishment, and 2,317 were sentenced to whipping alone.

Castes of offenders in cognizable cases under Penal Code.

Only 18 Europeans were convicted of cognizable offences under the Penal Code. Of these 5 were convicted for serious offences against the person and 11 for minor offences against person and property. Of 26 East Indians convicted, 4 were for serious offences against the person, 2 were for lurking house-trespass, and 17 were for minor offences against person and property. Only 3 foreigners (not British subjects) were convicted. Two for attempt at murder and one for simple hurt. Of 711 Brahmins convicted, 222 were for theft, 106 were for hurt, 71 were for criminal trespass, and 52 were for lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. Of 194 persons convicted of murder, 83 were Hindus, 23 were Pariahs, 13 were Mussulmen, 11 were hillmen (Khonds, &c.), 11 were Maravers and Kullers, and 14 were local criminal castes. Out of 452 dacoits, 142 were Maravers and Kullers, 94 were Pariahs, 44 were Moplahs, 41 were Hindus, 40 were Koravers and Yercalas, 21 were local criminal castes, 19 were hillmen (Khonds, &c.), and 15 were Shanars and Teers. Of 313 robbers, 101 were Hindus, 60 were Pariahs, 41 were Koravers, 22 were local criminal castes, and 20 were Maravers and Kullers. Out of 3,455 convicted of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking, 1,253 were Hindus, 826 were Pariahs, 198 were hillmen (Khonds, &c.), 153 were Mussulmen, 148 were Maravers and Kullers, 137 were Koravers and Yercalas, 134 were Yanadies, 109 were Shanars and Teers, 83 were local criminal castes, 75 were Ooparas and Wudders, 70 were Moplahs, and 52 were Brahmins. Of 2,538 thieves, 772 were Hindus, 629 were Pariahs, 255 were Maravers and Kullers, 153 were hillmen (Khonds, &c.), 127 were local criminal castes, 126 were Koravers and Yercalas, 100 were Shanars and Teers, 96 were Moplahs, and 75 were wandering criminal castes.

PRISONS.

Jail Accommodation.

The prison accommodation in this Presidency consists of 7 Central Jails, including the Penitentiary at Madras, 25 District

Jails, including the European Prison at Ootacamund, 302 Subsidiary Jails, and 1 Jail for civil debtors at Madras. Central Jails are divided into two classes, the first class to contain 1,000 convicts and upwards; and the second class to contain less than 1,000 convicts. There are four first-class and three second-class Central Jails. The first-class Central Jails are Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore. The second-class Central Jails are Salem, Cannanore, and the Penitentiary. Two abstract statements are appended showing the number of persons the different jails in this Presidency are constructed to contain. In the case of subsidiary jails the information is given by districts.

STATEMENT I.—*Accommodation in each Central and District Jail.*

Jails.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 36 Superficial Feet per Head.			Daily Average Number of Prisoners of all Classes.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Russelcondah	127	3	130	107·77	3·88	111·65
Berhampore	160	32	192	172·18	13·63	185·81
Vizagapatam	282	18	300	300·40	30·53	330·93
Rajahmundry, Central ...	958	44	1,002	918·14	32·37	950·51
Do. District ...	88	18	106	89·60	12·56	102·16
Masulipatam	106	4	110	36·00	·90	36·90
Guntoor	105	15	120	92·02	9·42	101·44
Nellore	245	27	272	176·23	20·50	196·73
Kurnool	98	5	103	111·77	5·12	116·89
Bellary	388	27	415	346·26	21·47	367·73
Cuddapah	153	22	175	208·35	8·34	216·69
Chittoor	254	22	276	153·17	10·37	163·54
Vellore, Central	943	88	1,031	888·45	41·68	930·13
Salem do.	518	30	548	500·41	27·11	527·52
Guindy	87	...	87	65·25	...	65·25
Chingleput	130	29	159	149·54	9·20	158·74
Cuddalore	345	13	358	357·36	12·17	369·53
Tranquebar	116	8	124	126·70	11·84	138·54
Tanjore	169	28	197	159·35	10·87	170·22
Trichinopoly, Central ...	938	86	1,024	921·60	33·88	955·48
Do. District ...	180	18	198	147·12	·21	147·33
Madura	224	12	236	374·19	9·94	384·13
Tinnevelly	366	23	389	236·75	15·21	251·96
Cochin	29	8	37	·10	...	·10
Calicut	221	9	230	189·55	4·67	194·22
Tellicherry	161	5	166	82·49	3·26	85·75
Cannanore, Central	829	30	859	687·45	...	687·45
Mangalore	223	15	238	111·94	9·60	121·54
Coimbatore Central	966	52	1,018	944·76	25·46	970·22
Do. District	180	...	180	195·37	·45	195·82
Ootacamund District ...	201	12	213	155·65	2·27	157·92
European Prison	35	...	35	27·72	...	27·72
Penitentiary	436	45	481	398·35	50·32	448·67
Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	40	6	46	19·85	3·29	23·14
Total ...	10,301	754	11,055	9451·84	440·52	9892·36

Jails.	Total Population (all classes of Prisoners included).			Maximum Population on any one day.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Russelcondah	339	14	353	133	9	142
Berhampore	822	68	890	240	27	267
Vizagapatam	1,562	268	1,830	348	47	395
Rajahmundry Central	1,395	57	1,452	1,005	36	1,041
Do. District	653	78	731	114	13	127
Masulipatam	152	6	158	49	1	50
Guntoor	499	41	540	119	16	135
Nellore	743	108	851	220	21	241
Kurnool	576	31	607	155	10	165
Bellary	1,370	87	1,457	434	22	456
Cuddapah	969	45	1,014	257	11	268
Chittoor	872	77	949	191	13	204
Vellore Central	1,240	68	1,308	949	51	1,000
Salem do.	1,399	103	1,502	563	29	592
Guindy	228	...	228	81	...	81
Chingleput	797	44	841	179	10	189
Cuddalore	1,272	60	1,332	407	23	430
Tranquebar	621	67	688	166	21	187
Tanjore	758	52	810	193	12	215
Trichinopoly Central	1,270	99	1,369	963	40	1,003
Do. District	610	3	613	167	1	168
Madura	1,777	45	1,822	482	16	498
Tinnevelly	1,148	67	1,215	280	21	301
Cochin	3	...	3	3	...	3
Calicut	1,082	34	1,116	263	5	268
Tellicherry	551	10	561	119	5	124
Cannanore Central	933	...	933	708	...	708
Mangalore	563	46	609	137	13	150
Coimbatore Central	1,239	58	1,297	999	26	1,025
Do. District	814	14	828	214	1	215
Ootacamund District	388	34	422	189	3	192
European Prison	46	...	46	31	...	31
Penitentiary	2,385	379	2,764	558	92	650
Debtors' Prison, Madras	533	77	610	35	4	39
Total ...	29,609	2,140	31,749	...	...	...

Statement.

STATEMENT II.—*Subsidiary Jail Accommodation in each District.*

Districts.	Number the Jails will hold.			Average Daily Number of Prisoners in all the Jails put together.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ganjam ...	437	269	706	85·73	24·20	109·93
Vizagapatam ...	194	147	341	138·71	27·67	166·38
Godavery ...	147	111	258	71·64	16·73	88·37
Kistna ...	137	75	212	66·19	25·09	91·28
Nellore ...	98	49	147	33·05	16·34	49·39
Kurnool ...	141	85	226	57·32	17·23	74·55
Bellary ...	130	50	180	22·00	1·98	23·98
Cuddapah ...	107	42	149	50·82	3·54	54·66
North Arcot ...	206	93	299	89·98	12·10	102·08
Salem ...	214	120	334	76·07	7·14	83·21
Chingleput ...	376	200	576	48·80	3·91	52·71
South Arcot ...	274	108	382	79·20	13·82	93·02
Tanjore ...	225	80	305	74·29	14·44	88·73
Trichinopoly ...	185	89	274	36·64	6·84	43·48
Madura ...	137	72	209	92·02	20·25	112·27
Tinnevelly ...	232	77	309	81·11	11·14	92·25
Malabar ...	322	155	477	69·72	2·84	72·56
South Canara ...	126	50	176	39·25	9·17	48·42
Coimbatore ...	157	74	231	78·94	12·84	91·78
Nilgiri Hills ...	4	4	8	·24	·08	·32
Grand Total ...	3,849	1,950	5,799	1255·08	240·81	1495·89

Admission and disposal of prisoners.

The number of prisoners of all kinds confined in jails other than subsidiary jails, during the calendar year 1875, was 28,250 against 27,911 in 1874. Transfers have been deducted from these figures. The daily average number of convicts was 9489·44 against 9438·67. There were 9,394 convicts in prison at the commencement of the year; 15,170 were imprisoned during the year against 14,454 in the preceding year; and 15,054 were released or otherwise disposed of, leaving 9,510 convicts in prison on the 31st December 1875. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes during the year was 9890·69, against 9923·23, being 32·54 less than that during the year 1874. The following table shows the particulars :—

Prisoners.	1875.			1874.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicts ...	9072·44	417·00	9489·44	9060·16	378·51	9438·67
Civil	170·89	8·34	179·23	212·03	6·42	218·45
Under-trial ...	155·27	13·00	168·27	171·06	10·30	181·36
Security ...	37·12	·65	37·77	61·19	4·64	65·83
Insane	6·91	1·53	8·44	6·39	1·31	7·70
State	7·54	...	7·54	11·22	...	11·22
Total ...	9450·17	440·52	9890·69	9522·05	401·18	9923·23

Out of 31,749 prisoners of all classes passing through the jails, there were 9,973 in prison at the beginning of the year, 21,776 were imprisoned during the year, against 21,703 in the preceding year; and 21,788 were released or otherwise disposed of, leaving 9,961 prisoners of all classes in prison on the 31st December 1875, being 12 less than on the 31st December 1874.

Religion, age, and previous occupation.

Out of 24,564 convicts in jail during the year, 71·65 per cent. were Mahomedans, 15·71 per cent. Pariahs and other low castes, and about 3·25 per cent. Christians. With the exception of the percentage in the case of Hindus, which is less by 4·25 per cent., the proportions amongst the other classes do not differ much from those in previous years. As regards the ages of the convicts of the total number in jail during the year there were 5,139 above 40 years of age. Of these 2,037 were confined in the central and 3,102 in the district jails. The proportion of aged convicts in the central jails was 20·07 per cent. of the total population of those jails.

Out of 22,864 male convicts, 18,341 were agriculturists and laborers, the proportion being 80·21 per cent. In 1874 these figures were respectively 22,185, 15,604, and 70·33 per cent. The number of Government servants in jail was 717, being at the rate of 3·13 per cent. of the total number of male convicts in jail. Amongst the female convicts the greater majority, or 47·52 per cent., are returned as married, the proportion of those unmarried, widows, and prostitutes being respectively 11·17, 26·35, and 14·94 per cent. The total number of domestic servants in jail was 1,406, or nearly one-sixth of the agricultural prisoners. Of this number 211 were imprisoned in the Penitentiary at Madras.

Classes according to the nature and length of sentence.

As in preceding years, the number of convicts sentenced for periods not exceeding six months was more than half of the total number in jail, namely, 55·25 per cent. Nearly 10·75 per cent. were sentenced for periods between six months and one year, 19·66 per cent. for periods between one and five years, 7·93 or nearly 8 per cent. for periods between five and ten years, and little more than 2·25 per cent. for upwards of ten years. The proportion sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 94·80 per cent., or nearly 5·50 per cent. more than that during the year 1874.

Previous convictions.

Taking all jails together, 19·16 per cent. of the male convicts and 17·00 of the female convicts had been previously convicted. The percentages in the mofussil jails for males and females

respectively were 15·38 and 7·44. Those in the Madras Penitentiary were 58·87 and 54·65. Of 24,564 convicted prisoners in jail during the year 1875, 4,670 or 19·01 per cent. had been in jail before. The number of juveniles imprisoned during the year was 313 boys and 55 girls. Of these, 69 boys and 8 girls had been previously sentenced to imprisonment.

Jail offences and punishments.

The number of offences committed in jail during 1875 was 5,429; for which 5,731 punishments were awarded by Superintendents and 12 by Judicial Officers. The ratio of punishments per cent. to the daily average strength in jails was 59·53 in the case of males, and 82·01 in that of females. It has been already explained, that when the daily average strength is very small as in the case of female prisoners, the percentage must be high, although the punishments may not be numerous. Of the total number of offences committed during the year 1875, 2,693 were committed in the central jails, 861 in the Presidency town jail, and 1,875 in district jails, being at the rates of 49·60, 15·86, and 34·54 per cent. respectively. The proportion of offences to the daily average strength was 54·04 per cent. in the central jails, 195·72 per cent. in the Presidency town jail, and 46·10 per cent. in the district jails. The rates taken with respect to the total population, or the number of convicts passing through these jails during the year, were 35·79 per cent. in the central jails, 32·85 in the Presidency town jail, and 11·37 per cent. in the district jails. The number of floggings was 1,803; of these, 636 were inflicted in the central jails, 466 in the Presidency town jail, and 701 in the district jails. The percentage to the daily average strength was 13·18 in the central jails, 119·47 in the Presidency town jail, and 18·17 in the district jails. Taken with regard to the number of prisoners passing through the jails during the year, it was 8·87 per cent. in the central jails, 20·69 in the Madras Penitentiary, and 4·54 per cent. in the district jails. The total number of punishments was 5,743, being in excess of the number of offences by 314. It was explained last year that this increase is attributable to the fact that when a convict earning remission commits any offence unless of a trifling character, he loses a certain number of marks, in addition to any other punishment which may have been awarded.

Education.

Of the total number of convicts received into jail during the year under report 1,125 are returned as being able to read and write fairly, and 1,551 were able to read and write a little. Of

the total number of prisoners 7·42 per cent. could read and write well, 10·22 per cent. could read and write a little, and 82·36 per cent. were entirely ignorant.

Foreign convicts.

On the 31st December 1875, there were 227 foreign convicts in this Presidency, of whom 32 were Chinese, 14 Malays, and 181 Burmese. They were imprisoned in the central jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Salem, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, and Coimbatore, and in Her Majesty's Penitentiary at Madras. The behaviour of the Chinese and Malay convicts was extremely good, but that of the Burmans is not favorably reported upon. They are said to be impulsive and excitable, and to require careful watching. These prisoners in common with the other foreign convicts show great capacity for labor and for work in the manufactory.

Employment of women.

The total number of women imprisoned during the year was 1,799, being an increase of 248 as compared with the preceding year. The daily average number of female convicts during the year was 417, being 39 more than that during the year 1874. They were employed in sweeping, pounding, grinding, and sifting grain, in picking wool and coir, in spinning and bowing wool, in preparing thread, spinning cotton, and in other suitable intramural labor in the jail. Their conduct generally, with a few exceptions, has been good.

State prisoners.

There were thirteen State prisoners during the year, namely, two at the Russelcondah hill jail, one at the district jail at Berhampore, seven at the Rajahmundry central jail, two at the district jail at Calicut, and one at the central jail at Cannanore. The two Khond State prisoners at the Russelcondah jail were released, their term of imprisonment having expired. The Moplah State prisoner at the district jail at Berhampore was admitted on the 23rd January 1875. His health and behaviour were very good. Of the seven Moplah State prisoners at Rajahmundry, one was transferred to the Lunatic Asylum at Waltair, and six remained at the end of the year. Of these, five were reported as in good health, and one in indifferent health. Their behaviour was good. Of the two State prisoners at Calicut, one was released and the other remained at the end of the year. His health and behaviour were good. State prisoners Shaik Abdullah Baitan, confined in the central jail at Cannanore, was permitted to leave India for Arabia, on the understanding that he was not to return to India for a period of seven years. The ex-Gaekwar of Baroda was brought to Madras in April 1875.

Lunatics.

Ninety-five insane prisoners were confined in jails during the year. Of these, forty-four were sent to Lunatic Asylums, thirteen were sent for trial on recovery, twenty-seven were released, and one died. At the close of the year, eight males and two females remained under observation. Of these, three males were criminal lunatics; the other five males and the two females were confined under the provisions of the Lunacy Act.

Remission system and convict servants.

The remission rules were in operation in the six central jails and in the Penitentiary at Madras, and towards the end of the year the rules were made applicable to all prisoners, whether in central or district jails, whose sentences are of eighteen months and upwards. From the convicts who have earned a certain number of marks are selected the convict servants, who are largely employed in the direction of labor and the maintenance of discipline. As regards the system, it may be affirmed that it has been attended with success in the central jails. The hope of earning remission has been found to afford an incentive to continuous industry and good conduct, and it has proved not only a powerful auxiliary in the maintenance of discipline, but has been attended by economy and increased efficiency as regards the details of jail management. As to the reformatory effect of the system, there has been hardly time to test whether the habits of industry are maintained after release.

Juveniles.

A reformatory for juvenile offenders will be shortly established in the vicinity of Madras under Act V of 1876. The number of juveniles under sixteen years of age in prison on the 31st December 1875 in the Madras Presidency was 89, of whom 78 were boys; of these a large number were fit subjects for reformatory treatment. It is probable that on the institution of a reformatory many boys now sentenced by the Magistracy to flogging or to short terms of imprisonment in district jails will be sent to the reformatory school. The number of female juvenile prisoners is so small that they have been kept in the ordinary female ward, and in central jails under the care of a paid matron.

Financial.

A statement in the Appendix exhibits the total expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the several central and district jails during the year 1875, excluding the cost of building new jails, and of additions, alterations, and repairs. The total amount expended on this account was Rupees 7,65,451. The cost is made up of the expenditure under the following heads :—I, Rations ; II, Fixed Establishment ; III, Police

Guard; IV, Hospital Charges; V, Clothing and Bedding; and VI, Contingencies. As regards the first item, namely, the cost of rations, it should be explained that all convicted prisoners—prisoners held to security and insane prisoners while in jail—receive prison diet and are charged against the jail budget. Civil debtors and prisoners under trial are omitted, the first being supported from subsistence money paid by creditors, while the others are dieted from funds provided in the budget under Law and Justice. The cost of rations for the year 1875, exclusive of the European Prison at Ootacamund, was Rupees 3,70,126, or Rupees 39-1-5 per head of average strength. The cost of dieting the European prisoners at Ootacamund was Rupees 151-4-0 per head per annum. The inclusion of this item raises the average rate for feeding the prisoners throughout the Presidency to Rupees 39-6-8 per head, being in excess of that of the previous year by Rupees 0-9-8 per head. *Fixed Establishment.*—Under this heading are included the salaries and house-rent (when no quarters are provided) of the Superintendents of the central jails and H. M.'s Penitentiary, the pay of the medical subordinates attached to all the jails, the pay of jailers, deputy jailers, head warders, warders, clerks, matrons, &c., but the salary of the Inspector-General and the cost of his establishment and the allowance of Medical officers for the superintendence of district jails are not included. The total cost under this head was Rupees 1,80,524, and the cost per head of average strength was Rupees 18-5-4, being less than that of the previous year by Rupees 1-6-8 per head. *Police Guard.*—The total cost under this head for 1875 was Rupees 1,29,234; this amount includes extra and temporary establishment for guarding prisoners in transit. This expenditure is not under the immediate control of this department, but that of the Inspector-General of Police who regulates the strength of the guards as occasion requires. The cost per head of average strength was Rupees 13-2-0, or a decrease of Annas 5-2 compared with the cost per head for the year 1874. *Hospital Charges.*—Under this heading is included the cost of medicines supplied from the local market and from the medical stores. It also includes hospital bedding and diet, extra diet and hospital comforts for the sick. The total cost under this heading was Rupees 14,862, the cost per head of average strength was Rupees 1-8-2, showing an increase of Rupees 1-3-4 per head compared with the cost per head of the year 1874. This increase is owing to the inclusion of the cost of medicines under this heading. *Clothing and Bedding.*—The total

cost inclusive of the European Prison at Ootacamund was Rupees 28,124, or Rupees 2-15-5 per head per annum. The average cost per head at the European Prison was Rupees 32, which considerably increases the rate. *Contingencies.*—Under this heading is included batta, &c., to discharged prisoners, lighting of the jail and jail hospital (when not included in the contract rate), purchase and repair of chains, fetters, tools, and implements, repair and purchase of prison furniture and carts, charges incurred for executions, transportation and transfer of prisoners, telegraph charges, batta to prisoners' children, rewards for the recapture of escaped convicts and sundry petty charges. The total cost under this head for the year 1875 was Rupees 38,346, and the average cost per prisoner inclusive of the European Prison at Ootacamund was Rupees 4-0-7. The average cost per prisoner at the European Prison was Rupees 49-2-3. There has been a decrease under this heading of Annas 6-4 per head compared with the rate per head of the previous year. The total amount expended under all the above headings during 1875 was Rupees 7,65,451, making the total cost per head of average strength Rupees 77-11-11. To this amount should be added the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations to jail buildings, which will be noticed hereafter.

Employment of convicts.

A statement in the Appendix shows the employment of convicts. There was a daily average of 8946·80 male and 400·14 female convicts sentenced to labor. Of the number sentenced to labor 7490·22 males and 334·70 females were fit for labor, the rest were ineffective either on account of sickness, old age or some bodily infirmity. Of those prisoners fit for labor 718 were employed as Prison Officers, 1,879 as prison servants, 419 on building and repairing prison buildings, 700 on jail garden, 2,497 on manufactures, and 1,611 on extramural work. Another statement shows the results of the employment of convicts. The total credits during the year amounted to Rupees 5,53,655 and the total debits to Rupees 4,38,883, leaving a balance of Rupees 1,14,772 to the credit of manufactures, the average profit per head of effectives was Rupees 17. The following is an abstract of the results:—

	RS.
Cash received for labor or articles sold during the year	1,35,427
Value of manufactured goods supplied for Government purposes	2,41,469

	RS.
Value of manufactured goods remaining in store at end of 1875	1,00,783
Value of raw materials in store at end of 1875	60,472
Value of plant and machinery at end of 1875	15,504
Total Credits ...	5,53,655
Value of manufactured goods in store on 1st January 1874	1,37,094
Value of raw materials in store on 1st January 1874	29,941
Value of plant and machinery in store on 1st January 1874	13,311
Cash expended on raw materials, plants, &c., during the year 1875	2,58,537
Total Debits ...	4,38,883
Excess of Credits or Profit ...	1,14,772

Diet scale.

The revised scale of twelve meals of dry grain and two of rice per week was in force in all the jails of the Presidency except those on the Western Coast and the Hill Jail at Russelcondah where the proportion of rice was somewhat larger. Prisoners convicted oftener than once do not receive any ration of rice except on medical grounds. In all jails much care is taken to provide a daily issue of wholesome vegetables, at the Central Jail at Trichinopoly the allowance of vegetables was increased from 4 to 6 ounces per head per diem on medical grounds. The effect of the introduction of a light mid-day meal in the form of a dry grain cake continues to be favorably reported upon. At the District Jail at Guntoor, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, and Coimbatore dry grain alone was issued.

Subsidiary Jails.

The number of prisoners remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1875 in the Subsidiary Jails of this Presidency was 1,327 males and 106 females, being an increase of 73 males and 25 females as compared with the number remaining on the 31st December 1874. The daily average number during the year was 1255·08 males and 240·81 females, being a decrease of 45·42 males and 40·70 females. The total accommodation in the 302 Subsidiary Jails was for 3,849 males and 1,950 females, being an increase of 121 males and 137 females over the number shown

in the return during the year 1874. With rare exceptions suitable buildings are now provided for Subsidiary Jails. The new buildings are thoroughly ventilated and provide for the separation of the sexes.

Establishment.

The charge of Central Jails in this Presidency is assigned to Superintendents specially selected and appointed by Government. The superintendence of District Jails is vested in the Zillah Surgeon for the time being, and the nomination to these appointments rests with the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department. The general control and superintendence of Subsidiary Jails is vested in the Magistrate of the district, but the executive charge in this case is vested in the Sub-Magistrates or other Chief Magisterial officers, to whose offices the Subsidiary Jails are attached. The department is presided over by an Inspector-General.

Arrangements for reception of prisoners.

The Central Jails, with the exception of that at Salem and the Penitentiary at Madras, are intended for the reception of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for periods in excess of twelve months. The Jail at Salem and the Penitentiary receive short-sentenced prisoners in addition to those of the description specified above. All prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding 30 days are committed to District Jails, and such of them as are long-sentenced prisoners are transferred to the Central Jail of the circle, at the expiration of their time of appeal. At the stations where the Central Jails are situated prisoners sentenced for periods extending beyond one year are committed direct to these jails. Transfers are made periodically in the following manner: Superintendents of District Jails enter in their monthly return of convicts a memorandum showing the number of long-sentenced convicts in their respective jails, and also the number whose time for appeal has expired; these memoranda are compared with the returns from the Central Jails; and the transfers are then ordered accordingly. Every prisoner is sent to the Central Jail of his own district, unless it may be necessary to send him elsewhere owing to want of accommodation or for some other reason. The Central Jail at Cannanore is utilized also for the reception of Madras convicts sentenced to transportation who are not to be deported. Subsidiary Jails are places of confinement for all persons committed to custody pending preliminary investigation before the Magistracy, and for all criminal prisoners sentenced to less than one month's imprisonment.

Intramural labor other than that employed in the manufactories consists in sawing timber, in making ordinary repairs to the jail buildings, in drawing water, and in the ordinary menial duties. Extramural labor consists in quarrying and carting stone and lime, in digging gravel, in excavating tanks and wells, in ploughing and tilling jail lands, in gardening, and in bringing dry earth for conservancy purposes. Gangs of prisoners are occasionally hired by municipalities, and grants of convict labor are sometimes made, by order of Government, to those bodies without payment, on sufficient reason being shown. Such gangs are generally employed in making and repairing roads, in clearing drains, in filling up ditches, on works of reclamation of land, in digging tanks, removing prickly-pear, &c. **Employment of prisoners.**

Jail manufactures have been considerably extended during the last few years. A large quantity of cloth is supplied annually for the Police, also cumblies and sandals. Orders have been undertaken to supply other public departments with cotton carpets, horse blankets, and carpenter's work. Printing and book-binding is executed in the Penitentiary at Madras under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Government Press. **Jail manufactures.**

Convicts on first admission are put to the hardest descriptions of labor for which they are fit, and are gradually advanced to work of a less severe character, and finally sent into the manufactories. It is the duty of the officer in executive charge of a Subsidiary Jail to give effect to all sentences of rigorous imprisonment by giving employment, within the precincts of the jail compound, to prisoners so sentenced. **Penal labor.**

CIVIL JUSTICE.

The administration of Civil Justice is under the exclusive superintendence of the High Court, constituted by 24 & 25 Victoria, c. 104, and by Letters Patent. The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges; the Chief Justice and one of the Puisne Judges being Barristers appointed by the Queen from the Bar of the United Kingdom, and the other Judges being members of the Civil Service appointed by Her Majesty on the nomination of the Local Government. The High **Mode of administering Civil Justice —High Court.**

Court exercises ordinary original jurisdiction over all suits the cause of action in which has arisen within the limits of the city of Madras, and it exercises appellate jurisdiction over all Civil Courts established throughout the Presidency. Original cases in the High Court are decided by a single Judge, from whose decision there is an appeal which is ordinarily heard and determined by a division bench consisting of two Judges. In the same manner appeals from the Mofussil Courts are heard and determined by a division bench of two Judges; but in any case in which the two Judges differ in opinion, the appeal is re-heard and finally determined by a full bench consisting of three or more Judges. By its Letters Patent the High Court possesses powers of extraordinary original jurisdiction, in the exercise of which it can call up and determine any suit within the jurisdiction of any Court subject to its superintendence.

—Madras Small Cause Court.

All small suits of 1,000 Rupees and below that value within the Presidency town are cognizable, and may be summarily determined by the Madras Court of Small Causes sitting under Act IX of 1850, and consisting of a First Judge who is a Barrister, and three other Judges who are as a rule appointed from the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service. Questions of title cannot however be decided by the Small Cause Court; and all suits involving title or affecting landed property in any way are carried into the High Court, irrespective of the value in litigation.

—District Courts.

In each of the districts into which the Presidency is divided there is a chief court styled the District Court, which is presided over by a District Judge appointed from the Covenanted Civil Service. In Malabar there are two courts of this class, styled respectively the District Court of North Malabar and the District Court of South Malabar; and in the Nilgiris the chief court is that of the Commissioner who sits as the District Judge under a special enactment. The District Court is both an Original Court and an Appellate Court, and by Section 27 of the Madras Civil Courts Act III of 1873 the District Judge is vested with general control over all the Civil Courts of whatever grade established in his district, subject however to rules prescribed for the purpose by the High Court. All appeals in suits decided by the inferior courts in which the amount litigated is 5,000 Rupees and less, lie to the District Court; but where the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds 5,000 Rupees, the appeal lies to the High Court direct under Section 13 of the Act abovementioned.

The court next in importance to that of the District Judge is the Court of the Subordinate Judge, formerly styled a Principal Sadr Amin, who is usually a native officer belonging to the Uncovenanted Service. The pecuniary jurisdiction of this officer is co-extensive with that of the District Judge, whose Assistant he really is in the disposal of original and appellate work. Subordinate Judges are appointed to districts in which the civil work is unusually heavy. There is one Subordinate Judge in Bellary, South Canara, Madura, and Salem, two in each of the districts of Godavery, Tanjore, and Tinnevelly, and three in Malabar; or 13 Subordinate Judges in all. Although the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge is as large as that of the District Judge, the latter is empowered by law to remove to his own court any suit or appeal which he may for any reason see fit to dispose of himself; and in the same manner the District Judge is empowered to refer to the Subordinate Judge for disposal any suit or appeal filed in the District Court. By Section 28 of the Civil Courts Act the Government may invest any or all of these Subordinate Judges with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the summary trial of suits up to the amount of 500 Rupees; as a fact most of the Subordinate Judges are invested with such powers. —Subordinate Judges' Courts,

At the five stations of Cuddalore, Vellore, Madura, Combaconum, and Masulipatam there is a Court of Small Causes held under Act XI of 1865, with ordinary jurisdiction over small suits up to 500 Rupees in value, but which jurisdiction the Government may extend to 1,000 Rupees. These Judges are also invested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge for the trial of suits of any value by regular procedure, the decisions in which are accordingly open to appeal. The Judges at Cuddalore, Vellore, and Madura are at the present moment members of the Covenanted Service, and the other two Judges are Uncovenanted. In Military cantonments the Cantonment Magistrate is generally invested by Government, under Madras Act I of 1866, with the powers of a Court of Small Causes with a pecuniary jurisdiction not exceeding 500 Rupees. —Up-country Small Cause Courts.

As a Court proper, with all the functions of a regular judicial tribunal, the Court of the District Munsif is the lowest in grade, but it is at the same time the most important to the country, as it is widely distributed, and is thus the chief court of first instance open to the people. There is generally one such Court at the head-quarters of every taluq of a district, and the District Munsif's territorial jurisdiction is as a rule conterminous —District Munsifs' Courts.

with the taluq. The District Munsif is usually a native officer of experience who has risen in the subordinate ranks of the Judicial Department; but of late years he has been appointed in many instances from the ranks of the native bar, having previously undergone a "special test" examination as prescribed for the grade. The District Munsif's jurisdiction extends to suits, the value of which does not exceed 2,500 Rupees; and in most cases he is invested with a Small Cause jurisdiction over suits up to 50 Rupees in value. There are at present 113 such officers located at different stations in the districts.

—Village Munsifs' Courts.

A still lower court is that of the Village Munsif, established by Regulation IV of 1816 to meet the simple requirements of a village community. The head of the village is by virtue of his office the Village Munsif. His judicial powers extend to suits for personal property up to 10 Rupees, his decisions not being open to appeal; if the parties consent, he may try and determine similar suits up to 100 Rupees in value in the character of an arbitrator, and when the litigant villagers wish such a course, he has power under Regulation V of 1816 to summon a punchayet, generally of five persons, to decide suits for personal property without limitation as to value.

—Revenue Courts.

Besides these courts there are Revenue Courts presided over by the Collector and his Assistants. In these courts suits relating to the exchange of puttahs and muchilkas between landlord and ryots, recovery of rent, and the amount of assessment leviable on lands are determined; they have, however, no jurisdiction when any question of title to the land itself is raised in the course of such a suit.

Changes in the Courts.

Certain re-arrangements of jurisdiction and changes of the station of Civil Courts took place during the year 1875 which it is not necessary to particularize here.

Process Service Fees.

The revised schedule of Process Service Fees which came into operation in July 1874 continued to work satisfactorily during 1875. The receipts and the expenditure under this head since the introduction of the new scale of fees are shown below. The surplus of receipts over expenditure is considerable, and, if continued in future years, may call for a revision of the rates.

	1874.	RS.	A.	P.
Receipts		3,54,510	1	11
Expenditure		2,66,140	13	6
Surplus		88,369	4	5

1875.	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts	7,38,256	0	6
Expenditure	6,43,638	10	0
Surplus	94,617	6	6

Indian Law Reports.

During the year the Governor-General's Council enacted the Indian Law Reports' Act XVIII of 1875. Under the rules framed for carrying out the provisions of this Act the appointment of Reporters and the supervision of the arrangements for publishing the authorized reports devolve upon the Government of India. The Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 13th October 1875, but did not come into operation until the 1st January 1876. The decisions of the High Court at Madras for 1875 were therefore reported under the authority of the Court up to the 1st January 1876.

Practitioners in High Court.

Four Advocates, five Vakils, and four Attorneys were admitted on the rolls of the High Court during the year.

High Court, Original jurisdiction. —Suits instituted.

In the High Court, Original Side, 541 suits were instituted, of which 532 were Ordinary Civil suits, five were testamentary and intestate suits, one was a civil and maritime suit, two were matrimonial suits, and one was for an order under the Act for the Registration of Assurances. There were also filed during the year 101 uncontested petitions for Probate and Letters of Administration, three petitions regarding the custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics, two petitions under the Indian Joint Stock Companies' Act, eight claims to attached property, and 139 petitions for the benefit of the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors. The number of suits instituted is less than it has been since 1866, the numbers for that year and the intermediate ones being as follows :—

1866	433	1871	772
1867	567	1872	767
1868	627	1873	881
1869	635	1874	817
1870	631		

The falling off is probably in some degree attributable to the operation of the new table of fees which was introduced on the 1st August 1874, although up to the end of last year it did not appear to have had the effect, which was expected of diminishing the number of Small Causes instituted in the High Court. The falling off in general business appears to have been shared

by the High Court at Calcutta, where it is understood that only 642 suits were instituted in 1875 as against 688 in 1874 and 750 in 1873.

—Result of new table of fees, &c.

The financial result of the new table of fees is a matter of interest. Notwithstanding the great falling off in the number of suits filed, the receipts from all sources during 1875 amounted to Rupees 1,18,570 as against Rupees 1,15,880 in 1874 and Rupees 1,20,164 in 1873. Of the Rupees 1,18,570, Rupees 36,870 were paid on account of Probate and Administration *ad valorem* duties. In the Sheriff's Office the table of fees dated 22nd August 1862, under which only half fees were taken in suits for amounts not exceeding Rupees 500, continued to be acted upon throughout the year 1875 and up to the 1st March 1876, when a new table of fees founded to a great extent on the table of fees for the service of process of the Civil and Revenue Courts came into force. Under this table the full amount of the fees will be levied, whatever the value of the suit may be, and the premium formerly given on the introduction of Small Causes into the High Court has thus been entirely abolished, the table of the 18th July 1874 having already done this in the case of all the offices of the court except the Sheriff's. New tables of fees to be taken by the Clerk of the Crown and in the Insolvents' Court were introduced early in 1875 and have been found to work satisfactorily. Towards the end of the year it was determined to extend the power possessed by Attorneys and Vakils of serving certain processes of the court to the service of summonses to appear and answer, and a rule for that purpose was passed on the 20th December 1875. This will probably diminish the receipts of the Sheriff's Office, but the fee on the Affidavit of service which has to be filed by an Attorney or Vakil is the same as the Sheriff's fee for serving, and the amount credited to Government will remain the same.

—Suits pending.

The number of pending suits was 745 at the end of the year, but as pointed out in last year's report these are not to be regarded as suits in arrears. The total number of cases ready for final disposal and not reached on the last day the court sat in 1875 was only 49.

Subordinate Courts, Original jurisdiction—Aggregate suits instituted.

The following statement shows in detail in what proportion the aggregate litigation newly instituted during the year was distributed among the several classes of courts in the Presidency :—

—	Ordinary Suits.	Per-centage.	Small Cause Suits.	Per-centage.	Total.
Village Munsifs ...	48,673	42·09	...	...	48,673
Revenue Courts ...	5,543	4·79	...	...	5,543
District Munsifs ...	60,647	52·45	78,925	86·02	139,572
Subordinate Judges ...	404	0·35	6,120	6·67	6,524
Small Cause Courts ...	85	0·07	6,712	7·31	6,797
District Courts	284	0·25	...	...	284
Total ...	115,636	100·00	91,757	100·00	207,393

The total number of suits instituted in 1875 shows a falling off of 8,144 suits on the number for 1874, but corresponds very closely with the number instituted in 1873. The decrease has occurred almost entirely in the suits classed as Small Causes —only 91,757 of these suits having been instituted as against 99,136 in 1874, being a decrease of 7,379. The number of ordinary suits instituted in 1875 fell short therefore of that instituted in 1874 by only 765. The most considerable portion of this decrease will be found to have occurred in the Courts of the Village Munsifs. In the Courts of the District Munsifs, the number of suits instituted in 1875 and 1874 differ but slightly, namely, 60,647 in 1875 against 60,916 in 1874.

—Nature of suits.

The proportion of suits instituted—classified according to the nature of the subject-matter—is shown in the following table and varies but little from that of previous years :—

—		Number.	Percentage.	
On contract ...	On written promise ...	81,052	39·08	75·27
	On unwritten promise ...	50,869	24·53	
	Other suits	24,193	11·66	
For rent		6,679	3·22	24·73
For recovery of personal property		5,131	2·47	
Relating to real property		28,777	13·88	
Revenue suits		6,485	3·13	
Other suits		4,207	2·03	
	Total ...	207,393	100·00	100·00

The aggregate value of the property in litigation in the suits disposed of in 1875 was only £1,983,000 as compared with £2,195,000 in 1874, and £2,755,000 in 1873.

—Disposal of suits.

The accompanying table shows the number of suits standing for disposal and the number disposed of during the year in the several classes of Courts during the year.

—	Suits for disposal.		Suits disposed of.		Percentage of suits disposed of to suits for disposal.	
	Ordinary.	Small Causes.	Ordinary.	Small Causes.	Ordinary.	Small Causes.
Village Munsifs ...	59,273	...	48,908	...	82·70	...
Revenue Courts ...	7,739	...	5,032	...	65·02	...
District Munsifs ...	88,891	86,033	64,184	79,167	72·20	92·03
Subordinate Judges...	1,135	7,207	672	6,406	59·20	88·88
Small Cause Courts ..	122	7,031	76	5,536	62·30	78·73
District Courts ...	1,052	...	364	...	34·60	...
Total ...	158,212	100,271	119,236	91,109	Average. 62·70	86·55

The proportion of suits disposed of to suits for disposal is for obvious reasons invariably highest in the lower class of tribunals, namely, the Village and District Munsifs' Courts. A considerable falling off as compared with 1874 may be noticed in the proportion of suits disposed of by the Small Cause Courts. This is probably owing to the circumstance that during a portion of the year most of the Small Cause Courts were closed in anticipation of their abolition under a proposal which is now before the Government of India. The total number of suits on the file of the Subordinate Courts for disposal was 2,58,483 as against 2,69,712 in 1874. The number of suits on the file for disposal during the last five years has been as follows:—

1871	260,244
1872	259,238
1873	261,584
1874	269,712
1875	258,483

The file for 1875 was therefore the lowest since 1871. The number of suits actually disposed of in 1875 was 2,10,345 as against 2,20,519 in 1874, being a decrease of 10,174 and of 3,184 respectively on those disposed of in 1874 and 1873. The number of suits disposed of is however considerably in excess of the number of suits disposed of in years previous to 1873.

—Suits pending.

The number of suits pending on the files at the close of the year (excluding suits in Village Munsifs' Courts and in the Revenue Courts) was 32,069 as compared with 33,006 in 1874; being in the ratio of 16·75 per cent. of the total file for disposal. This, although absolutely less, is relatively greater by 0·75 per

cent. than the arrear suits of 1874. That there has been a very remarkable and satisfactory decrease during the last five years in the number of suits of long duration pending on the files will be apparent from the following statement:—

	Upwards of a year.	Upwards of four months.
1871	7,087	13,887
1872	4,104	11,893
1873	3,012	8,639
1874	2,178	8,103
1875	1,047	6,614

—Disposal of work generally.

On the whole it may be stated that the work of the year, both as regards the value of the subject-matter of the suits and the number of the suits disposed of, shows a falling off as compared with the years immediately preceding. A probable reason for the falling off in the number of Small Cause suits disposed of has just been noticed. As regards the other Courts there were probably exceptional circumstances which interfered with the disposal of business in the Southern Districts of the Presidency. Epidemic cholera was prevalent for some months, more especially in the districts of South Arcot and Tanjore, and in some cases led to a temporary closing of the Courts. A considerable portion of the month of December was also observed as a general holiday on account of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

—Mode of disposal of Suits.

The following statement shows the manner in which the suits were disposed of. The proportion of contested suits to uncontested suits was higher by nearly 2 per cent. than it was in the two preceding years:—

		Number.	Percentage.	
Uncontested...	Dismissed for default, withdrawn, or compromised	86,849	61·07	67·61
	Decreed for Plaintiff...	49,660	34·92	
	Decreed for Defendant.	5,709	4·01	
	Total ...	142,218	100·00	
Contested ...	Decreed for Plaintiff...	50,781	74·54	32·39
	Decreed for Defendant.	17,346	25·46	
	Total ...	68,127	100·00	100·00

—Suits instituted in Revenue Courts.

The number of suits instituted in the Revenue Courts was 5,543, being an increase of 213 on the number instituted in

1874 and of 2,460 on the number instituted in 1873. The several Collectorates contributed to this file in the following proportions:—

Districts.	Revenue Suits.	Districts.	Revenue Suits.
Tanjore (South) ...	1,357	Arcot (South)	97
Madura	919	Kistna	96
Tinnevelly	604	Nellore	90
Chingleput	408	Coimbatore	85
Godavery	385	Canara (South) ...	36
Vizagapatam	332	Tanjore (North) ...	25
Trichinopoly	313	Kurnool	16
Salem	290	Cuddapah	13
Arcot (North)	245	Vizagapatam (Agent) ...	2
Bellary	107		
Ganjam	123	Total ...	5,543

High Court, Appellate Side.

In the High Court 116 Regular Appeals and 427 Special Appeals were filed as compared with 104 Regular Appeals and 690 Special Appeals in 1874. The total number of appeals on the files for disposal was Regular Appeals 153, Special Appeals 856. Of these 100 Regular and 620 Special Appeals were disposed of in the following manner:—

——		Regular.	Special.
Dismissed for default, withdrawn, or compromised...		1	17
Uncontested.	Confirmed	4	75
	Modified or reversed	5	14
Contested ...	Confirmed	57	436
	Modified or reversed	33	78
	Total ...	100	620

At the close of 1875, 53 Regular Appeals and 236 Special Appeals were pending. Of these only 4 Regular Appeals and 13 Special Appeals were actually ready for hearing on the 31st December 1875. Twenty-four Appeals from a single Judge sitting on the Original Side of the Court were disposed of during the year as follows:—Confirmed 18, Reversed 2, Modified 4—total 24. Under the head of Miscellaneous Civil work the High Court disposed of 133 Appeals from orders of the Subordinate Courts; 39 References under Act XI of 1865 (Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act); 1 Reference under Act IV of 1869 (The Indian Divorce Act); and 2 References under Act XVIII of 1869 (The General Stamp Act).

Subordinate Courts, Appellate Jurisdiction.

In the Courts subordinate to the High Court the number of appeals preferred was 7,364 as against 6,901 in 1874. This number shows a considerable increase on the appeals instituted in previous years. Taking an average of six years (*i.e.*, from 1870 to 1875 inclusive) the proportion of appeals to appealable suits in the Madras Presidency appears to be about 10·50 per cent. In the districts on the Western Coast the proportion of appeals is considerably above this average, viz., in Malabar (North and South) 14 per cent., in South Canara 20·40 per cent. The number of appeals on the files for disposal (excluding appeals transferred) was 11,971 as compared with 10,866 in 1874, and 10,860 in 1873. The number of appeals actually disposed of was 7,127, or about 60 per cent. of the whole file. This proportion is an improvement on that of 1874, but falls short of that of the two years preceding 1874. The accompanying table shows the manner in which the appeals were disposed of:—

—		Number.	Percentage.
Dismissed for default, withdrawn, or compromised.		678	9·51
Decree of Lower Court...	Confirmed	3,878	54·41
	Modified	860	12·07
	Reversed	1,711	24·01
	Total ...	7,127	100·00

The following statement shows the proportion in which the several classes of appellate tribunals contributed to the disposal of appeals:—

—	Number.	Percentage.
Subordinate Judges	2,452	34·41
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Sub-Judges ...	283	3·97
District Judges	4,392	61·62
Total ...	7,127	100·00

Of the 4,392 appeals disposed of by District Judges 612 were appeals from the decisions of Revenue officers preferred under Section 69 of Madras Act VIII of 1865. The number of appeals on the file at the close of 1875 was 4,844 as against 4,607 at the close of 1874. Of the appeals pending 505 were on the files for upwards of twelve months. The number pending for upwards of a year in 1874 was only 27—in 1873, 497.

—Succinct results of the Appellate System.

The following statement shows succinctly the results of the appellate system throughout the Presidency :—

Number of appealable suits instituted in Courts subordinate to the District Courts.	66,679
Number of Appeals preferred in the District Courts	*7,047
Number of Regular Appeals preferred in the High Court	116

Madras Small Cause Court.

In the Madras Court of Small Causes the number of cases instituted during the year was 26,355 against 27,480 in the preceding year. The receipts on account of fees, fines, and unclaimed deposits amounted to Rupees 1,01,749-3-1 against Rupees 1,06,947-1-9 in 1874. The cost of the establishment, including the salaries of the Judges and contingent charges, amounted to Rupees 82,988-5-7, and the balance to the credit of Government was Rupees 18,760-13-6. The following table contains the number of cases set down for hearing during 1875 and those made returnable in 1876, and the disposal of such cases :—

	Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for Defendant.	Non-suit.	Struck off and withdrawn.	Compromised.	Undecided.		Total.	Instituted in 1875, but made returnable in 1876.	Grand Total.
						Partly heard and adjourned.	On account of Summons not being served.			
Cases pending from 1874.	2,405	1,185	155	45	501	437	21	61	2,405	...	2,405
Cases instituted in 1875.	26,355	13,032	534	314	2,080	7,398	338	903	24,599	1,756	26,355
Cases under Act V of 1866.	34	15	1	...	...	8	3	...	27	7	34
Total ...	28,794	14,232	690	359	2,581	7,843	362	964	27,031	1,763	28,794

Under the summary procedure on Bills of Exchange Act there were thirty-four suits filed during the year, in twelve of which the sums claimed exceeded 500 Rupees, and in two cases, the claim being for more than 1,000 Rupees, the plaintiffs abandoned Rupees 31-2-2 and Rupees 320-1-1 respectively. In one case for damages the sum of Rupees 215-5-6 was abandoned to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court.

* Three hundred and seventeen appeals were preferred to the Subordinate Judges' Courts.

REGISTRATION.

History of the department.

In the year 1834 the Court of Directors of the East India Company proposed the enactment of a law making registration of deeds relating to immovable property compulsory under such penalties and safeguards as might be deemed requisite. Legislative proposals were accordingly made, and the subject was referred from time to time to various Committees, until in 1864 a bill containing the main substance of the present law on the subject was passed as Act XVI of 1864. This Act has since undergone several modifications (*vide* Acts IX of 1865, XX of 1866, XXVII of 1868) and the law as at present administered is contained in Act VII of 1871.

Establishment, &c.

For registration purposes the Presidency is divided into 22 districts and 276 sub-districts. With the exception of Malabar, which is divided into two registration districts, Calicut and Tellicherry, the districts are conterminous with the limits of the Revenue Collectorates. The sub-districts are also, as a rule, co-extensive with the taluqs and the divisions of Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates. The Government were originally in favor of employing the existing Judicial Agency, wherever practicable, in performing the work of registration, but the idea after due consideration was abandoned. The department is now administered by 22 Registrars and 276 Sub-Registrars under the control and supervision of an officer styled the Inspector-General of Registration. Fourteen of the Registrars are Deputy Collectors in charge of the District Treasuries, while the remaining eight are officers specially appointed. Of the Sub-Registry offices 200 are presided over by Taluq Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates, and 76 by persons specially appointed. Originally all Registering officers and their establishments were paid by a commission on the fees collected, but this mode of remuneration is being gradually superseded by a system of fixed salaries and commission. The fourteen official Registrars are divided into three grades and remunerated by certain fixed allowances in addition to the salaries they draw as Deputy Collectors. The Special Registrars, who are Sub-Registrars as well at the head-quarters of the districts to which they are appointed, are divided under a scheme recently sanctioned into six grades and paid by fixed salaries varying from 50 to 500 Rupees and by a commission of 20 per cent. on the amount of fees collected by them after the first 30 Rupees. The Special Sub-Registrars also are distributed into six classes and remunerated partly by a fixed salary and partly by commis-

sion; the former ranging from 30 to 100 Rupees and the latter being at the same rate as that allowed to the Special Registrars. The official Sub-Registrars receive a commission of 20 per cent. as personal remuneration on the fees they collect and 25 per cent. for their establishments and contingencies. The special Registering officers are, as a rule, chosen from among the graduates and under-graduates of the Madras University, and they are required to acquire a practical knowledge of their duties in the central office before taking up their appointments.

Registrations in Books I and IV in 1875-76.

The total registrations of the official year 1875-76 exceeded those of the previous year by 11·5 per cent., and are the highest on record as shown below:—

Years.	Book I, Instruments relating to Immovable Property.	Book IV, Miscellaneous Register.	Total.	Increase.	
				Number of Registrations.	Rate per Cent.
1866-67 ...	89,229	11,196	100,425	...	...
1867-68 ...	97,172	11,759	108,931	8,506	8
1868-69 ...	107,740	11,561	119,301	10,370	9
1869-70 ...	121,955	12,008	133,963	14,662	12
1870-71 ...	135,754	13,176	148,930	14,967	11
1871-72 ...	142,950	11,331	154,281	5,351	4
1872-73 ...	176,969	13,278	190,247	35,966	23
1873-74 ...	193,790	12,713	206,503	16,256	9
1874-75 ...	198,858	13,767	212,625	6,122	3
1875-76 ...	218,552	18,710	237,262	24,637	11·5

While the registrations in Book I are 10 per cent. in advance of those of 1874-75, those in the Miscellaneous Register, Book IV, are nearly 36 per cent. in advance, the aggregate increase being 11·5 per cent.

Nature of Instruments registered.

The different kinds of instruments registered, with the increase and decrease under each head, are shown in the following table:—

Nature of Instruments registered.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
Book I.				
Instruments of gift	413	679	266	...
Do. of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards.	45,894	46,910	1,016	...
Do. of sale under Rupees 100 ...	16,267	16,452	185	...
Do. of mortgage of Rupees 100 and upwards.	66,735	71,159	4,424	...
Do. of mortgage under Rs. 100..	25,472	28,627	3,155	...
Perpetual leases	2,027	1,974	...	53
Leases exceeding one year compulsorily registered.	22,920	28,602	5,682	...

Nature of Instruments registered.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
BOOK I—(*Continued*).				
Leases exceeding one year exempted from registration.	4,621	5,725	1,104	...
Leases not exceeding one year	6,008	6,846	838	...
Awards of arbitration	22	14	...	8
Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	167	160	...	7
Other instruments	8,312	11,404	3,092	...
BOOK IV.				
Instruments of sale of movable property.	1,897	2,632	735	...
Bonds	8,386	10,799	2,413	...
Other documents	3,484	5,279	1,795	...

With some slight exceptions there is an increase in every item. Deeds of gift have increased by nearly 65 per cent., the immediate result, no doubt, of the reduction of stamp-duty on this class of instruments, but the increase must be regarded as so much withdrawn from the head of sales or conveyances, as it is believed that before the reduction of duty instruments of gift used very generally to be drawn up as conveyances with a nominal consideration to evade the high stamp-duty. Deeds of sale affecting immovable property of 100 Rupees and upwards are also in excess of those of the preceding year. In mortgages which constitute more than 42 per cent. of the entire registrations of the Presidency there was an increase or 10·5 per cent. in 1874-75 over those of the preceding year. In the year under report there is a further increase of 7,572, or over 8 per cent., due apparently to the unfavorableness of the past agricultural season. A comparison of the number of mortgages with that of sales in the district of Malabar shows that the transactions under the head of mortgages are *seven* times as large as the number of absolute sales. This fact attests the value of landed property in this specially treated district, and the tenacity with which the jenmi clings to his land, preferring, when compelled to part with his property, to retain his lien on it to allowing it to pass altogether out of his hands. Under the head of perpetual leases there is a small decrease. All other descriptions of leases show an increase. Leases exceeding one year compulsorily registered which fell off by 22 per cent. in 1874-75 have gone up by nearly 25 per cent. during the year under report. Leases exempted from registration are also in excess of the previous year by 1,104, or nearly 25 per cent. Leases not exceeding one year which are registerable under Section 18 of the Indian Registration Act at the option

of the parties increased by 11 per cent. during 1874-75 compared with the previous year. The year under report shows a further increase of 14 per cent. The registrations of certified copies of decrees and orders of Court continue to be few. Steps have been taken to make known as widely as possible the advantage conferred by the Limitation Act upon decrees registered over those not registered. There is a very considerable increase amounting to 37 per cent. in the number of miscellaneous documents registered. Registrations in Book IV show an increase in every item. Deeds of sale affecting movable property, which were 53 per cent. higher in 1874-75 than in the preceding year, show a further advance of nearly 39 per cent. during the year under report. The miscellaneous documents registered in Book IV are more than 50 per cent. in advance of the number registered in the previous year owing, as above explained, to the renewal of the triennial engagements of Abkári renters.

Aggregate value of transactions registered.

The following statement shows the aggregate value of the transactions in Books I and IV :—

Years.	Book I.	Book IV.	Total.	No value stated.	
				Book I.	Book IV.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
1874-75 ...	6,32,39,832 1 9	59,29,299 11 0	6,91,69,131 12 9	2,751	722
1875-76 ...	6,62,50,511 8 8	2,11,51,633 0 11	8,74,15,770 4 2	4,729	981
Difference ..	+ 30,10,670 6 11	+1,52,22,333 5 11	+1,82,46,638 7 5	+1,978	+269

The increase of value in Book I is nearly 5 per cent., and is considerably less than in proportion to the increase in registration. The transactions represented by the 662 lakhs of Rupees under this head may be thus classified in comparison with those of 1874-75 :—

—	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Value of lands transferred by gift	1½	2½
Do. by sales of 100 Rupees and upwards	216	220
Do. do. less than 100 Rupees	9	9
Do. encumbered with mortgages of more than 100 Rupees ...	295	303
Do. do. less than 100 Rupees	11	12
Do. perpetual leases	½	½
Do. other leases	26	29½
Do. lands affected by decrees and orders of Court	¾	1½
Do. of lands affected by other documents	63	75

Thus, so far as the transactions have been registered, nearly 230 lakhs worth of land has absolutely changed hands by sale, and 315 lakhs worth of land has been encumbered with mortgages. Land of the value of 30 lakhs has been leased out on varying terms. This last item must be but a fractional part of the value of lands actually leased out for cultivation in the whole Presidency, but the bulk of such transactions is exempt from registration. Leases appear to be most had recourse to in the districts of Calicut, Tellicherry, and Tanjore and in the zemindari districts of Madura, Kistna, Godavery, and Vizagapatam, and least resorted to in the ryotwari districts of Cuddapah and Bellary. The total value of the transactions in Book IV has increased from 59 lakhs in 1874-75, which was the lowest on record, to 211 lakhs in the past year. The increase is due mainly to the registration of the renewed abkári engagements.

The average value of the instruments is shown below :—

Average value of transactions registered.

Class of Instrument.	Average Value.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.
Book I.	Rs.	Rs.
Deeds of gift	401	363
Deeds of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards	471	469
Do. under Rupees 100	56	55
Total deeds of sale	362	362
Deeds of mortgage of Rupees 100 and upwards	442	426
Do. under Rupees 100	45	43
Total deeds of mortgage	332	316
Perpetual leases	31	29
Leases other than perpetual leases which have been compulsorily registered	115	103
All optionally-registered leases	65	49
Total leases	99	84
Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court	475	862
Other instruments	760	657
Book IV.		
Deeds of sale	250	186
Bonds	401	763
Miscellaneous	601	2,351

The average value of deeds of gift, of mortgages, and leases has slightly declined. That of deeds of sale is the same as in the previous year. In Book IV the value of conveyances of movable property has fallen off, but, on the other hand, that of

bonds and miscellaneous documents, which last includes abkári engagements, is very much higher than in the previous year.

Compulsory and Optional Registrations.

The following statement shows the total registrations distributed into compulsory and optional :—

Years.	Registrations in			Total Optional Registrations.	Ratio of Optional to Total Registrations.
	Book I.		Book IV.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Optional.		
1874-75 ...	141,428	57,430	13,767	71,197	33
1875-76 ...	154,430	64,122	18,710	82,832	35

It may be observed that the proportion of optional registrations is now increasing, and was higher during the year under report than in any previous year.

Wills and authorities to adopt.

The various operations connected with the registration of wills and authorities to adopt during the past two years are compared in the following statement :—

Operations.		1874-75.	1875-76.
Sealed covers deposited		2	16
Do. withdrawn		3	3
Do. opened		4	5
Do. removed to Courts		1	2
Wills presented open to ...	Registrars ...	50	86
	Sub-Registrars	402	418
Authorities to adopt presented open to	Registrars ...	...	...
	Sub-Registrars	6	12

The number of sealed covers deposited has increased from 2 to 16. The registration of open wills is on the increase, as Sub-Registrars as well as Registrars are now empowered to register them. The number of authorities to adopt registered during the year under report was double that in the preceding year. Out of the 16 sealed covers containing wills, 12 were deposited by Hindus, 2 by East Indians, and 2 by Europeans. Of the 504 open wills registered, no less than 456 were by Hindus, 35 by Mahomedans, 11 by Native Christians, and 2 by Europeans.

Refusals to register.

The following statement shows the operations in connection with refusals to register and appeals to the Registrars and District Courts in comparison with those of the previous year :—

Refusals and Results of Appeals and Petitions.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Refusals to register	1,068	1,284
Appeals to Registrars	96	78
Appeals disposed of by orders directing registration.	25	22
Do. refusing to direct registration ...	71	56
Registrations ordered by the District Courts ...	84	80

While the number of refusals was larger, the number of appeals to Registrars was fewer. In 1874-75 there was one refusal to every 200 registrations. In the year under report the proportion has increased to 1 in 185.

Documents impounded.

The number of impounded documents was somewhat in excess of the previous year, being 990 against 921.

Prosecutions.

In 1874-75 16 prosecutions were instituted by Registering Officers and 8 by private individuals. Of these, 5 were pending at the close of last year. This year the number of public prosecutions was 17, and that by private persons 7. Convictions were obtained in 14 cases and against 25 persons, while 10 cases broke down in which 21 persons were either discharged or acquitted. The prosecutions were mostly for making false statements and false personations before the Registering Officers and for altering the dates of the documents to avoid the payment of penalty for late presentation; no Registering Officers or their clerks were implicated in any of them.

Financial results.

The following statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the last three years:—

——	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total remittances to the Treasury.	3,31,160 10 2	3,71,788 12 0	3,80,234 1 1
Total expenditure ...	2,52,100 8 8	2,61,574 4 9	2,83,053 7 10
Surplus on the year ...	79,060 1 6	1,10,214 7 3	96,180 9 2

The receipts under the head of ordinary registration fees show an increase of upwards of 32,000 Rupees or more than 11·5 per cent. Fees for authentication of powers of attorney for attendances at private residences, for registration by Registrars, copying fees and fees on searches, translations filed and on sealed covers, all show an increase. Fines for delays and miscellaneous receipts are also in excess of those of the previous year. Fees on commissions is nearly the same. Fines levied on unclaimed documents is the only item which shows a falling off,

and it is satisfactory that it is so. Altogether, the collections of the year are in excess of those of 1874-75 by 34,968 Rupees, or more than 10 per cent. The cash expenditure of the year has exceeded that of its predecessor by Rupees 22,542, or 9 per cent., owing to the larger commission paid on the larger receipts of the year and to the fixed salaries assigned to the Special Registrars and Sub-Registrars and the other changes carried out during the year as already explained. Refunds were necessarily larger because registrations were more numerous. The items of expenditure not paid for in cash present no marked variations, and the net result on the whole is an aggregate expenditure of Rupees 2,83,053 against Rupees 2,61,574 in the previous year, which leaves a surplus of nearly a lakh of Rupees at the credit of the department. The above expenditure is 74·2 on the receipts against 75·5 in 1874-75, and may be thus distributed :—

	Per Cent.
Cost of Inspector-General's Office, including establishment	6·7
Cost of Registrars and their establishments.	17·9
Cost of Sub-Registrars and their establishments	45·9
Cost of paper, printing, &c., not paid for in cash	3·7
	74·2

MILITARY.

Constitution of the Army, General.

The constitution of the Madras Army is as follows:—

2 Regiments of British Cavalry;
2 Batteries of Royal Horse Artillery;
11 Batteries Field Artillery;
8 Batteries Garrison Artillery;
A Heavy Battery is stationed at Secunderabad and a mounted Battery at Tonghoo;
9 Regiments British Infantry;
The Queen's Own Sappers and Miners consisting of 10 companies;
4 Regiments Native Cavalry;
40 Regiments of Native Infantry of the above Force;

5 Batteries of Artillery;
2 Regiments of European Infantry;
1 Company of Sappers and Miners; and
5 Regiments of Native Infantry are serving in British Burma, and
1 Regiment of Native Cavalry and
5 Regiments of Native Infantry in the Bengal Presidency.

The Army is divided into 3 Divisions and 6 Brigades as under. The commands of 1 Division and 2 First-class Brigades are held by officers of the British service and those of 2 Divisions, 2 First-class, and 2 Second-class Brigades by officers of the Indian service.

Divisions.

Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.
Mysore Division.
British Burma Division.

First-class Brigades.

Centre District.
Nagpore Force.
Ceded District.
Northern District.

Second-class Brigades.

Southern District.
Malabar and Canara.

—Commissariat.

The executive of the Commissariat Department consists of 1 Commissary-General, 1 Deputy Commissary-General, 5 Assistant, 6 Deputy Assistant, and 11 Sub-Assistant Commissaries-General. The Head-quarters and the principal office and stores are at Madras. The Amrut Mahal, or Government Cattle Breeding Establishment, at Hoonsoor in Mysore is under the control of this department, and supplies draught bullocks for the army, the herds maintained averaging about 10,000 head of cattle.

—Ordnance.

The Head-quarters of the Ordnance Department is also at Madras and is under the administration of the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, 1 Deputy Inspector-General, and 7 Commissaries of Ordnance. The Gun Powder and Gun Carriage Factories, each under a Superintendent, are at Madras. A Bullet Factory is attached to the Gun Carriage Factory, and a Laboratory and Percussion Cap Factory are maintained at St.

Thomas' Mount. The Camp Equipage Depôt is at Madras. The Grand Arsenal is at Fort St. George; there is an Arsenal at Secunderabad, Magazines at Bangalore, Rangoon, and Nagpore, and Ordnance Depôts at St. Thomas' Mount, Trichinopoly, Bellary, and Cannanore.

—Army Clothing. The Army Clothing Department is located in Madras, and supplies the whole of the Madras Army, European and Native. The material is obtained from England and is made up under contract by native workmen. The sewing machine is now largely used.

—Remount. The Remount Depôt at Oossoor, about 30 miles from Bangalore, is under the superintendence of an Agent, assisted by a Veterinary Surgeon and a small European staff. It contains accommodation for 1,000 horses. The average number of horses purchased annually is about 600, a large proportion of which are Australians, which are principally required for Artillery and British Cavalry. The Northern and Persian horse is generally allotted to the Native Cavalry. The average price paid to dealers per horse is about Rupees 530, and, on transfer to the ranks, their assumed value is Rupees 700.

—Medical. The Medical Department consists of two branches, the British and Indian. The former has 1 Surgeon-General, 4 Deputy Surgeons-General, 26 Surgeons-Major, and 49 Surgeons. The duties of this branch are connected solely with the medical care of the European troops. The Indian Medical Department has 1 Surgeon-General, 6 Deputy Surgeons-General, 82 Surgeons-Major, and 92 Surgeons. A large proportion of the officers and subordinates of the Indian Medical Department are employed on civil duties, and the medical care of the Native troops is also provided for by this department. The Government are kept informed of the state of the health of the army by periodical returns furnished by the Surgeons-General of both departments, and by the reports of the Sanitary Commissioner. Further particulars on these heads will be found in Chapter VI.

—Educational. The army schools, which are maintained for both European and Native troops, are under the management of a Commissioned Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent, and two Sub-Inspectors.

—Pensions, &c. The head office for the payment of pensions and family payments is at Madras. The number of pensioners throughout the Presidency is about 32,000, and the number of families receiving remittances from the troops in Burma and beyond the frontier is about 3,000. They are all paid monthly.

The following tables show the strength of the British and Native Army in the Madras Presidency as it stood on the 1st April 1875 and 1876 :— **Strength at end of year.**

——	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.
			European.		
1st April 1875 ...	2,777	899	7,812	36	11,524
1st April 1876 ...	2,695	855	7,813	29	11,392
			Native.		
1st April 1875 ...	409	1,072	27,826	1,275	30,582
1st April 1876 ...	414	1,046	27,929	1,312	30,701

Relief of Troops.

The reliefs in 1875-76 were as follow :—Two Garrison Batteries of Artillery, two Regiments of British Cavalry, nine Regiments of British Infantry, two Companies of Sappers and Miners, five Regiments of Native Infantry. Of the above, two Regiments of British Cavalry and four Regiments of British Infantry moved in relief between England and India. In the movements between Madras and Rangoon the voyages commenced on the 21st January and ended on the 8th March 1876. The 12th and 41st Regiments, with their families, moved between Vizianagrum and Cuttack, partly by land and partly by sea. The 12th embarked at Bimlipatam after making a march of sixteen-and-a-half miles from Vizianagrum, and the 41st Regiment marched forty-two miles from Cuttack to Toldundah, when it proceeded in boats to False Point to join the steamer. Each corps after disembarkation marched to its destination. The reliefs in Burma were carried out by river steamer to and from Thayetmyo and by country boats to and from Tonghoo.

Additional Movements, &c.

The following additional movements were necessary owing to the Perak Expedition and the recent events at Mandalay, and the march of Mr. Grosvenor's Escort to Manwyne :—

One Garrison Battery from Madras to Rangoon. Half Garrison Battery from the Mount to Fort St. George. Half Garrison Battery from Rangoon to Thayetmyo. One Company of Sappers and Miners from Rangoon to Perak, and thence to Bangalore. One Company of Sappers and Miners from Bangalore to Rangoon. Head-quarters and Left Wing, 39th Native Infantry, from Rangoon to Tonghoo. One Wing, 4th Regiment Native Infantry, from Palaveram to Rangoon.

The following troops were moved temporarily on account of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India. They returned to their stations:—

One Squadron of the 16th Lancers from Secunderabad to Madras. One Wing of Native Infantry from Vellore to Madras. One Native Cavalry Regiment from Bellary to Bangalore. Twenty-one men of D/9th Royal Artillery and one Company 89th Foot from Trichinopoly to Tuticorin. One Company 89th and two Companies of Native Infantry from Trichinopoly to Madras. Owing to the outbreak of cholera amongst the Sappers and Miners at Bangalore, the head-quarters and D Company were moved into Camp between the 23rd November and 15th December 1875. The following additions were made to the strength of the forces at Thayetmyo and Tonghoo:—

Thayetmyo—Half Battery of Garrison Artillery. Tonghoo—One Garrison Battery of Artillery and head-quarters and Wing of a Native Infantry Corps.

Arms. Seven regiments of Native Infantry were armed with Snider Rifles during the year, making a total of thirteen regiments so armed.

Retirements. Thirty Field Officers of the Staff Corps and Local Army were permitted to retire from the service with annuities representing the estimated value of their prospective claim to Colonel's allowances, or its capitalized value, in addition to the regulated pension to which they were entitled:—

Retired with annuity	23
Retired with capitalized value of Colonel's allowances	7
Total ...	30

The following table shows the numbers and caste of recruits enlisted in the Native Army for the Infantry and Sappers for 1875-76:—

—	Infantry.	Sappers.
Christians	99	16
Mussulmans	556	9
Brahmins and Rajpoots	92	...
Mahrattas	24	...
Telingas or Gentoos	693	11
Tamil	108	9
Other castes	85	39
Total Enlistments ...	1,657	84

Recruiting.

The Orders of 1865 forbidding the enlistment of men for the Madras Cavalry were rescinded by the Government of India, and the sanction of the Secretary of State to the measure was subsequently received. Recruiting was therefore commenced during the year in the four Cavalry Regiments.

Distinctions conferred.

Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to appoint His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Honorary Colonel of The Corps of Madras Sappers and Miners, and the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, the former being styled "The Queen's Own," and the latter "The Prince of Wales' Own," Regiment.

Health of the British Troops.

The health of the British Troops in the Madras Command during the official year 1875-76 was very satisfactory. There was no disease of an epidemic nature, and the death-rate, 13·97 per mille of strength, shows only a fractional increase (0·79) as compared with the previous year. Cholera furnished twenty admissions and twelve deaths against one case last year. It prevailed extensively among the native community throughout the Presidency, and caused a large mortality. Of small-pox there were only three cases against eight last year. All recovered. Women and children enjoyed complete immunity from this disease. The satisfactory results under this head is apparently due to the careful precautionary measures adopted, and to the very efficient manner in which vaccination was carried out. There were no cases of dengue. Admissions from these, the malarial fevers or ague and remittent fever, were slightly in excess of last year. In 1874-75 there were 697 admissions and no deaths, while in 1875-76 there were 797 admissions and 2 deaths. Twenty-five cases and eight deaths were due to enteric fever, showing a decrease of six cases and four deaths as compared with the previous year. Of diseases of digestive system, dysentery and hepatic affections caused forty-three deaths, showing a decrease of twelve as compared with the previous year. The proportion of deaths to admissions from dysentery during 1875-76 was only 1·59 per cent. With regard to sickness, mortality, and invaliding the health statistics of the past official year bear very favorable comparison with those of the year preceding. The average strength being but slightly decreased, the daily sick was diminished, and the number invalided less by ninety-five. The total admissions were less by 871, and the deaths greater by 3. The latter circumstance is accounted for by the increased mortality from cholera. The following table gives particulars for the whole Madras Army:—

Circles.		Average Strength.	Average Daily Sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength. Daily Sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.
Presidency ...	1874-75.	2,214	142	2,794	30	...	64·14	1261·97	13·55	...
	1875-76.	2,076	128	2,322	29	...	61·65	1118·50	31·97	...
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·42	...
	Decrease	138	14	472	1	...	2·49	143·47	...	...
Mysore ..	1874-75.	2,571	166	2,984	34	...	64·57	1160·63	13·22	...
	1875-76.	2,429	121	2,276	23	...	49·81	937·01	9·47	...
	Increase.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	142	45	708	11	...	14·76	223·62	3·75	...
Hyderabad ...	1874-75.	3,494	176	3,964	35	...	50·37	1134·51	10·02	...
	1875-76.	3,270	178	4,289	48	...	54·43	1311·62	14·68	...
	Increase.	...	2	325	13	...	4·06	177·11	4·66	...
	Decrease	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma ...	1874-75.	2,052	80	1,867	18	...	38·98	909·84	8·77	...
	1875-76.	2,095	96	2,103	24	...	45·82	1003·82	11·45	...
	Increase.	43	16	236	6	...	6·84	93·98	2·68	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Depôts ...	1874-75.	725	85	1,134	24	...	117·24	1564·13	33·10	...
	1875-76.	691	67	858	20	...	96·96	1241·68	28·94	...
	Increase.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	34	18	276	4	...	20·28	322·45	4·16	...
On the march.	1874-75.	171	9	52	7	...	52·63	304·09	40·93	...
	1875-76.	250	6	76	7	...	24·00	304·00	28·00	...
	Increase.	79	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	3	...	...	...	28·63	0·09	12·93	...
Total ...	1874-75.	11,227	658	12,795	148	617	58·61	1139·66	13·18	54·95
	1875-76.	10,811	696	11,924	151	522	55·13	1102·95	13·97	48·28
	Increase.	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	0·79	...
	Decrease	416	62	871	...	95	3·48	36·71	...	6·67

Health of the Native Troops.

The scanty rainfall and very high temperature of the past year had an injurious effect on the health of the native troops; epidemics of cholera, fever, and small-pox also prevailed causing much sickness and heavy mortality. The following table shows a very marked increase in the average daily sick and in the death-rate in 1875-76 as contrasted with the preceding year :—

Years.	Average Strength	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Treated to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
1873-74 ...	26,998	23,100	201	835	85·56	0·74
1874-75 ...	25,808	20,530	171	785	79·54	·66
1875-76 ...	27,011	21,030	301	860	77·85	1·11

The most prevalent complaints were fevers, rheumatism, diseases of the digestive organs, and skin affections. The following table exhibits the sickness during the year in each circle of medical superintendence :—

Divisions.	Natives.						
	Average Strength.	Treated.	Died in Hospital from all Diseases.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of		
					Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency	3,251	2,697	60	121	82·95	1·84	2·22
Northern	2,736	2,594	29	101	94·80	1·05	1·11
Southern	5,714	3,190	58	123	55·82	1·01	1·81
Mysore	3,258	1,996	35	99	61·26	1·07	1·75
Ceded Districts ...	1,521	1,058	16	51	69·55	1·05	1·51
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.	3,348	2,760	36	108	82·70	1·07	1·30
Nagpore Force ...	2,918	2,590	21	81	88·75	·71	·81
British Burma ...	4,265	4,136	46	176	...	...	...
Total ...	27,011	21,030	301	860	77·85	1·11	1·43

Lock Hospitals and Venereal affections among Troops.

As in the previous year seven Lock Hospitals were in operation in connection with the Military Department. The most notable feature in the returns is the increase in mortality, the ratio of deaths to treated having risen from 38 per cent. in 1874-75 to 54 in the past year. The type of venereal disease was throughout reported to be mild among registered women; but otherwise in some unregistered prostitutes who had been carrying on illicit intercourse and sought relief only when the disease became so severe as to compel them to obtain medical assistance. There was in some stations an increase in the number of registered women, but generally speaking the present machinery passes over a very large number of women who are carrying on clandestine intercourse with European Troops. Unfortunately these women are usually diseased, and there can be no doubt that the troops associate with them more frequently than with registered women on account of their charges being less. Venereal disease has increased amongst European Troops during the past year, as shown in the following table. It is supposed that this increase is due to the increase of unregistered prostitutes :—

Years.	Admissions.	Ratio per cent. of Admission to Strength.
1873	1,514	14·98
1874	1,911	18·57
1875	1,955	19·32

The total charge for Military Lock Hospitals during the year 1875 was Rupees 23,625-12-5.

Medical Store Depot. Owing to the abolition of Provincial Depôts the increase of Civil Dispensaries and other causes, the work in the Principal Depôt of Medical Stores at the Presidency has of late years been rapidly increasing. The total number of requisitions complied with in 1875-76 was 2,582, or rather more than double the number of the preceding year. In meeting these demands 4,240 packages were sent out.

Military Account Department. The outstanding retrenchments in the Pay Department on the 31st March 1876 amounted to Rupees 6,726, the annual expenditure being Rupees 2,31,61,422. The unadjusted advances of the same date may be estimated at Rupees 1,47,686. The unadjusted retrenchments of the Commissariat Department on the 31st March 1876 amounted to Rupees 7,095, the expenditure being Rupees 43,84,045. The Budget Estimate for the year 1875-76, exclusive of the cost of stores from England, amounted to Rupees 2,85,11,080. The revised estimate of 1875-76 amounted to Rupees 2,84,67,790. The actual expenditure of 1874-75 was Rupees 2,80,47,323.

Ordnance Department. The total value of work executed at the Gun Carriage Factory during the year 1875-76 was Rupees 27,725-1-8. One hundred and thirty tons of Bengal coal were used in the Factory. Australian coal has also been tried. It was found to answer for some purposes, but there is difficulty in procuring a constant supply. The trial of the clay called clay fire from Avady having proved successful, the demand for it on England has been withdrawn. During the year Carnatic Ordnance Artificers were formally declared to be Soldiers. Owing to the introduction of iron in the manufacture of carriages the stock of timber now in the Factory is in excess of Government requirements; measures have been taken to reduce it, and a considerable quantity of Peemah wood has been disposed of to the Marine Department. The outturn of the Gun Powder Factory for the year 1875-76 was as follows:—

	LBS.
Total of present year	343,950
Deduct unfinished remains of previous year.	9,353
Total net ...	334,597

The work of incorporating was stopped for a few days until certain large accumulations of powder in the Charge Magazine

could be worked off. These accumulations were caused by the necessity which had arisen for recalling certain storings of powder, which had given too high pressures under proof at Dum-Dum, and which consequently had to be mixed with milder brands of powder. The glazing and dusting-house was completed on the 21st April 1875, when the manufacture of gunpowder was resumed, and since that date the various operations have been safely conducted, and no accident of any importance has occurred to the machinery or people employed. The glazing and dusting machinery has worked satisfactorily. By the use of a four-way hopper adapted with improvements from a drawing in the journal of the Royal United Service Institution of the hopper lately devised at Waltham Abbey, the operation of mixing various powders has been much facilitated. The erection of the sulphur distilling apparatus received in 1873 was commenced by the Public Works Department on the 7th May 1875, and was completed with the close of the official year under review. Articles of various descriptions were made up in the Grand Arsenal, Fort St. George, such as bottles, zinc, oil for bags, ball, Infantry accoutrements; harness and saddlery; bags, canvas kit or vitry for European soldiers painted; cartridge bags; brushes, horse; flags and colors; salleetahs, kit; Paulins, tent; &c. The total quantity of Ordnance, &c., stores exported amounted to tons 153-10-3 by dead weight and tons 230 feet 8 by measurement, the quantity imported from England was tons 835-15-2¾ by dead weight.

Ordnance Depot, St. Thomas' Mount.

The Ordnance Department at St. Thomas' Mount includes a Percussion Cap Factory and a Laboratory. All Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers on first appointment to the Department join this depôt and go through a course of instruction before being posted to arsenals and magazines. The making up of caps was resumed in consequence of a number of those in store and with regiments, particularly at damp stations, having become injured and unfit for service.

Commissariat Department Supplies.

Beef and mutton supplies were made at all stations on contract, except for hospitals at Thayetmyo and Tonghoo, where sheep are fed and slaughtered under the departmental arrangements. The contracts have worked fairly. Experiments in sheep-breeding were made at Tonghoo with four flocks of sheep, two of which are in good order and condition; there was great mortality in the others, attributed to heavy rains. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 632. Bread was supplied at all stations by contracts,

except at Madras, Bangalore, and Secunderabad, where there are Government steam-mills. The saving from the Government establishment over market-rates amounted to Rupees 67,717-15-2. Gardening operations at Thayetmyo and Tonghoo were successful, continuing to supply a variety of vegetables to the soldiers' ration; but the experimental cultivation of the potato was unsatisfactory. The produce of vegetable gardens at Tonghoo was considerably greater than last year, notwithstanding the severity of the season. The cultivation of potatoes on the Karen Hills by the distribution of seed has produced a favorable outturn, although the rains were unusually heavy. The quality of the potato was excellent and acceptable to the troops. China tea was purchased at more favorable rates than those at which Cachar tea was tendered. The quantity remaining on the 1st April 1875 was lbs. 80,382. The consumption for 1875-76 was lbs. 140,253. The wastage was lbs. 2,959, equal to 2·11 per cent. As both tea and coffee were issued in this year, the average consumption per man was lbs. $13\frac{2}{3}$ against lbs. $15\frac{1}{2}$ in 1874-75, when tea was generally supplied owing to the high price of coffee. The quantity of tea purchased was lbs. 107,342. During the year the expenditure in advertising for tenders for supplies in the public prints at Bangalore and Madras aggregated Rupees 564-9-0. Provisions for Natives were supplied in Burma only and by contract. To obviate the expense of importing tobacco, the executive Commissariat Officer at Tonghoo commenced its cultivation, but no report on the result of the experiment has been received.

Transport. The following animals were received by purchase or otherwise as shown below:—

46 elephants by purchase from Burma for India.
166 camels by purchase from Kamptee.
300 young bullocks from the Amrut Mahal.

The allotment of elephants in the Madras Presidency is 140. Sixty elephants were purchased during 1875-76 in Burma and landed in safety at Cocanada. Of these fourteen were from the Bombay Presidency, and the remaining forty-six elephants, costing on an average Rupees 1,860-1-4 each, were for the use of this Presidency. The casualties during the year were fifteen, or at the rate of 15·62 per cent. The allotment of elephants for Burma is 128. Forty-two were purchased during the year, including twenty-two for the Battery at Tonghoo; there still being eight wanting to complete. There were ten casualties in

Burma, or at the rate of 8·62 per cent. The allotment of camels remains unaltered, there being forty-eight wanting to complete. Among these there were 143 casualties and condemnations, or at the rate of 16·47 per cent. The allotment of draught bullocks continues the same, viz., 1,605. There are sixty-six Artillery bullocks short of the complement. Among these there were ninety-three casualties and 186 condemnations, equal to a percentage of 14·86. The allotment of mules is complete. The casualties and condemnations were twenty, equal to 3·47 per cent. These animals were found to be as useful and serviceable as heretofore. The mortality in the breeding establishment of cows at the Amrut Mahal Depôt was somewhat lighter compared with the past year, viz., 5·92 against 7·19 per cent., the fact of the old cattle being gradually weeded out probably producing the favorable change. The births were also very favorable, being 58·04 against 38·75 per cent. in 1874-75. Murrain affected three herds, and almost the whole were attacked with foot-and-mouth disease between July and September. In this year 263 cattle were sold, realizing Rupees 4,768-12-0, and the strength of the cattle is now 11,375 against 10,421 last year. The number of young bullocks transferred to the Public Cattle Department and Bombay Commissariat was 300 against 440 last year. One thousand five hundred and thirty-seven cattle remained in the Training Depôt on 31st March 1876 against 1,554 on 31st March 1875. The accounts show a gain on the breeding stock of Rupees 5,881-6-10.

Family Payment Department.

The regiments, &c., on foreign service and on the frontier granted 3,607 family certificates, amounting, on an average, to Rupees 30,824 per mensem. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 714 in the number of the certificates paid, averaging Rupees 6,358 monthly. This excess was partly owing to an extra wing of a Native Infantry Regiment and a Company of Sappers and Miners having proceeded to Rangoon and Perak.

Army Clothing Department.

The value of stock in the Army Clothing Department at the beginning of the year was Rupees 7,03,427 and the receipts during the year stood at Rupees 4,33,392. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 5,44,599, and the balance at the end of the year was Rupees 5,92,220. The value of stores indented for on England during the year was Rupees 3,68,249. The cost of establishment during the year was Rupees 77,862. The operations of this department were under the newly-introduced contract system, which has worked very satisfactorily.

Remount Depot.

		Horses.
There remained at the Oossoor Remount Depôt on the 1st April 1875 (exclusive of eight horses attached to the Farm) ...		453
Purchased during the year		420
Total ...		873
Issued to the service between September 1875 and 31st March 1876 ...	405	
Sent to service and died on the road ...	1	
Sold during the year	8	
Died during the year	7	
—		421
Remaining at depôt on the 1st April 1876...		452

Four hundred and twenty horses were selected from about 920. They consisted of—

	Australians.	Arabs.	Persians.	Northerns.	Total.
	340	4	4	72	420

	Australians.			Arabs.	Persians.	Northerns.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bought at	541	11	3	575	525	487	8	0	532	9	1

The average price paid for each horse during the last five years was—

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1871-72	544	0	0
„ 1872-73	517	10	11
„ 1873-74	537	2	0
„ 1874-75	546	9	6
„ 1875-76	532	9	1

No Persian dealer brought horses for sale this year, as they all found a ready market in Bombay, in anticipation of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The following classification has been given by the Committee:—

Classes.	Horse Artillery.		Royal Artillery.		Dragoons.		Body-Guard.		Light Cavalry.		Rejected.	Total.
	Chargers.	Remounts.	Chargers.	Remounts.	Chargers.	Remounts.	Chargers.	Remounts.	Chargers.	Remounts.		
Australians ...	35	64	14	132	16	17	...	...	1	...	...	279
Arabs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Persians ...	...	...	1	4	6	18	...	...	7	17	...	53
Northerns ...	...	...	...	7	1	43	...	14	3	72	3	143
Total ...	35	64	15	143	23	78	...	14	12	89	3	476

The Committee considered the remounts submitted for the Royal Artillery (both Horse Artillery and Field Batteries) to be on the whole of a very excellent stamp. They were nearly all Australians of good bone, substance, and breeding. The few Persians and Northerns allotted to this arm were also reckoned good of their class. The horses for the British Cavalry were likewise considered of a very satisfactory description and calculated to make good troopers, with the exception of some Northern horses. Many of the horses for Light Cavalry, however, the Committee remarked, were somewhat under-bred, uneven, and deficient in quality. Those for Royal Horse Artillery, Field Batteries, and Dragoons were reported to be of a superior description, and calculated to give satisfaction, though many were, in the Committee's opinion, not as sound as could be desired. With regard to the chargers for the Light Cavalry, the Committee considered that, as a lot, they were scarcely equal to the requirements of that branch of the service, the officers of which are, as a rule, at least as heavy, have the same duties to perform, and are required to pay the same price as officers of British regiments. Three Northern horses were rejected for unsoundness. The Committee recorded their high opinion of the condition, appearance, and the stable management of the horses submitted for their inspection, also of the tractability and working in the schools of the remounts. Eighty-three horses were castrated during the year with but two casualties. In 1874 266 horses were castrated, none died. In 1875 37 horses were castrated, none died. Five horses died from natural causes, which, with the two referred to above, make a total of seven deaths. The general health of the depôt throughout the year may, therefore, be considered as very good. With regard to the farm attached to the depôt the financial results show a loss to Government of about Rupees 1,150. This loss arose from the almost entire failure of rain throughout the year, the hay crop of the year only showing an outturn of 47¾ tons against 216 tons in the previous year. The yield of lucerne was fair.

MARINE.

Nature of the department.

The Marine Department of the Presidency is presided over by the Master Attendant of the port of Madras. The local executive duties in connection with the conservancy of the port, as

well as those of Shipping Master; are performed by the Deputy Master Attendant. The Head of the Marine Department is the adviser of Government on all marine matters, and is vested with the control and audit of the marine expenditure pertaining to his own department, or incurred on account of freight and passage in connection with the Military and Civil offices. It is his duty to arrange the programme of yearly reliefs by sea; and to exercise a general superintendence over vessels engaged for the conveyance of Government troops, passengers, stores, specie, or mails. He is also Registrar-General of shipping for the Presidency, and Superintendent of Marine for the whole seaboard. The duties of outport Masters Attendant and Conservators are similar to those of the Deputy Master Attendant at Madras. They are required to enforce obedience to all port rules, and see that the provisions of the Conservancy, Passenger and Merchant Shipping Acts, Imperial and Indian, are properly observed. They enforce quarantine regulations, and by virtue of their office are Government Surveyors of Shipping. They sit also as nautical assessors in courts of inquiry held with reference to shipwrecks, and are Landing and Shipping Agents for Government consignments. Some of these officers are Magistrates of the 1st or 2nd Class and Justices of the Peace, their functions in this respect being confined to the trial or adjudication of offences against maritime law.

Registration of Ships.

Two hundred and twenty-eight vessels were registered in this Presidency during the official year under review, aggregating 16,378 tons, and paying Rupees 2,421-2-10 as fees under the Act. Five hundred and seventy changes of Masters have been endorsed at different ports, and fees amounting to Rupees 1,140 have been collected under this head.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

The following statement shows the number of seamen shipped and discharged at the various Shipping Offices of this Presidency :—

Under Act I of 1859.

	Shipped.	Discharged.
Madras	57	35
Negapatam	608	249
Cochin	127	122
Under the Merchant Shipping Act.		
Madras	177	183
Bimlipatam	3	1
Negapatam	18	41
Cochin	13	41

	European and Asiatic.	
Cocanada	575	
Gopaulpore	38	23

Bills of Health.

Consequent on the outbreak of cholera in the Tanjore District, which was attributed to its importation from Ceylon, where the disease was raging in March 1875, the authorities in Ceylon were requested by the Madras Government to make known to coasting vessels and dhonies that without the production of clean bills of health they would not be allowed to communicate with the shore in Negapatam and other adjacent ports on the Madras Coast without undergoing a certain quarantine of observation.

Port Charges and Dues.

The following statement shows the receipts, disbursements, and balances connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various ports under the operation of Act XII of 1875:—

Balance on the 31st March 1875—

	Rs.	A.	P.
At Credit	2,13,292	1	4
At Debit	1,13,529	12	6
Net Credit Balance ...	99,762	4	10
Receipts	2,38,389	1	2
Disbursements	1,52,289	5	6
Excess for this year	96,555	5	6
Deficit for this year	10,455	9	9

Balance on the 31st March 1876—

At Credit	2,67,158	15	8
At Debit	81,296	15	2
Net Credit Balance ...	1,85,862	0	6

Wrecks, &c.

In the Appendix to this chapter will be found statement G-2 showing the wrecks, &c., which occurred at the various ports.

Navigation.

Statement G-1 in the Appendix to this chapter gives full particulars regarding the trade and navigation for each port in the Presidency. The table below shows the number of vessels, their tonnage, and the dues collected thereon in the whole Presidency.

Vessels.	Number.	Tonnage.	Dues.
			Rs.
British	2,244	2,554,220	1,37,584
	62	54,624	...
	2,306	2,608,844	
Foreign	626	138,622	13,779
	478	22,690	...
	1,104	161,312	
Country	13,424	660,070	30,729
	17,604	680,554	...
	31,028	1,340,624	
Total ...	34,438	4,110,780	1,82,092

The British vessels entering were 2,306 of 2,608,844 tons burden, or an average of 1,131 tons. 2,244 vessels paid port and other dues at the rate of 10 Pies per ton; 62 vessels of 54,624 tons entered at ports where no dues are collected. Of these 20 called at Epurpolliem, in the Nellore District, for oil seeds and other country produce, and the rest at ports in Ganjam to load rice, and in Madura and Malabar engaged on passenger traffic. 595 British vessels called at ports in the Malabar District, 193 of these at Cochin and 118 at Calicut, 377 at Madras, 223 at Cocanada, 185 at Bimlipatam, 177 at Mangalore, 163 at Vizagapatam, and 132 at Tuticorin. The foreign vessels are chiefly small craft from the Gulf and Arabia, &c., which enter at ports on the West Coast. Eight hundred and twenty-four entered at ports in South Canara, and of these 418 paid dues at Mangalore; 406 entered at ports where there are no dues. The average burden of the foreign vessels is 146 tons, and they paid 19 Pies per ton in dues. The average burden of country craft was 43 tons, and including all country vessels the dues were 4 Pies per ton, but nearly two-thirds of these vessels frequent ports where no dues are levied, and if these be deducted the rate on the remainder is 9 Pies per ton. The ports enumerated below are those at which port-dues were levied, and the rate authorized is 2 Annas per ton at all except Madras, Cocanada,, Coringa, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, and Beypore, where 3 Annas are levied. The reason why the collection per ton falls short of these rates is that European vessels going up the Coast to take in a cargo for Europe and the Coasting Steamers are exempted from paying port-dues on re-entering

the ports they originally left within a limited period, and further the bulk of the country craft pay only half the prescribed rates of port-dues. The dues collected were ·09 per cent. of the value of imports and exports at all ports, and 0·1 per cent. on Rupees 18,11,86,526, the value of the trade of the places at which dues are levied. The sea-borne trade of these ports is 92 per cent. of the whole.

Eastern Group.

Ganjam.	Madras.
Gopaulpore.	Cuddalore.
Calingapatam.	Porto Novo.
Bimlipatam.	Tranquebar.
Vizagapatam.	Negapatam and Nagore.
Cocanada and Coringa.	Tuticorin.
Masulipatam.	

Western Group.

Cochin.	Cannanore.
Calicut and Beypore.	Mangalore.
Tellicherry.	

There has been an increase in 1875-76 in the tonnage entering the ports of this Presidency of 17 per cent. as well as an increase in the value of the year's trade of 12 per cent., but there has been a decrease in the Sea Customs revenue of 1·1 per cent. chiefly in exports. The import duty is 2·2 per cent. on the value of imports; the export duty is 0·8 on that of exports; and the whole duty is 1·4 per cent. on the value of the whole trade. The sea-borne trade of Madras is more than one-third of the whole, and the Customs revenue more than half of the total amount of duty. Cochin and Tuticorin rank the second and third among the ports of this Presidency. The effect of the export duty on grain is shown in the amount of Customs duty levied at Negapatam, which is 4·1 per cent. on its export trade, and the freedom of cotton from export duty is shown in the small amount (0·1 per cent. on the value) levied at Tuticorin. Seventy-five per cent. of the whole duty on imports is levied at the port of Madras.

Light-houses.

A list of the lights in the Coast of this Presidency will be found given in statement G-3 in the Appendix to this chapter. The following statement shows the aggregate charges for establishment, &c., in the light-houses throughout the Presidency :—

Port Fund.

	RS.	A.	P.
Establishment	6,570	2	6
Contingencies including cost of oil, &c.	5,238	13	2
Public Works Department charges for repairs, &c.	172	0	1
Total ...	11,980	15	9

Imperial, Marine.

Establishment	7,269	6	10
Contingencies including cost of oil, &c.	3,022	9	11
Total ...	10,292	0	9

About the close of the official year the Government of India forwarded certain papers to this Government on the expediency of substituting mineral for vegetable oil in light-houses in India, and of determining what should be fixed as the minimum flashing point, in order to obviate the risk of explosion in the event of their being made use of. The oil in use in this Presidency has recently been examined and found to flash at 119° Fahrenheit, and to continue to burn at 134° Fahrenheit. The flashing point for English light-houses is probably not less than 125° Fahrenheit for coal oils, and 130° for petroleum (kerosene), and considering the great difference between the climate of England and that of India, the safe flashing point for this country should not be less than 140°. Oils with low flashing points may be readily converted into higher ones by partial distillations at regulated temperatures.

Madras Port. The year under review was an important one for Madras and its future trade on account of the commencement of operations for constructing the new harbour. Particulars of progress will be found under the section "Public Works" in Chapter IV. The repairs to the Madras Pier have been carried out at some disadvantage owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining timber for planking the pier deck and renewing some of the beams. The work, however, had nearly been brought to a completion on the 31st of March 1876 at an expenditure of Rupees 13,555-9-0. The former schedule of pier tolls levied on the pier under Madras Act V of 1863 having been found to work inefficiently, a revised schedule was sanctioned. Notwithstanding

the repairs that have been carried on to the pier deck, the traffic has not been interrupted. The tonnage which passed over the pier in 1874-75 was 87,935 tons, and during 1875-76 93,684 tons, showing an excess of 5,749 tons. The number of Masulah boats licensed at Madras, under the Local Boat Acts, is 113, lighters 21, jolly boats 4; and the registered number of their crews aggregates 1,356 men and 113 boys.

Cocanada Port.

The marine operations at Cocanada have hitherto been under the supervision of the Department of Public Works; but during the past year all works and plant in connection with the harbour was transferred to the Marine Department. The works transferred are the revetment of the northern bank of the Cocanada river, the completion of the southern groyne at the mouth of the river, and the dredging of the Cocanada river and the bay in a line between the shipping and the river's mouth. In addition to these works a new wharf has been planned and erected by this department for the convenience of passengers inside the river at a cost of Rupees 1,479-15-3; and a larger wharf, to be fitted with suitable cranes and machinery, is also under construction, at an estimated cost of Rupees 8,500, for the express purpose of landing cargo and facilitating shipping operations.

Paumben Channel.

During the past year the weather was very favorable for vessels using the Paumben Pass. Two thousand six hundred and fifty-seven vessels passed through, aggregating 269,544 tons. Of these four were British registered ships, and eighteen were coasting steamers. The Government share of pilotage amounted to Rupees 24,075-9-4, being an increase of Rupees 896-14-6 over the collections of the previous year. Although the number of vessels has decreased, yet the increase of tonnage indicates that a larger class of ships have passed through. The cooly traffic between Paumben and the Straits and Burma was as brisk as usual. Eight vessels were licensed to carry 1,723 passengers, and, although this large number left the district during the prevalence of cholera, it is satisfactory to note that every ship-load of passengers reached its destination without a casualty. An unusual subsidence has been for the last year or two taking place in Tuticorin roads, resulting at last in the complete disappearance of an island named Mooram Shullee Teevo. This island formed the southernmost link in the chain of islands and reefs that run north and south abreast of the town of Tuticorin and form the shelter for the inner harbour used by small shipping. The island was originally of an oval shape, and entirely sur-

rounded by a reef of rocks. The sea has slowly encroached until during the past official year the island was entirely submerged. The passenger traffic between Ceylon and Tuticorin is very great. 21,374 persons embarked for the former place during the year, and 24,965 returned to the mainland.

LOCAL FUNDS ADMINISTRATION.

Nature of Circles and provisions of Act.

In the Madras Presidency the Local Funds properly so called are constituted and administered under Madras Act IV of 1871. The whole of the Presidency outside the limits of municipal towns, and with the exception of the Jeypore Zemindary in Vizagapatam, and the Hill Maliahs in Ganjam, was brought under the operation of the Act immediately on its passing. The country was under the Act divided into circles, in each of which a Local Fund Board was constituted. The Collector of the district is under the Act ex-officio President of each Board, situated within his jurisdiction, and the members of the Board are appointed by Government, under the restriction that non-official members must be appointed in numbers at least equal to those holding Government appointments. The circles at first constituted were thirty-six in number; the districts of Nellore, Kurnool, Trichinopoly, the Nilgiris, and South Canara formed each one circle; the district of Bellary had three; and the remaining fourteen districts two each. In 1872-73 the two circles in Coimbatore were amalgamated, and the division of the Godavery District was revised, so as to make the river the boundary between the circles. From the beginning of 1875-76 the two circles in Vizagapatam have been amalgamated, so that the number now in existence is thirty-four. The Madras Local Funds Act repealed the District Road Cess Act III of 1866 and the Education Act VI of 1863. The former imposed a cess not exceeding half an anna in the rupee on the rent-value of occupied land to constitute a fund for the construction and maintenance of local roads. The latter enabled the inhabitants of a locality to tax themselves for the upkeep of schools. On the repeal of these Acts the existing funds and the charges appertaining to local roads and to schools were transferred to the newly-constituted Local Funds. The new Local Funds Act provided for the imposition of a cess

similar to the District Road Cess, but with a maximum of 1 Anna; for the establishment of tolls upon roads; and for the levy of a house-tax. Two-thirds of the cess and the whole of the tolls were made applicable exclusively to roads and communications, and the house-tax was declared available for schools only, and was to be imposed only in villages or groups of villages in which schools existed or were about to be established. The objects to which local funds were made applicable were described in the Act to be:—(I.)—The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and communications. (II.)—The diffusion of education, and with this object in view the construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools and the training of teachers. (III.)—The construction and repair of hospitals, lunatic asylums, choultries, markets, tanks and wells; the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings have been constructed; the training and employment of vaccinators and medical practitioners; the sanitary inspection of towns and villages; the cleansing of the roads, streets and tanks; and any other local works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, and convenience of the people. The Act also provided for the transfer to Local Fund Boards of public dispensaries, choultries, tanks, &c., endowed and unendowed; for vesting the endowments in the Boards; and for enabling the Board of Revenue to transfer to them the powers of control of charitable endowments conferred by Regulation VII of 1817.

Assets of Circles.

Immediately upon Act IV of 1871 being passed, the land cess was levied at the maximum rate in all districts except Godavery, Kistna, Kurnool, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevelly, where it was fixed at 9 Pies. In 1873-74 the rate was raised to 1 Anna in the Chittoor Circle, and in 1874-75 to the same rate in Vellore; both in the North Arcot District. The house-tax under the same Act was imposed at first in those areas in which taxes had been levied and schools maintained under Act VI of 1863, but was discontinued under the orders of Government from the beginning of 1873-74, since which date the Union Funds referred to in the Act have been abolished. In the first year only 9 new toll-gates were established, but the number has since been considerably increased. The figures below show the total number of tolls maintained in each year for the last five years, including those which in Malabar and Canara are kept up otherwise than under Act IV of 1871—

1871-72	...	...	...	...	...	47 tolls.
1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	51 „
1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	55 „
1874-75	..	...	...	...	...	65 „
1875-76	...	...	...	...	...	72 „

In addition to the sources of revenue just mentioned, the Local Fund Circles have hitherto received an annual grant from Provincial Funds for the special relief of the funds devoted to the instruction and maintenance of Imperial Roads. They possess also the endowment funds pertaining to the trusts of the endowed institutions handed over to them under the Act; and there are certain other assets, such as a share in surplus pound receipts, ferry rents, fishery and grass rents, &c., which have been made over to them by the Government under conditions. The Provincial grants for the last four years are shown below, and side by side the outlay made by the circles in the same years on the roads in question:—

Year.	Provincial Grants for Roads.*	Outlay on Imperial Roads.†
	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	11,52,115	13,58,591
1873-74	11,74,402	13,06,916
1874-75	11,57,527	13,51,546
1875-76	11,52,624	12,75,213

Charges on Circles.

The passing of the Local Funds Act was, though not consequent on, yet coincident with the decentralization scheme of Provincial finance described further on under Chapter V. The grants made on that occasion towards the control of certain services being less than the past expenditure on those services, the Madras Government was compelled to transfer a considerable burden of charge from Provincial Funds to the Local Funds constituted under Act IV of 1871. Upon what is technically known as the Road Fund was laid the cost of the construction and maintenance of all roads, &c., formerly provided for from the Imperial grant under Communications, with a corresponding charge for Public Works Department Establishment. The charges provided for in the original Public Works Budget of 1871-72 for Communications and so transferred amounted to Rupees 11,27,996. The old District Road Fund paid 10 per

* Including establishment grant.

† Excluding establishment charges

cent. on outlay as a contribution for Public Works Department Establishment; but in 1871-72 the charge, which was arbitrarily fixed, was Rupees 5,59,083 and at the rate of 18·96 per cent. on the outlay. In 1872-73 and 1873-74 a system was in force under which the cost of the Public Works Department Establishment was rateably distributed amongst the several funds from which outlay was incurred after deduction of certain portions of the cost of establishments maintained for special purposes, these being charged in full to the funds concerned. The percentage charged to Road Fund was in 1872-73 28·97 per cent., and in 1873-74 24·70. In 1874-75 a fixed rate of 25 per cent. on the outlay effected through the Public Works Department was introduced and has since been enforced. These arrangements regulated also the charge for Public Works Department Establishment on account of outlay from the other branches of the Local Fund. Under education it was resolved to lay upon Local Funds the whole charges incurred within Local Fund Circles in connection with elementary education; and in pursuance of this decision, the cost of Inspecting Schoolmasters, two-thirds of the cost of Deputy Inspectors and certain contributions towards the cost of Normal Schools were at first imposed on Local Funds. The last two classes of charge were resumed as Provincial in 1874-75. Local Funds bear all grants, salary and results, made to schools of the lower class; but grants paid by Government to schools established under Act VI of 1863 and transferred to Local Boards continue to be credited to Local Funds. The institution of Local Funds has given a great stimulus to primary instruction, and the sums expended upon it are yearly increasing. A modification of the results-grant system has been introduced, whereby the permanence of the school is secured by the grant of a small salary to the master, which is supplemented by results grants, so that the master's remuneration still depends to a great extent upon his exertions. Further particulars on this head will be found under Chapter VII. Various charges in connection with medical services were transferred to Local Funds in 1871-72. The whole charges for vaccination, and for the salaries of medical subordinates, cost of medicines, &c., borne by Government in dispensaries endowed and unendowed are now transferred to Local and Municipal Funds. Local Funds contribute also in aid of dispensaries situated in Municipalities. When the medical subordinate in charge of Local Fund Dispensaries is the only one in the station, the Government have been in the habit since 1872-73 of contributing one-fourth

of his salary, on condition that his services are available for Government employés at the station. The number of endowed dispensaries is ten only, but the number of Local Fund Dispensaries has increased to a very great extent. In the statement given below are noted the number of dispensaries under Local Fund Boards in each year, and also the total number and income of endowed institutions transferred to them in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

—	Dispensaries endowed and unendowed.	Endowed Institutions.	Endowment Revenue.
			Rs.
1871-72	20	139	45,420
1872-73	34	135	74,842
1873-74	45	196	2,42,806
1874-75	60	208	2,30,585
1875-76	75	202	2,80,454

The travellers' bungalows and choultries throughout the country were, with one or two exceptions, transferred to the local boards in 1872-73 and 1873-74. The administration of the Vaccination Department was in 1874 handed over to such local boards as were willing to receive it, and payment by results as well as other schemes for stimulating operations have since been adopted. The accounts of Local Fund Boards are audited by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts for Public Works, and by the Accountant-General for other charges. Each Local Fund Circle has its budget, which is reviewed in detail by the Revenue Board and Government. The financial control rests with the latter.

Operations of the year.

A difficulty which arose in one of the districts regarding the adjustment of accounts between the old and the new Road Funds has for several years kept the preparation of the general yearly review on Local Fund Circles in arrears. This has now been remedied, but the information for 1875-76 is not yet to hand. Brief information regarding Local Fund finance proper will be found under Chapter V, and regarding Local Fund Sanitation under Chapter VI. The following statement shows the number of miles of Local Fund roads constructed and maintained in each district during 1875-76, with the outlay incurred upon them. It may be mentioned that the two Circles in the Vizagapatam District were amalgamated from 1st April 1875, and that seven new toll gates were established, and fifteen new dispensaries opened during the year:—

Districts.	New Works.		Repairs.	
	Number of Miles constructed.	Amount spent.	Number of Miles kept in repair.	Amount spent.
		Rs.		Rs.
1. Ganjam	...	47,513	646⅔	93,448
2. Vizagapatam	19½	56,855	450¼	86,592
3. Godavery	56⅓	1,57,012	508¼	46,989
4. Kistna	115	95,121	569	90,603
5. Nellore	12	66,258	691	85,714
6. Cuddapah	10	63,637	434¼	93,079
7. Bellary	22	91,624	1,364⅔	1,21,900
8. Kurnool	8	52,355	418	65,759
9. Chingleput	...	73,784	529	1,25,509
10. North Arcot	49¾	1,12,698	1,337⅔	1,64,071
11. South Arcot	5	71,635	1,042⅔	1,28,141
12. Tanjore	10⅛	50,580	1,176	1,11,412
13. Trichinopoly	9¾	50,078	528¼	79,976
14. Madura	28½	1,15,350	845½	1,12,454
15. Tinnevelly	91	55,625	701	1,10,876
16. Coimbatore	16	30,556	1,149	1,13,355
17. Nilgiris	7	15,873	284	38,566
18. Salem	21½	16,612	1,365	1,39,302
19. South Canara	2⅞	29,890	794⅝	65,443
20. Malabar	39⅜	1,86,543	1,418½	2,01,123
Total ...	523¾	14,39,599	16,243¾	20,72,313

AGRICULTURAL.

Destruction of wild animals.

Rewards to the extent of Rupees 29,090 were disbursed for the destruction of wild animals during the year against Rupees 29,359 in the previous year. The number killed during the year 1875-76 is compared below with the figures for 1874-75 :—

	1874-75.	1875-76.
Elephants	...	1
Tigers	223	229
Cheetahs	848	908
Bears	167	134
Wolves	36	31
Hyenas	190	614

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MOFUSSIL.

Historical Survey—Former acts.

Municipal action in the rural parts of this Presidency may be said to date originally from the passing of Act XXVI of 1850, which authorized inhabitants of towns to raise voluntary taxes

for sanitary and other public purposes. Little use was made of this enactment. The next Act of a municipal nature was the Towns Improvement Act X of 1865. The Government had for some time had under consideration the expediency of requiring the inhabitants of towns, who under the fiscal arrangements in force up to that time contributed a far smaller proportion to the general revenues than the inhabitants of the rural districts, to defray a portion of the cost of the Town Police, with the view both of reducing the charge which its maintenance entailed upon the State and so increasing the sum available for the general Police, and of providing funds for placing the Police in towns upon a more efficient footing than had hitherto been practicable. It was pointed out at the time that the moneyed and trading classes who resided and carried on their business in towns did not pay their fair share of taxation, and that at the same time, owing to the number of persons congregated in a small space, and the increased facilities for crime which were thereby occasioned, the expense of Police protection was greater in town than in country. The original intention was to make compulsory only that part of the taxation which was required to defray Police charges, while the raising of a rate for the purposes of conservancy or other purposes of local improvement was to be left optional with the rate-payers, the consent of a majority of whom should in each case be requisite. It was eventually decided however to include among the purposes for which the funds raised under the Act must necessarily be appropriated, the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, drains, tanks, &c., and the carrying out of all measures necessary for the preservation of the public health. The Commissioners were provided with means of taxation, and the Government were held liable to pay a contribution amounting to 25 per cent. of the sum spent by the Commissioners on the objects above named. In addition to the funds raised for the purposes so specified, the committees were empowered to raise and expend with the previous sanction of Government such additional amounts as might appear to them necessary for other municipal purposes, for instance the lighting of the town, the prevention or extinction of fire, the supply of water, &c.

—Act of 1871. The Act of 1865 was gradually introduced into all the more important towns, and in 1869-70 was in successful operation in 44 cases. In 1871 it was considered that the Act needed revision, and in Act III of 1871 certain changes were made of considerable importance. The introduction of the financial

system known as the "decentralization scheme," which will be found described further on under Chapter V, operated to accelerate the passing of Act III of 1871, but did not materially influence its contents. The Act of 1865 contained a restriction which prevented the appointment as Municipal Commissioners of persons not residing within the limits of the Municipality. Experience had shown that the occasional presence of a European officer as a working member of the Commission was essential to the efficient working of the Act, and it was therefore considered advisable that the Government should have the power of appointing any officer they might think proper, subject to a limitation as to the proportion of official persons who should be members of these Commissions. It was also thought right to substitute the Revenue Officer in charge of the division of the district in which the town was situated for the Executive Engineer as an ex-officio Commissioner. It was considered important that Revenue Officers of all grades as the administrative agents of the Government should identify themselves with the successful working of municipal institutions within their respective ranges, and that they should regard the duty as forming an essential part of their official functions. The qualification for appointment to the office of Municipal Commissioner was also made more elastic, and provision was made for introducing the system of appointment by election whenever the Government might deem it proper to apply that system to a particular Municipality. The particular rules under which the latter arrangement is to be carried out are still under consideration. One of the most important provisions of the new Act was the application of municipal funds to certain educational and other purposes, which, though essentially of a local character and such as might properly be met by local taxation, did not come under the provisions of the Towns Improvement Act of 1865. Such for instance was the construction and maintenance of hospitals, the training and employment of medical practitioners, sanitary inspection and the collection of statistics of births and deaths. It was considered of great importance that larger funds than were then available should be provided for all these objects, and it was held to be essential that these funds should be raised by local taxation. The inclusion of education among the purposes to which municipal taxation was to be applied had the effect of making compulsory that which had previously been done in some towns by the voluntary action of a majority of the inhabitants under the provisions

of Madras Act III of 1863; the working of this Act had shown that nothing short of a system of compulsory taxation would suffice for any considerable extension of primary education among the people. The Act of 1871 where introduced supersedes the Act of 1863. Since the passing of the Act of 1871 it has been made a rule of practice that the education undertaken by Municipalities shall be of the "primary" description, that is to say, that it shall not proceed farther than the 3rd of the four standards laid down by Government in the "results grant-in-aid" rules. In addition to the above, vaccination and the registration of births and deaths within the limits of the town devolved on the Municipalities constituted under the new Act. Another important change was the withdrawal of the 25 per cent. grant which under the Towns Improvement Act of 1865 the Government was bound to contribute in aid of the charges for Police and Conservancy. It was at first designed that the Municipalities should be required to pay the whole of the charges for conservancy and other municipal purposes excluding Police, and 60 per cent. of the Police charges. The system in force in provincial municipalities would thus have been very nearly assimilated to that in the Presidency town, where the Municipality contributed 50 per cent. of the Police charges. These considerations did not however ultimately prevail, and it was finally decided to withdraw the State aid altogether, to relieve Municipalities from all Police charges, and to leave the municipal powers of taxation in much the same condition as they were before. The motive for withdrawing the grants-in-aid was chiefly a financial one. The measure effected a net annual saving to Imperial or Provincial Funds of about one lakh and a half of Rupees. Moreover it would have been impossible to extend the system of State grants to the new system of taxation for local purposes, which was at the same time inaugurated in the rural districts, and there was no valid reason for retaining the grant-in-aid system in the one case and discarding it in the other.

Present situation.

To sum up the present situation of the Mofussil Municipalities, Act III of 1871 has superseded Act X of 1865. By the change the Municipalities have gained in the direction of having no longer to contribute 75 per cent. to public charges; they have lost however in having had thrown on them four new charges, namely, those for hospitals and dispensaries, for schools, for birth and death registration, and for vaccination. Each Municipality has a Board or Commission presided over by the Collector of the District, and this Board administers the Act under the super-

vision of the Government. The Board is composed of official and non-official members, the former being not more than one half of the whole number. The Revenue Officers in charge of recognized divisions of districts are ex-officio members of the Commissions situated within those limits. The members are appointed for a term of three years subject to removal for misconduct or neglect of duty. Provision is also made for election by the rate-payers. The Vice-President may either be appointed by Government or elected by the Commissioners. The taxes authorized by the Act are (1) rates on houses, buildings, and lands not exceeding 7½ per cent. on the annual rent value; (2) a tax on arts, professions, trades, and callings varying from Rupee 1 to Rupees 100; (3) a tax on carriages, horses, and other animals varying from Annas 4 to Rupees 9 half-yearly; (4) a fee not exceeding Rupees 2 half-yearly for the registration of carts; and (5) tolls on carriages, carts, and animals entering the municipal limits varying from 1 Anna to 1 Rupee. In addition to the above, fees are leviable for the use of markets, slaughter-houses, and cart-stands and for the exercise under license of offensive or dangerous trades. Rates on houses, lands, or buildings and tolls may be recovered by distress and sale of the movable property of the defaulter or the movable property on the premises, but in the case of the other taxes payment can only be enforced by prosecution before a Magistrate. Since the passing of Act III of 1871 three additional municipalities have been constituted, making the total number of towns at the end of 1875-76 forty-seven.

Balance sheet for 1875-76.

The number of municipalities in the provinces remained at forty-seven as in the preceding year. Detailed statements of the financial transactions of each corporation are given in the Appendix, and the annexed abstract shows the aggregate receipts and expenditure in 1875-76 compared with the corresponding entries for the year 1874-75, the difference between the closing balance for the latter and the opening balance for 1875-76 being due to minor adjustments made after the submission of the accounts from which the figures for 1874-75 have been taken :—

Receipts.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Expenditure.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Current Taxes, &c.	RS.	RS.	*Public Works.*	RS.	RS.
Rates on houses and lands	2,60,482	2,71,342	New works	1,72,111	1,73,252
Tax on arts, professions, &c.	21,330	39,306	Repairs	1,29,161	1,25,406
Tolls	3,17,015	3,33,567	Other items	52,044	59,429
Tax on vehicles with springs and animals.	61,476	65,937		3,53,316	3,58,087
Registration of carts...	24,187	27,039	Education	54,885	59,334
License fees	17,883	19,952	*Sanitation and Medical Services,*		
	7,02,373	7,57,143	Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,52,803.	1,73,349
Arrear taxes	46,979	46,914	Vaccination	10,310	9,950
Allotments by Government	31,051	21,823	Registration of Births and Deaths ...	10,115	9,127
Fines	10,857	17,742	Conservancy ...	2,71,885	2,95,123
Miscellaneous receipts.	1,92,855	2,16,906	*Miscellaneous.*		
Recoveries	13,528	6,838	Lighting	58,577	65,967
Contributions from Local Funds ...	66,740	69,008	Markets	5,150	6,182
	10,64,383	11,36,374	Choultries (Rest-houses)	16,735	15,640
Opening balance ...	1,74,656	1,48,617	Other items	45,107	44,457
			Management and Collection	95,944	1,00,714
			Advances	8,611	5,350
			Refunds	2,814	14,947
				10,86,182	11,58,177
			Balance	1,52,857	1,26,814
	12,39,039	12,84,991		12,39,039	12,84,991

Receipts. Excluding the opening balance and recoveries there was an increase of Rupees 78,680 in the total Municipal revenue, the increases under the more important heads being as shown below:—

		RS.
Current taxes		54,770
Miscellaneous receipts		24,051
Fines		6,885
Contributions from Local Funds ...		2,268
		87,974
Deduct falling off in arrear taxes.	65	
Allotments by Government ...	9,229	
		9,294
		78,680

Of the increase of Rupees 54,770 under the head of cur taxes Rupees 14,636 are attributable to the re-imposition of the Profession Tax in the five Municipalities of Rajahmundry, Guntoor, Conjeveram, Calicut, and Tellicherry, where the funds otherwise obtainable were found to be insufficient for the satisfactory working of the Act. Tolls contributed an increase of Rupees 16,552. The rate of house-tax was raised in four Municipalities, namely in Erode from 6 to 7½ per cent. on the annual rental value, in Guntoor from 4 to 5 per cent., in Rajahmundry from 5 to 6¼ per cent., and in Madura from 4 to 5¼ per cent. In

Tuticorin and Palamcottah on the other hand it was reduced, in the former from $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. and in the latter from 6 to $4\frac{11}{16}$ per cent. From the detailed reports and statements it appears that owing to delay in revision of the assessment and other causes the decrease at Tuticorin and Palamcottah more than equalled the rise in the other four Municipalities, so that the gross increase of Rupees 10,860 in the receipts from this tax may be attributed in full to a rise in the value of the property on which the tax was levied. The most important items of "Miscellaneous Receipts" were private contributions for Municipal Dispensaries, loans from Government, rent of Municipal markets, slaughter-houses, cartstands, &c., and in the case of Ootacamund a considerable sum was realized by the sale of poudrette. The loans from Government aggregated Rupees 30,920, Ootacamund receiving Rupees 12,420, Negapatam Rupees 12,500, Mangalore Rs. 4,000, and Coimbatore Rupees 2,000. Excluding these upwards of Rupees 10,000 were realized as Miscellaneous receipts in each of the undermentioned Municipalities :—

—	Madura.	Ootacamund.	Vellore.	Trichinopoly.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Endowments and contributions from private parties for dispensaries, &c. ...	6,446	...	6,792	1,771
Rent of Municipal Markets	4,651	2,767	3,750	10,145
Rent of Slaughter-houses	...	2,685	381	933
Rent of cart-stands ...	3,264	...	490	...
Sale of poudrette ...	...	2,861	...	...
Other items	3,387	2,882	1,233	3,203
Total ...	17,748	14,195	12,646	16,052

Incidence of Taxation.

The subjoined table shows the amount levied by taxation inclusive and exclusive of tolls in each Municipality, with the incidence, per head of population. Tolls are kept distinct inasmuch as a great portion of this tax does not fall directly on residents within Municipal limits. It has been ruled that a portion of the toll receipts more or less equal to the amount levied on through traffic should be made over to the Local Fund Boards who are charged with the upkeep of the main communications of the country, and detailed orders have been issued in the course of the year regarding the share to be thus made over in the different municipalities. The orders however do not for the most part come into force until 1876-77. In comparing the incidence results with those for the preceding

year it appears that after excluding those Municipalities in which increased taxation was sanctioned, or in which the arrear collections were large, there remain only two, namely Caroor and Negapatam, in which the rise in the incidence of taxation excluding tolls is upwards of one anna. As the incidence continues to be struck on the results of the census of 1871, it appears unduly high in the case of towns in which the population has increased in the interval. A decrease of upwards of one anna appears in the case of Cannanore, Ellore, Ootacamund, and Tuticorin:—

Municipalities.	Census Population.	Income from Taxation.	Incidence of Taxation including Tolls.	Incidence of Taxation excluding Tolls.
		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Adoni	22,723	11,712	0 8 3	0 6 1
Anantapore	4,918	5,119	1 0 7	0 5 6
Bellary	51,766	47,338	0 14 7	0 9 0
Berhampore	21,670	13,658	0 10 1	0 5 0
Bimlipatam	8,744	10,698	1 3 7	0 2 10
Calicut	47,962	25,279	0 8 5	0 7 5
Cannanore	31,358	17,089	0 8 9	0 8 0
Caroor	7,945	8,056	1 0 2	0 7 1
Chellumbrum	15,519	11,438	0 11 9	0 5 6
Chicacole	15,587	7,639	0 7 10	0 2 5
Cocanada	17,839	19,053	1 1 1	0 9 10
Cochin	13,840	6,833	0 7 10	0 7 10
Coimbatore	35,310	22,093	0 10 0	0 6 1
Combaconum	44,444	34,958	0 12 7	0 5 11
Conjeveram	37,327	17,555	0 7 6	0 5 4
Coonoor	3,058	4,086	1 5 4	1 5 4
Cuddalore	40,290	25,354	0 10 1	0 5 1
Cuddapah	16,275	13,191	0 12 11	0 6 8
Cumbum	7,295	3,234	0 7 1	0 3 7
Dindigul	12,865	7,501	0 9 4	0 3 5
Ellore	25,487	7,476	0 4 8	0 1 10
Erode	7,817	5,789	0 11 10	0 8 11
Ghooty	6,730	4,800	0 11 5	0 4 10
Guntur	18,033	17,652	0 15 8	0 8 11
Kurnool	25,579	14,189	0 8 10	0 4 9
Madura	51,987	39,621	0 12 2	0 5 2
Manargudi	17,703	12,336	0 11 1	0 3 10
Mangalore	29,712	16,867	0 9 1	0 8 0
Masulipatam	36,188	19,347	0 8 6	0 5 1
Mayaveram	21,165	14,399	0 10 10	0 6 2
Negapatam	48,525	39,381	0 13 0	0 9 0
Nellore	29,922	15,483	0 8 3	0 5 11
Ootacamund	9,982	15,313	1 8 7	1 8 7
Palamcottah	17,945	10,983	0 9 10	0 3 11
Palghaut	30,752	16,496	0 8 7	0 2 5
Rajahmundry	19,738	11,040	0 8 11	0 6 0
Salem	50,012	29,288	0 9 4	0 6 2
Sriruugum	11,271	8,871	0 12 7	0 12 7
Tanjore	52,175	35,329	0 10 10	0 4 10
Tellicherry	20,504	11,594	0 9 1	0 6 10
Tinnevelly	21,044	11,838	0 9 0	0 3 7
Trichinopoly	76,530	47,657	0 9 11	0 7 10
Tuticorin	10,565	15,879	1 8 0	0 11 10
Vellore	38,022	30,320	0 12 9	0 4 7
Vizagapatam	32,191	21,071	0 10 6	0 4 8
Vizianagram	20,169	11,800	0 9 4	0 3 2
Wallajapett	12,103	7,354	0 9 9	0 4 0

Expenditure.

The table given below shows the proportion in which the expenditure in each Municipality was distributed among the more important objects of the Act:—

Municipalities.	Outlay on Grant I—New Works and Repairs.	Outlay on Grant II—Education.	Outlay on Grant III—Sanitation and Medical Services.	Outlay on Grant IV—Lighting, Markets, and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Outlay on Grant V—Executive.	Advances and Refunds.	Closing Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Adoni	15	5	30	5	7	...	38
Anantapore ...	13	11	50	11	12	...	3
Bellary ...	29	5	46	10	9	...	1
Ghooty ...	19	7	49	8	13	...	4
Conjeveram ...	18	7	43	9	8	5	10
Caroor ...	36	3	41	7	8	...	5
Coimbatore ...	14	2	35	10	7	23	9
Erode	21	3	47	12	7	5	5
Cuddapah ...	21	5	44	10	11	3	6
Berhampore ...	22	11	36	7	11	...	13
Chicacole ...	24	9	43	3	9	...	12
Cocanada ...	35	3	36	11	13	...	2
Ellore	33	3	32	3	12	...	17
Rajahmundry...	27	2	42	6	5	6	12
Guntoor ...	16	7	46	9	8	1	13
Masulipatam ...	18	6	49	16	8	2	1
Cumbum ...	9	10	56	3	16	...	6
Kurnool ...	17	1	47	23	8	...	4
Dindigul ...	38	5	25	14	9	...	9
Madura ...	19	1	37	14	3	1	25
Calicut ...	18	4	62	6	8	1	1
Cannanore ...	17	4	52	11	11	...	5
Cochin ...	17	19	43	9	11	...	1
Palghaut ...	55	7	14	3	6	...	15
Tellicherry ...	27	14	38	2	11	...	8
Coonoor ...	21	1	37	11	12	7	11
Ootacamund ...	45	3	16	15	6	2	13
Nellore ...	15	10	47	14	8	...	6
Vellore ...	34	3	31	15	5	...	12
Wallajapett ...	30	9	35	12	14	...	...
Salem	25	8	54	5	7	3	—2
Cuddalore ...	34	2	41	11	7	...	5
Chellumbrum...	15	2	36	6	16	1	24
Mangalore ...	41	2	26	11	7	1	12
Combaconum...	28	6	35	5	6	...	20
Mayaveram ...	29	12	29	10	7	...	13
Manargudi ...	28	2	39	11	7	...	13
Negapatam ...	39	1	30	7	5	...	18
Tanjore ...	37	6	25	13	8	...	11
Palamcottah ...	15	4	47	18	9	...	7
Tinnevelly ...	12	7	46	13	21	...	1
Tuticorin ...	42	1	40	11	6	...	...
Srirungum ...	35	3	40	9	6	...	7
Trichinopoly ...	37	2	35	17	5	1	3
Bimlipatam ...	28	2	47	11	7	...	5
Vizagapatam ...	19	9	43	7	12	...	10
Vizianagrum ...	39	5	36	3	17	...	...
	28	5	38	10	8	1	10

According to this table the proportion of available income spent on Public Works varied from 55 per cent. in Palghaut to 79 per cent. in Cumbum, the average being 28. Of the total expenditure of Rupees 3,58,087 on Public Works Rupees 1,73,252, or 13·5 per cent. of the available income, was spent on new works, being a slight increase of Rupees 1,141 over the outlay under this head in 1874-75. The total expenditure on Education was Rupees 59,334 against Rupees 54,815 in the preceding year. The proportion of available income spent on education was only 5 per cent. on an average, but was as high as ten per cent. in Anantapore, Berhampore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cumbum, Nellore, and Mayaveram. The total expenditure on Medical Services and Sanitary objects amounted to Rupees 4,87,549 against Rupees 4,45,113, the increase being chiefly due to an outbreak of cholera in all but twelve of the Municipalities. Particulars are given below with regard to those Municipal Dispensaries at which upwards of 10,000 persons were relieved during the year:—

Dispensary.	1874-75.		1875-76.		Increase.	
	In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Conjeveram ...	276	14,383	313	13,245	37	...
Cuddapah ...	608	15,028	522	11,892	...	...
Calicut	611	11,168	704	12,444	93	1,276
Cuddalore ...	455	16,629	409	14,193	...	...
Madura ...	322	18,030	380	19,058	58	1,028
Manargudi ...	267	9,363	244	10,355	...	992
Nellore	353	10,564	314	11,349	...	785
Salem	246	9,909	205	12,225	...	2,316
Srirungum ...	175	11,525	194	12,581	19	1,056
Trichinopoly ...	413	17,793	522	22,039	109	4,246

The expenditure on Vaccination was much the same as in the preceding year; but the results were considerably less owing to a number of the vaccinators having been temporarily employed on sanitary and conservancy work during the prevalence of cholera. The outlay on Conservancy exclusive of Public Works amounted to Rupees 2,95,123 or 22·2 per cent. of the income. More than Rupees 10,000 was expended on conservancy in each of the undermentioned Municipalities:—

Municipalities.	Population.	Expenditure.	Incidence per Head of Population.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Bellary	51,776	22,306	0 6 11
Madura	51,987	21,464	0 6 7
Negapatam	48,525	18,291	0 6 0
Salem	50,012	17,995	0 5 9
Trichinopoly	76,530	17,623	0 3 8
Coimbatore	35,310	10,701	0 4 10
Vellore	38,022	10,050	0 4 3

In many of the towns it was believed by the Commissioners that their expenditure on sanitary measures had been instrumental in improving the health of the town, especially during the outbreak of cholera, and this view is borne out by the observations of the Sanitary Department, from which it would appear that, as a general rule, the death-rate was lowest where the expenditure on conservancy was highest. On lighting Rupees 65,967 were spent during the year, being an increase of Rupees 7,390 over the expenditure on that object in the preceding year.

Management.

The total cost of management and collection rose from Rupees 95,944 to Rupees 1,00,714, or 7·8 per cent. of the Municipal income. Defalcations were reported in a few instances, but the office establishments seem to have been efficient as a general rule. The apparently high cost of collection in a few municipalities was due to the tolls not having been leased out to contractors, but collected by paid servants of the Municipality.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS TOWN.

History and constitution.

The Municipality of the Town of Madras dates its origin from the passing of Statute 33, George III, Chapter 52, Section 158, and may therefore be said to be an old-established institution, though it was only in 1856 that the public functionaries administering the funds were first styled Municipal Commissioners. The Act of 1856 was superseded by Act IX of 1865, and this in its turn gave way to Act IX of 1867, which, with a slight amendment effected by Act V of 1871, is still in force. The Municipality is divided into eight divisions. Four persons residing within the limits of each division are appointed by Government to be Commissioners for that division. The

Commissioners hold office for three years, subject to removal for misconduct or neglect of duty. Provision exists for election by the rate-payers, but has not yet been carried out in practice. The entire executive power is vested in the President who is appointed by Government and paid from municipal funds. An Executive Engineer, a Sanitary Inspector, an Assessor, and a Collector of Municipal Taxes also hold their appointments direct from Government and are removable at their pleasure. All other paid officials are appointed by the President, subject to the approval of the Municipal Commissioners when the salary exceeds Rupees 150 per mensem.

Nature of Taxation, &c.

The taxes leviable under the Madras Municipal Act are (1) a tax on carriages, horses, and other animals varying from 4 Annas to 12 Rupees half-yearly; (2) fees not exceeding 2 Rupees half-yearly for the registration of carts and other vehicles without springs; (3) tolls on carriages, carts, and animals entering the municipal limits varying from 6 Pies to 4 Annas; (4) a tax on arts, professions, trades, and callings classified as follows:—

Class	I.	—Persons with incomes ranging from				
			Rs. 150 to	Rs.	350	yearly.
Do.	II.	Do.	do.	„	100	do.
Do.	III.	Do.	do.	„	50	do.
Do.	IV.	Do.	do.	„	25	do.
Do.	V.	Do.	do.	„	12	do.
Do.	VI.	Do.	do.	„	4	do.

(5) licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors varying from Rupees 12 to Rupees 75; (6) sea tolls on boats or rafts calculated on the tonnage at the rate of 4 Annas per ton; and (7) rates on houses, buildings, and lands not exceeding ten per cent. on the estimated gross annual rent at which they might reasonably be expected to let from year to year. The above rates and taxes are all in force with the exception of sea tolls, the house rate being levied at 7½ per cent. Rates and taxes may be recovered by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the defaulter, and any person carrying on his profession or trade without registration is liable, on conviction before two Magistrates, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount payable for a registration certificate. Appeals against assessments are heard and determined by two Magistrates, who are empowered to state a case for final decision by the High Court. Under Act IX of 1867 the Town Police were paid from Municipal

funds, but they were relieved of this charge by Act V of 1871, which, at the same time, extended the application of the Municipal funds to purposes of education, the establishment of hospitals, vaccination, and other works of local public utility. The population of nearly 400,000 inhabitants among whom the taxation is distributed are scattered over an area of 27 square miles.

The following statements show for the past eight years the income, incidence of taxation, expenditure, and other particulars for this Municipality. Previous to 1871-72 the municipal accounts were kept for the calendar year. Column 7 instatement I refers to the taxation authorized by the Act and not to all sources of income:— Income and expenditure for eight years.

TABLE I.

Years.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee.			Total Income from all Sources.	Incidence of Taxation per Head of Population.	Amount of Debt.
		Official.	Nominated.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
1868	397,552	13	19	32	7,35,077	1 4 $6\frac{4}{11}$	...
1869		9	23	32	7,05,063	1 0 $9\frac{1}{5}$	50,000
1870		9	23	32	6,13,371	1 2 $6\frac{3}{4}$	1,25,000
1871-72 ...		9	23	32	5,71,346	1 1 $8\frac{3}{4}$	10,19,571
1872-73 ...		10	22	32	5,22,407	1 0 $6\frac{1}{16}$	12,60,000
1873-74 ...		9	23	32	5,91,343	1 0 0	14,28,000
1874-75 ...		12	20	32	5,36,292	1 0 2	14,30,000
1875-76 ...		12	20	32	6,08,218	1 2 $3\frac{1}{4}$	14,30,000

TABLE II.

Years.	Total Expenditure.	Sinking Fund for reduction of Debt for Water-supply Project.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
1868	5,17,283	...
1869	6,52,921	...
1870	5,44,663	1,011
1871-72	5,62,406	13,457
1872-73	5,19,794	10,292
1873-74	5,21,684	13,144
1874-75	5,16,573	19,098
1875-76	5,93,885	27,278

Revenue, &c., for 1875-76. The following table gives the detailed revenue and expenditure of the Municipality of Madras for the year 1875-76:—

Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	*Disbursements.*	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
TAX, RATES, AND CESSES.													
On lands and houses				2,65,839	0	0	Collection of taxes and cesses				34,014	0	0
Assessed taxes				1,27,864	0	0	Education				14,392	0	0
Licenses				16,725	0	0	Medical				73,679	0	0
Government contribution towards maintenance of roads				34,997	0	0	Minor establishments				5,436	0	0
							General management				52,886	0	0
							Conservancy				1,40,277	0	0
				4,45,425	0	0	Lighting				26,475	0	0
							Refunds of revenue				2,111	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.							People's Park				16,644	0	0
							Napier Park				1,625	0	0
Tolls	48,940	0	0				Watering roads and planting avenues ...				7,086	0	0
Rents	13,869	0	0				Miscellaneous				15,727	0	0
Sale of lands, houses, &c.	1,510	0	0										
Fees and Fines	20,653	0	0										
People's Park	6,430	0	0										
Grazing and avenues	2,972	0	0				Public Works				3,90,352	0	0
Sewage Farms	1,929	0	0								1,25,225	0	0
Napier Park	1,605	0	0				Total of Ordinary Expenditure ...				5,15,577	0	0
Miscellaneous	19,408	0	0										
Public Works	38,820	0	0										
				1,56,136	0	0	DEBT ACCOUNT.						
Total of Ordinary Receipts ...				6,01,561	0	0	Interest and Sinking Fund on Water Works Loan	81,834	0	0			
							Advances recoverable	12,220	0	0			
DEBT ACCOUNT.							Suspense account	13,607	0	0			
Advances recoverable	16,136	0	0								1,07,661	0	0
Suspense Account	10,342	0	0										
				26,478	0	0	Total of all expenditure ...				6,23,238	0	0
Total of all Receipts ...				6,28,039	0	0	Closing Balance ...				4,883	0	0
*Opening Balance ...				82	0	0							
Grand Total including Balance ...				6,28,121	0	0	Grand Total including Balance ...				6,28,121	0	0

* The closing balance of 1874-75 was Rupees 1,727, of which Rupees 1,645 was that of the old Water Works account not now in operation.

The gross receipts for 1875-76 exceeded those for 1874-75 by Rupees 1,10,273, and the expenditure by Rupees 50,986.

Education.

The grants-in-aid of elementary education amounted in the aggregate to Rupees 14,391-14-10, the particulars of which were—

		RS.	A.	P.
Results grants to 216 schools ...		12,055	7	7
Salary do. to 2 do. ...		255	0	0
	218	12,310	7	7
Pay and allowances to Inspecting Schoolmasters		2,064	7	9
Contingencies		16	15	9
Total ...		14,391	14	10

Grants on the result system have been generally adhered to. The payment of salary grants has been entirely discontinued. Compared with the preceding year that under review contrasts favorably as to the extent of aid afforded by the Municipality. On the 1st April 1875 there were under inspection 249 schools giving instruction to 8,350 boys; and the year closed with 284 schools and 10,197 boys, showing an increase during the year of 35 schools and 1,847 boys. Of the 284 schools here referred to, there were four English, 113 Anglo-Vernacular, and 167 Vernacular schools; and the 10,197 boys consisted of 7,295 Hindus, 1,563 Mahomedans, 764 Pariahs, 351 Native Christians, 217 East Indians, 7 Europeans. It is feared that for some time to come these Lower-class schools will not be aided to the extent they deserve, the Municipal fund being already overburdened with charges of greater urgency than elementary education.

Vaccination.

The sum paid on account of vaccination was Rupees 8,655-5-8. In an abstract form the vaccinations were—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians	375	224	599
Hindus	28,250	19,301	47,551
Mahomedans	856	357	1,213
Total ...	29,481	19,882	49,363

Compared with the results for 1874-75 there was the marked falling off of 16,161. The decrease was, it is believed, primarily owing to the reduction of batta paid to vaccinated subjects from two annas per head to one-quarter of an anna each, and of batta paid to mothers from one to half a rupee each. There

has also however been a great prevalence of sickness in the town of Madras during the year under notice, and the people generally object to accept vaccination on such occasions. The dissemination of the prophylactic among infants has not yet reached the extent desirable, 3,000 only of 10,084 born having been vaccinated.

Financial. The year commenced with a floating debt of Rupees 1,10,892 covered only to the extent of Rupees 82 by the cash balance, and a reduction of Rupees 34,297 was effected in this amount during the year. This is all the more satisfactory, when it is remembered that the floating debt was largely increased, and was in fact almost entirely created in the year 1874-75. In the commencement of that year the unpaid liabilities amounted to Rupees 61,235-12-7, and the cash balance was Rs. 54,042-4-6, so that the floating debt stood at Rupees 7,193-8-1 only. If the sum by which the floating debt was reduced in the year under review, namely, Rupees 34,297, had been available for expenditure on public works, much of the dissatisfaction occasioned by the bad state of the roads, &c., might have been obviated, and the insufficiency of the fund to meet all the charges imposed upon it would have been less conspicuous. The experience of the year proves that the fund, burdened as it is with the cost of the water works and the interest on the water works loan, is insufficient to maintain the existing drains in tolerable efficiency, much less to provide for any improvements in the drainage. The unsatisfactory working of the Trade and Wheel Tax still leaves it uncertain what is the maximum income derivable from these sources. It may, however, be affirmed with a great degree of certainty that the greatest income derivable from all existing sources is not more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Any expenditure in excess of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs must therefore be met from additional taxation.

Conservancy. Notwithstanding a reduction in the supervising staff, the streets were kept clean, and some improvement was effected in the attendance at the public latrines. The use of road dust as a deodorant was also introduced with good effect. An attempt was made to improve on the mode of removing night-soil by setting apart a certain number of carts for this purpose. The attempt proved so complete a failure that any further efforts in the same direction were abandoned, and the old mode was reverted to. Besides the 22,597 cart-loads of night-soil removed from the public latrines, a very large quantity is taken away every day in the open rubbish carts. It may be said, in

fact, that the whole of the night-soil from all the private houses in the urban portions of the Municipality is thus removed. The work of flushing the drains was carried on throughout the year with good effect. The Rubbish Depôts remained the same as in the preceding year. Deposits were also extensively made in several other places for the purpose of filling hollows. Slaughter-houses remained the same as in the preceding year. The management was retained in the hands of the department, but the right of collecting the fees was leased out for 7½ months out of the 12. By this arrangement a saving of Rs. 257-15-0 in Establishment and an increase of Rupees 1,141 in Revenue was simultaneously effected. The revenue from the General Market showed an increase of nearly Rupees 2,000 compared with the preceding year, the receipts in the two years being respectively Rupees 8,466 and Rupees 10,404. Besides the Municipal market, there are 29 licensed markets in Madras. Nothing was done during the year towards the extension and improvement of the sewage farms, but the subject is under consideration. A large excess of expenditure under sanitation over the budget grant was justified by the occurrence of cholera in an epidemic form. The measures adopted by the Municipality for checking the course of the disease consisted in the employment of extra gangs of scavengers, for the special cleansing of parcherries and hutting grounds, the erection of hospital-sheds at the principal entrances to the Municipality, and the provision of the necessary furniture and medicines for the same: disinfecting houses where cholera cases occurred.

Roads.

The budget grant for the repair of roads was originally Rupees 50,000, but was subsequently increased to Rupees 58,000. In addition to this there was a grant of Rupees 2,000 for new metalling of roads. The value of the work done during the year was Rupees 61,288-11-7, out of which the sum of Rupees 53,006-4-7 was paid. The total length of roads under the care of the Municipality throughout the year amounted to 176 miles, 2 furlongs, 72 yards. The average rate per mile for re-forming roads is somewhat over Rupees 2,387. The short quantity of work performed during the year in repairs to roads was attended with some inconvenience to the public. The budget grant was all appropriated before Christmas, and soon afterwards road work was stopped for want of funds. The average expenditure on roads during the last ten years has been about Rupees 85,000 per annum, and the roads cannot be maintained in good order for much less than that sum.

Drains. Compared with the requirements of the town in the matter of drainage, the work done during the year was but small. The allotment to drains was, as usual, restricted, in the expectation that the new drainage scheme would shortly be put in hand.

Water-supply. Beyond maintaining the works in good order little was done in connection with the water-supply. 1,559 yards of pipes were laid down in extension of the Municipal pipe-system, ten public fountains and three stand-pipes for drain-flushing were erected; in addition to the one hundred and forty house connections in existence at the end of 1874-75, thirty-six new connections were made during the year, and a large estimate for supplying the Government buildings at Chepauk was successfully executed. Twenty tanks for bathing and washing were supplied with water from time to time as occasion required.

Vital statistics. There were 10,473 births registered against 11,009 in the previous year. The indifference to the requirements of the law exhibited by the lower classes of Hindus and Mahomedans in the matter of registration requires constant and unrelaxing effort to counteract it. The conservancy peons and overseers are depended upon principally for furnishing information of births to the Registration Department; but during the year the number of peons having been reduced from 59 to 40 and of overseers from 14 to 10, and extra work having been occasioned by the visitation of cholera, the Conservancy Department were unable to give the requisite amount of attention to the collection of birth reports. 96·29 per cent. were born alive, and 3·71 per cent. were still-births. The sexes were in the proportion of 111 boys to every 100 girls. The number of deaths in 1875-76 was 14,415 against 14,408 in 1874-75. Compared, however, with the average of deaths, 12,882 of the previous fourteen years, there is an excess of 1,532. This is probably due not so much to an increased rate of mortality as to a more perfect registration of deaths during the past few years. It appears from the returns that while the Europeans, Eurasians, and Hindus kept up a moderately high standard of good health, the Mahomedans proved the unhealthiest. During the previous five years the Eurasians held the most favorable place amongst all the classes, except in 1873-74, and the rate of mortality among the Mahomedans was above the total average. Small-pox prevailed throughout the year among the Hindus, and 167 died. It is noteworthy that the Mahomedans were comparatively free from this disease, the returns showing

only 21 deaths. Fevers and diarrhœa contrast favorably with the previous five years, from 1870-71, the averages being 2,583 and 998 respectively; but dysentery exceeded the average, which is 1,004. Cholera first made its appearance on the 7th August in Royapooram, a seaside village in the 1st Division, and its invasion of the entire Municipality was completed on the 23rd of the following month. Every precautionary measure suggested by the Medical authorities to meet the advent of the epidemic and arrest its progress was adopted. To prevent its introduction from the interior, cholera-sheds were erected at all stations of ingress. These were supplied with medicines and hospital comforts, and a staff of Medical Subordinates was detailed there for duty. Within town the houses attacked received the attention of the Conservancy Department. Carbolic acid, deodorizing powders, and sulphur fumigation were used to disinfect them. In spite of all efforts to stay the progress of the disease, it numbered 1,450 victims in 238 days, being at an average of six lives daily. The Cooum conservancy being under the care of the Public Works Department, its improvement is not chargeable to the Municipal Fund. The improvement of the river is now receiving the attention of Government.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

Government Operations.

The Agricultural department in this Presidency is confined for the most part to the operations connected with the Government Farms already established or hereafter to be established. The officers of the department are however available for general duties in connection with agricultural questions. The department is now under the control of a Superintendent, who is placed immediately under the orders of the Board of Revenue. He has two Assistants who have received an agricultural training in Europe, and also certain office establishments; the cost of this establishment and of such experiments as are made from time to time is met partly by a Government grant and partly from receipts in the Farm and certain Local Funds. At present there are only two Government farms in operation, both situated at Sydapet close to the Presidency town, and in fact forming practically but one farm. It is intended gradually to open similar farms in other districts. Four have actually been sanctioned, but from the impossibility of obtaining properly qualified native superintendents, neither of them has yet been opened. The idea of establishing Government Farms in this Presidency originated in 1864, and a small farm was established in 1865 at Sydapet under the management of a committee. The success which attended the experiment induced the Government to take it under their direct management, and to extend its operation; hence the establishment of the present Sydapet Farms. These institutions have been concerned with too many tentative measures to be capable of showing a commercial success, but many important agricultural experiments have been made, and some have produced encouraging results, in indicating the general direction in which improvements can be effected in the agricultural practice of this Presidency. Attention has been given to subsoil drainage, improved tillage, the restoration of exhausted soils,

economy, and the proper utilization of irrigation water; the fertilization of arable soils by the use of lime, saltpetre, oil-cake, poudrette and other manures available in Southern India, but now unused by the ryot; the introduction of new crops, suited to the climate of India, and adapted for cultivation under an improving agricultural practice, such as maize, Sorghum Saccharatum, Carolina paddy, Guinea grass and other grasses, New Orleans cotton and other superior varieties of cotton, tobacco of sorts, &c.; the production of live fences, in view to affording protection, shelter and fuel; the introduction of water-lifts, barn machines, carts, ploughs, cultivators, cattle-hoes, reaping knives, &c., of improved construction, and the improvement of similar kinds of machines and implements now in use in this country; improvement of the live-stock of the country by careful breeding and feeding, and by introducing and acclimatizing new breeds; with other matters.

Agricultural Education.

Since the first opening of the Experimental Farm, several Apprentices have joined the institution; these have been either Eurasians or Hindus, the former generally the sons of old soldiers resident at Palaveram or St. Thomas' Mount. In 1871, in order to provide the necessary agency for carrying on the District Farms, another Apprentice class was established. In establishing the class first mentioned, the intention was merely to afford an opportunity to a few young men to make themselves acquainted with the routine out-of-door duties of the farmer. The second class was better paid and was established in view to train Superintendents for the District Farms. The young men of both classes came to the Farm ignorant of agriculture, and as the training was entirely out-of-door and mechanical, they made but little progress towards gaining a scientific knowledge of this subject. It appears to be established that youths trained under such a system cannot be usefully employed in the districts in spreading agricultural knowledge, or in conducting agricultural operations of any complexity, and it has now been decided to establish a school of Agriculture at Sydapet. Suitable educational buildings, a Veterinary Hospital, a Chemical Laboratory, and an Agricultural Museum will be erected. The institution will be attached to the Educational Department and will be placed under the direct management of the Superintendent of Government Farms, who will be assisted in lecturing by officers of the Madras Medical College and others. The instruction will extend over three years, and will embrace a thorough study of agriculture and of such portions

of Chemistry, Geology, Zoology, Botany, and the Veterinary Art as bear on the theory and practice of Agriculture, Farm Book-keeping, Land Surveying, Mensuration and Drawing. The students, before admission, must have passed the Matriculation or General Test Examinations, or the Entrance Examination of the Institution. Stipendiaryships and Scholarships have been established, and the regulations provide for the admission of school teachers and others to certain special courses of lectures. Judging from the number of applicants and the qualifications of the students whose names have been registered, there are grounds for believing that it will fulfil the object for which it has been established.

Public Exhibitions.

Under Native Governments and for a long time after the British took possession of the country, no expenditure appears to have been incurred on account of Cattle Shows. Public exhibitions however of cattle and useful productions of all kinds in agriculture, manufacture, minerals, and arts were held in several districts of this Presidency in 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1859 at an annual expense varying from Rupees 13,000 to Rupees 35,000. Since then the exhibitions have been continued with more or less regularity year by year.

Sydapet Farms in 1875-76.

The season of 1875-76 was extremely unfavorable for field experiments, and few yielded any results except where irrigation water was available, and this was only in an inconsiderable area of the Farm. Amongst the more noticeable crops grown were some new varieties of maize, Sorghum Saccharatum, and Planter's Friend, from Australian seed; Buffalo-grass, Rhea, &c. From 14 lbs. of Sorghum Saccharatum seed, the yield was 11,648 lbs. of straw and 1,468 lbs. of seed, and from 10 lbs. of the seed of the Planter's Friend (a variety of cholum) 992 lbs. of seed and 5,020 lbs. of straw were obtained. The Buffalo-grass was procured from Australia in the form of roots, and as they were packed in an ordinary case during the six weeks occupied in transit, the fact that they at once grew on being planted shows that the grass possesses great vitality. This grass, it appears, is highly appreciated in Australia by stock-owners. From its creeping habit it very soon covers the ground, forming a close short sward. The Rhea grass was obtained from Saharampore. The cattle imported from Aden last year have not turned out as well as was anticipated. They are undersized, of indifferent form, and, as far as can be decided, possess but low qualifications for the dairy. A number of ducks were imported from China;

they have proved very satisfactory, are very large, and remarkably prolific egg-producers. There has, however, been some difficulty in rearing them. A number of valuable fowls of the Brahma and Dorking breeds were imported from Australia. The eggs of these have been widely distributed, and the results are generally satisfactory. An important experiment is being instituted to determine the results that can be secured by applying the irrigation water to the subsoil instead of the surface soil in the usual way.

Cotton Experiments.

During the last few years several experiments have been made with cotton of different varieties on the Farm at Sydapet. The soils of the Farm are very sandy, insoluble silica constituting nearly 90 per cent. of their entire weight, while the percentage of plant-food they contain naturally is extremely small. These soils are therefore much inferior to the "cotton" soils of Southern India, which are alluvial in their character and contain a moderately large percentage of clay and organic matter. It was only by the judicious use of manure that fair results were obtained in cotton culture at Sydapet. The following varieties of cotton were experimentally grown with the results noted:—

WESTERN.—A 5-acre field sown with this variety of cotton and maize in alternate lines yielded 1,766 lbs. of seed cotton equal to 353 lbs. per acre, and this was in addition to a fair crop of grain and straw from the maize plants that grew in alternate lines with the cotton plants. HINGINGHAUT AND BUNIE.—These varieties are grown largely in Bombay, where they are said to be highly appreciated. At Sydapet the results obtained with them differed but little from those yielded by ordinary "Western" seed. YEA VALLEY.—This valuable species of cotton grows well at Sydapet and produces a lint that is long, white and silky, resembling very much the cotton lint imported into England from the Fiji Islands. But unfortunately the Yea Valley cotton plant has almost died out at Sydapet from the repeated attacks of a borer which confined its depredations to this species of cotton. Arrangements are, it is believed, in operation for obtaining a fresh supply of seed from Brazil. NEW ORLEANS.—This species of cotton has been grown with considerable success at the Farm, a return per acre of from 100 to 180 lbs. of clean lint in addition to a fair crop of maize having been frequently obtained. This species of cotton is probably peculiarly adapted for cultivation under an improved system of farming; indigenous varieties are very liable to run to stem and leaf under the influences of manure,

while the returns from this species of cotton are always large when manure is liberally used. The plant seems however to have two or three objectionable characteristics; it bears at very uncertain intervals, and produces gatherings that vary greatly in amount, while the harvest is spread over several months, thus necessitating a considerable expenditure in gathering the crop and in keeping down the weeds, which from the open shade the cotton affords grow very freely amongst it; but these defects also, to a certain extent, characterize indigenous varieties of cotton. Crops sown in September do not begin to bear until the following March, and the plants must remain on the ground until the end of August or the beginning of September to admit of a fair return being obtained. As in the Cotton States of America the sowings are made in April and May, and the whole of the harvest is over before the end of December, it is probably desirable that a supply of fresh seed should be obtained from the Southern States, preference being given to the Mexican variety, from which the true New Orleans variety is said to have originated. It is said that the ordinary black-seeded New Orleans cotton was introduced into America from India. It appears desirable that a maize or cholum crop should always be sown with the cotton crop in alternate lines; in this way the food-producing area of the country is not lessened by a larger area of land under cotton, nor will the returns from the area under cotton be materially diminished if the cultivation is properly conducted. The cholum and maize plants grow upright and do not interfere with the early growth of the cotton plants, and before the cotton plants begin to throw out lateral branches, the maize or cholum will be ready for harvesting. The New Orleans plant was treated as a biennial, but the results were not satisfactory, the cotton of the second year being much less in quantity while its fibre was harsh and short. EGYPTIAN.—This species of cotton has yielded very fair results at Sydapet, though as yet it has been cultivated there only on a very limited scale. Its cultivation is somewhat costly, as the plant throws out many lateral branches, thus preventing the use of cattle in weeding the land; but it is hoped that by sowing only the seed of the most upright-growing plants this habit may in time be overcome. The lint produced is soft and silky, and it separates readily from the seed. The experiments above described afford ground for thinking that with due care and a judicious use of manure the cultivation of foreign cotton of finer quality than the indigenous

cotton of local origin can be successfully introduced into this country. It being desirable, however, that further experiments should be tried on a larger scale both on the Government Farm at Sydapet and on the District Farms when established, the Superintendent has been requested to give the matter his attention, and to note in his future annual reports his observations on the state of cotton cultivation in the districts visited by him during the year.

Sydapet Implement Workshops.

The Sydapet Implement Workshops manufactured four iron ploughs, two ploughs of American pattern, seven combined ploughs, three sets of jointed harrows, one chain harrow, four iron cultivators, two drag harrows, one seed harrow, five scythes, thirty reaping knives, and several mamooties, spades, hoes, ploughshares, &c., and made many models of water-lifts, &c., for those who required them.

Supervision.

The Superintendent was only able to visit one district during the year. His services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Mysore Government in June 1875, to advise with them regarding the establishment of a Farm at Bangalore. The Assistant Superintendent was engaged in several important investigations in the Laboratory, such as the examination of soils injured by the presence of a large excess of soluble salts, the physical analyses of cotton soils, &c.

Financial.

The following statement exhibits the receipts and charges on account of Government Farms:—

Receipts from the Farm.	RS.	A.	P.	Charges.	RS.	A.	P.
Sydapet Experimental Farm.	4,078	14	0	General Supervisor ...	18,672	7	8
				Sydapet Experimental Farm.	8,919	4	4
Sydapet Model Farm.	1,769	9	4	Sydapet Model Farm...	4,206	4	4
Implement Workshops.	2,140	1	9	Implement Workshops.	2,359	6	8
				Educational	2,354	11	9
				Estate improvement of a permanent character on the Sydapet Farm Estate.	9,928	6	0
Total ...	7,988	9	1	Total ...	46,440	8	9

Exhibition.

No exhibitions were held this year.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Rainfall.

The following statement shows the rainfall during the last three official years in the several districts :—

Districts.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
1. Ganjam	39·69	43·18	40·58
2. Vizagapatam	41·43	41·34	37·30
3. Godavery	38·63	41·03	37·04
4. Kistna	27·28	35·62	33·34
5. Nellore	33·85	45·55	26·80
6. Cuddapah	25·47	50·30	22·53
7. Bellary	19·64	37·07	21·56
8. Kurnool	24·39	49·77	26·66
9. Madras	45·14	66·08	36·05
10. Chingleput	28·75	64·62	27·53
11. North Arcot	29·70	55·06	25·38
12. South Arcot	33·42	48·62	33·80
13. Tanjore	42·54	40·16	31·95
14. Trichinopoly	31·28	35·13	27·45
15. Madura	25·76	29·61	31·35
16. Tinnevelly	19·98	25·83	20·32
17. Coimbatore	23·18	24·23	22·86
18. Nilgiris	46·19	44·02	42·95
19. Salem	25·48	36·82	23·84
20. South Canara	116·10	180·98	115·25
21. Malabar	108·03	135·59	98·44

Season.

The season during the year under report was a remarkably dry one, and contrasted very unfavorably with that of the preceding year. The south-west monsoon failed altogether and the north-east monsoon also to a considerable extent. The principal rivers received their freshes very late, and they were, except in the Kistna and Godavery, very scanty. The commencement of cultivation operations was thus retarded, and there was not sufficient water to bring the crops to maturity. The tank cultivation suffered most, but dry cultivation also suffered heavily, and the yield was considerably below the average. There was also a scarcity of drinking water in some districts. In districts extensive remissions have had to be granted and the collection of revenue to be suspended.

Cattle Disease.

As might be expected from the unfavorable character of the season, and the consequent scarcity of pasturage and drinking water, cattle disease prevailed to a greater or less extent in almost all the districts. The reported mortality among the cattle, however, was 552,215 against 710,513 in 1874-75, showing a decrease of 158,298, or 22 per cent.; but it must be remembered that the loss of cattle in 1874-75 was very great owing to

the excessive rainfall and inundations in some districts and notably to a cyclone in Salem. Compared with the statistics of 1873-74 the total mortality in 1875-76 shows an increase of 44,912. In the beginning of the year a temporary Inspector of Cattle Diseases was appointed, an office which had been left for some time in abeyance. This officer made several visits to the districts in which cattle disease broke out, and contributed an interesting report on the subject. The principal diseases that prevailed were rinderpest, anthrax, and foot-and-mouth disease, and the mortality was chiefly due to the two former. There is no doubt that an enormous loss of cattle which might be prevented now occurs, but much ignorance prevails among the rural population in regard to this matter, and it is very difficult to induce them to adopt the system of segregation of infected cattle which is absolutely necessary to prevent the propagation of contagion. It has been considered necessary to employ permanently a competent person as Inspector of Cattle Diseases, and application has accordingly been made for engaging the services of such a person in England. A suggestion was made for the application in cases of outbreak of diseases of Act II of 1866, Madras, "An Act for the prevention of contagious diseases" to which effect has not been given hitherto; but it has been considered undesirable to lay down any general rule on the subject, looking to the stringency of the provisions and the adverse opinions expressed by the Collectors of some districts when its introduction was proposed in 1869. It has, therefore, been considered sufficient to call the attention of the Collectors to this subject, and to leave it to them to apply for sanction to introduce the Act whenever they may deem that the circumstances are such as to render its introduction desirable.

Prices.

The retail prices of the principal articles of food are shown below:—

Items.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Price of rice, 2nd sort, seers of 80 tolas per rupee ...	15·2	16·0
Do. paddy, do. do. ...	27·2	28·6
Do. cholum, do. do. ...	25·7	26·6
Do. cumboo, do. do. ...	26·0	26·4
Do. ragi, do. do. ...	27·9	27·9
Do. varagu, do. do. ...	37·0	39·6
Do. wheat, do. do. ...	10·7	11·4
Do. salt, do. do. ...	15·7	15·8
Do. cotton per candy	Rs. 111	Rs. 104

Notwithstanding the adverse season, the prices of food-grains were on the whole more favorable to buyers than in the preceding year. The dry season in 1873-74 had raised the prices in the earlier months of 1874-75, but, as in the latter year, the season turned out extremely propitious and resulted in abundant harvests; in most districts there was a decline in the first half of 1875-76. The scanty rainfall and the poor outturn of crops brought about again a rise in the latter months, but not to any great extent. The average prices for the whole year were, thus, on the whole lower than in 1874-75. The annexed statement compares the prices of common rice, the staple article of food of the population in each quarter of 1875-76, with the corresponding quarters of 1873-74 and 1874-75:—

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.
1873-74 ...	17·6	16·6	16·1	14·7
1874-75 ...	14·6	14·4	15·1	16·8
1875-76 ...	16·1	17·0	15·8	15·3

Markets and Wages.

The markets were generally abundantly supplied, and there was nowhere anything like scarcity of food. In a few districts relief works on a small scale were set on foot, but the wages of the laboring classes were generally everywhere in their normal state, and even showed a tendency to rise in some localities. The construction of the South Indian Railway in Chingleput and South Arcot afforded employment to such of the agricultural laborers as found themselves in want of it owing to the state of the season. The condition of the laboring classes may, on the whole, be considered to have been good. The following statement shows the rate of wages of ordinary and skilled laborers which obtained in the months of June and December:—

Districts.	Average Wages per Month.											
	Prevailing at the end of June 1875.						At the end of December 1875.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.			Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Ganjam ...	3	0	0	6	0	0	7	8	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	7	8	0
2. Vizagapatam.	4	8	0	6	0	0	9	12	0	4	8	0	6	0	0	9	12	0
3. Godavery ...	6	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	12	0	0
4. Kistna ...	7	8	0	7	0	0	12	8	0	7	8	0	7	0	0	12	8	0
5. Nellore ...	6	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	3	8	0	6	0	0	12	8	0
6. Cuddapah ...	7	8	0	6	0	0	22	8	0	7	8	0	6	0	0	22	8	0
7. Bellary ...	4	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	11	4	0
8. Kurnool ...	4	0	0	6	0	0	11	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0
9. Madras ...	6	12	0	5	8	0	9	6	0	6	0	0	5	8	0	13	12	0
10. Chingleput ...	3	0	0	5	0	0	10	5	4	3	0	0	6	0	0	13	10	8
11. North Arcot.	4	0	0	7	0	0	15	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	14	0	0
12. South Arcot.	4	11	0	5	0	0	11	4	0	4	11	0	5	0	0	11	4	0
13. Tanjore ...	4	8	0	6	0	0	11	13	4	4	8	0	6	0	0	11	13	4
14. Trichinopoly.	4	0	0	6	8	0	9	11	0	4	0	0	6	8	0	10	0	0
15. Madura ...	6	0	0	7	0	0	20	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	20	0	0
16. Tinnevelly ...	6	4	0	6	0	0	14	6	0	6	4	0	6	0	0	14	6	0
17. Coimbatore ...	4	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	5	8	0	6	0	0	16	0	0
18. Nilgiris ...	7	0	0	8	0	0	25	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	25	0	0
19. Salem ...	2	8	0	5	4	0	16	14	0	2	8	0	5	4	0	15	0	0
20. South Canara.	7	8	0	6	0	0	20	10	0	7	8	0	7	0	0	20	10	0
21. Malabar ...	7	8	0	7	0	0	15	0	0	7	8	0	7	0	0	15	0	0

Cultivation.

Exclusive of Malabar and South Canara, where the areas are unknown, the total extent of ryotwar cultivation during the year was 16,513,967 acres paying a revenue to Government of Rupees 3,11,13,577 as shown below :—

	Revenue.	
	ACRES.	RS.
Unirrigated ...	13,451,684	1,47,24,870
Irrigated	3,062,283	1,63,88,707
Total ...	16,513,967	3,11,13,577

There was a falling off in the extent of cultivation of 356,480 acres and Rupees 15,05,527 in the revenue, including Malabar and South Canara.

Crops generally.

Except in regard to cotton and indigo, information is not available as to the area under each crop for the official year 1875-76; but the subjoined statement shows the particulars for Fasli 1284.

Crops.	Area cultivated in Fasli 1283.	Area cultivated in Fasli 1284.	Increase.	Decrease.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Food-grains	20,611,000	20,981,000	370,000	...
Seeds	1,041,000	1,306,000	265,000	...
Green and garden crops.	478,000	444,000	...	34,000
Topes and orchards ...	488,000	535,000	47,000	...
Special crops such as cotton, indigo, &c.	1,972,000	1,706,000	...	266,000
Total ...	24,590,000	24,972,000	682,000	300,000
Net ...	...	...	382,000	...

The proportions of land cultivated in Fasli 1284, with different species of crops, are shown below in comparison with those of Fasli 1283 :—

	Fasli 1283.	Fasli 1284.
Food-grains	83·9	84·0
Seeds	4·2	5·2
Green and garden crops	1·9	1·8
Topes and orchards	2	2·2
Special crops such as cotton, indigo, &c.	8	6·8
Total ...	100	100

Cotton.

The area cultivated with cotton during 1875-76 was 1,571,537 against 1,503,555 in 1874-75, showing an increase of 67,982 acres. The increase was large in the Ceded Districts. In Cuddapah a large extent of land, which would have been cultivated with wet crops had the year been favorable, was cultivated with cotton, which does not require so large a supply of water. In Kurnool considerable portions of land which were cultivated with jonna in the preceding year were cultivated with cotton to irrigate the soil. The following table gives information by districts :—

Districts.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	6,823	3,302	...	3,521
Vizagapatam	17,432	13,107	...	4,325
Godavery	17,026	10,834	...	6,192
Kistna	226,414	219,267	...	7,147
Nellore	17,916	18,378	462	...
Cuddapah	62,653	76,074	13,421	...
Bellary	337,550	385,596	48,046	...
Kurnool	202,284	243,637	41,353	...
Madras	...	...	...	...

Districts.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Chingleput	5	3	...	2
North Arcot	210	263	53	...
South Arcot	18,583	16,303	...	2,280
Tanjore	4,391	4,061	...	330
Trichinopoly	8,489*	6,731*	...	1,758
Madura	97,060	95,101	...	1,959
Tinnevelly	281,079	281,569	490	...
Coimbatore	193,464	184,517	...	8,947
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...
Salem	12,099	12,630	531	...
South Canara	77	164	87	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,503,555	1,571,537	104,443	36,461
Net ...	...	...	67,982	...

Indigo.

The area under indigo during 1875-76 was 304,676 acres against 232,177 acres in 1874-75. In Kistna the season was favorable for indigo cultivation, as also in Nellore. In Cuddapah a large extent, which would have been cultivated with other crops, was owing to the want of sufficient water cultivated with indigo. In South Arcot the increase is attributed to the favorable nature of the season towards the end of the previous year, the indigo crops being harvested in the early part of each official year. The following table gives information by districts :—

Districts.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Ganjam	1,371	986	...	385
2. Vizagapatam	8,167	3,803	...	4,364
3. Godavery	3,183	1,739	...	1,444
4. Kistna	31,585	42,975	11,390	...
5. Nellore	43,154	57,519	14,365	...
6. Cuddapah	41,914	62,824	20,910	...
7. Bellary	6,681	10,358	3,677	...
8. Kurnool	36,895	40,556	3,661	...
9. Madras	...	...	...	...
10. Chingleput	4,925	5,157	232	...
11. North Arcot	9,954	13,728	3,774	...
12. South Arcot	40,578	61,318	20,740	...
13. Tanjore	1,027	472	...	555
14. Trichinopoly	678	837	159	...
15. Madura	36	72	36	...
16. Tinnevelly	571	245	...	326
17. Coimbatore	...	...	...	...
18. Nilgiris	...	...	...	...
19. Salem	1,457	2,087	630	...
20. South Canara	...	...	...	...
21. Malabar	...	...	...	...
Total ...	232,176	304,676	79,574	7,074
Net ...	...	...	72,500	...

* Does not include area of cotton cultivated with other crops.

HORTICULTURE—CINCHONA.

Government Cinchona Plantations.

The object of the Government Cinchona Plantations is the provision of an abundant and cheap supply of the febrifuge for the use of hospitals and troops in India, and the spread of Cinchona cultivation throughout the Hill Districts. In 1859 Her Majesty's Government engaged the services of Mr. Clement R. Markham for the special duty of introducing the Cinchonas into India. He started on an expedition to South America in the early part of 1860 and arrived in India at the end of the same year with the first instalment of Cinchona plants. These plants were in an unhealthy state when they arrived at Ootacamund. In July 1861 the experiment was entrusted to Mr. McIvor and ever since the plantations have made satisfactory progress and proved a decided success. There are three Plantations at Neddivuttum, the *Denison*, the *Kilgroston*, and the *Napier*; two at Pykara, the *Wood* and the *Hooker*; one at Ootacamund, the *Dodabetta*; and one at Mailkoondah, the *Stanley* Estate. The last-named was abandoned in 1871 with a view to ascertain whether the Cinchona could be left to mature. The experiment has proved a failure and the *Stanley* Estate is exterminated. The seven estates cover upwards of 1,200 acres, surface measurement. The number of Cinchona plants permanently established on the 31st March 1876 was 1,190,458, of which the Officinalis and Succirubra number one half a million each. Operations of late years have been restricted in a great measure to conservancy, and the experimental cultivation of the rarer and more valuable varieties of Cinchona. The first yield of the plantations was in 1872, when the trees planted at the commencement of the enterprize were twelve years' old. The outturn was 7,294½ pounds of dry bark which realized Rupees 7,294-8-0. The prices varied from 2*s.* 3*d.* per pound to 2*s.* 10*d.*, or an average price of 2*s.* 6½*d.*, which must be considered satisfactory. A second consignment of 23,646 pounds of dry bark was made in the spring of 1873, which sold for Rupees 34,900. The average price realized was 3*s.* 2¼*d.* per pound. The third consignment went to England in 1875. The quantity despatched was 28,659 pounds, and sold for Rupees 28,659; the average price per pound was 2*s.* 1*d.* The next consignment of 63,600 pounds was remitted last January and realized Rupees 96,039-2-8. In addition to the above the Plantations furnished the Quinologist with 362,050 pounds of green or 111,481½ pounds dry bark, valued at 95,500 Rupees

The entire return on the Estates accordingly during the past five years has aggregated Rupees 2,35,000 or about 28½ per cent. on the total outlay. The outlay to 31st March 1876 including the cost of convict labor was Rupees 8,25 350.

Quinologist.

When Mr. Markham visited Ootacamund in January 1866 he suggested the appointment of a Quinologist to investigate on the spot various questions connected with the elaboration of alkaloids, the harvesting of the bark, the most economical and efficacious mode of preparing the febrifuge, &c. The services of the same officer were also to be turned to profitable account in utilizing the medicinal plants of India generally. This was carried out, and the office continued in existence to the end of 1875, when it was abolished. The Quinologist's Department has cost the State Rupees 1,28,684 made up of the following items:—Salary Rupees 77,366, Plant, materials, and building Rupees 33,193, and Establishment Rupees 18,125. The returns from this department has been 922 pounds of "Amorphous Quinine," manufactured out of 362,050 pounds of Cinchona green bark and valued at Rupees 59,930 or at the rate of 130 shillings a pound.

Cinchona operations of the year.

The past year was favorable at Neddivuttum; though for the first time on record frost got into the plantation and killed 150 trees. In the year under report the rainfall at Neddivuttum was 80·53 inches against an average fall of 110 inches. At Ootacamund it was also short; the register showing 44·42 against an average of 63 inches. The deficient rainfall in both places was probably the cause of the intensity of the frosts in the cold season, but it did not affect the harvest of the plantations. The bark rose easily and the trees made more than the average growth. The expenditure in the year under review was Rupees 51,000. Sixty-three thousand five hundred and seventy pounds of bark were sent to England. Eight hundred pounds of natural bark and eight hundred pounds of mossed red bark were furnished to the Government of Bombay. The harvest of the year amounted in all to 65,170 pounds. The average height of the oldest Cinchona Succirubra plants is now 34 feet with a stem circumference of 30 inches. Of the oldest plants of Cinchona Officinalis the average height is 27 feet with a stem circumference of 19 inches. The number of plants sold to the public during the year was 142,900 or sufficient to cover 143 acres of ground; sixty-five ounces of seed were sold. The coppiced trees show no improvement. Twelve years have now elapsed since they were coppiced and the shoots have not yielded

commercial bark. Manure has been used at Neddivuttum and Dodabetta during the year to about 5,000 trees in all at the rate of 50 lbs. of cattle manure to the tree without noticeable results. It may reasonably be assumed however that manure and trenching applied to Cinchona will produce a more vigorous growth and be as beneficial as the same processes applied to Coffee and Tea. No appreciable effect has been noticed from the Guano sulphate of ammonia applied up to 1869.

HORTICULTURE—GOVERNMENT GARDENS.

Ootacamund Botanical Gardens.

The Ootacamund Botanical Gardens were opened during the Governorship of the late Marquis of Tweedale, and cover an area of 51·45 acres. The professed object of the gardens is 1*st*.—The improvement of horticulture in this Presidency by the dissemination of information; 2*nd*.—The introduction and acclimatization of vegetable productions of Europe and other parts of the world hitherto unknown in India; and 3*rd*.—The distribution of good seeds and plants. In 1871 these gardens which had hitherto formed a part of the charge of the Superintendent of the Chinchona Plantations were placed under a separate officer, and their importance was further recognised by a more liberal allotment of funds.

Kulhutty Garden.

The Kulhutty Garden is maintained as a branch of the Ootacamund Gardens. It is adapted for the ripening of vegetable and flower seeds as it enjoys a drier and a warmer climate than that at Ootacamund.

The Burliar Garden.

The Burliar branch garden was purchased by Government in 1871 for the sum of Rupees 2,000. The garden is in charge of the Superintendent of the garden at Ootacamund, and is worked out of funds provided in the Budget for the latter. It is situated at an elevation of 2,500 feet above sea-level, and the extent is 8 acres. The object of its acquisition was to extend the culture of the Ipecacuanha plant which was found not to flourish at Ootacamund. The locality was believed to be specially adapted for the growth of West India plants, as well as those from the Straits and the Eastern Archipelago. The experience of the past five years has proved that the garden is well adapted for the purpose contemplated.

Coonoor Gardens.

In the early part of 1874 the Government opened a pleasure ground at Coonoor. The plot is about 30 acres. The outlay

to the 31st March 1876 has been Rupees 8,931-13-5 provided exclusively by Government.

A donation of Rupees 250 per mensem is paid to the Agri-Horticultural Society at Madras and an annual contribution of Rupees 500 is made for prizes for agricultural and other products, such as cotton, tea, cereals, forage, gums, resins, dyes, shade and avenue trees, &c.; special payments are also occasionally made. **Agri-Horticultural Society.**

Current information regarding the Government Gardens, &c., for 1875-76 is not to hand. **Operations of the year.**

MINERAL RESOURCES.

There are no permanent arrangements in this Presidency for the development of mineral resources, and there is nothing to report under this head for 1875-76.

FORESTS.

The Forest Department in this Presidency had no existence before 1847. Up to that year the forests were nominally in charge of Collectors, and no special arrangements were made for their conservancy. In 1847 the Executive Engineer of Malabar brought to the notice of Government that the forests in Malabar and Coimbatore were being denuded of timber by the Malabar merchants who supplied the Bombay market, and that some arrangements were necessary to preserve them. On this a special officer was appointed to explore, conserve, and work the Government forests in those districts, and this arrangement continued in connection with the Public Works Department for seven years. The importance of forest conservancy had then become apparent and an officer was appointed in 1856 as Conservator of Forests of the Madras Presidency. Up to 1871-72 the department was directly responsible to Government, but in 1872-73 it was re-organized. The district officers were placed under the orders of the Collectors, the account department was transferred to the Board, and the office of Conservator was abolished and converted into that of Inspector of Forests, with the duty of visiting them and offering advice to Collectors. This arrangement, however, was found inconvenient, and the organization was **History of the Department**

again altered in 1875, when the department was placed on a footing somewhat on the plan adopted in Bombay.

Present constitution.

The following are the rules under which the department is worked at present. The relative position of the District Forest Officers to the District Collector is analogous to that of the District Police Officers to the District Magistrate. In all forest matters the District Forest Officer is subordinate to the Collector subject to the following restrictions. All orders of a professional character relating, for example, to felling, planting, and such operations emanate from the Conservator, but reach the District Forest Officer through the Collector. If the latter sees any reason to object to them he can do so, and differences of opinion between him and the Conservator, which cannot be otherwise settled, are referred to the Revenue Board, and if necessary to Government. The Conservator is specially responsible for the economical working of the department. The Conservator is at liberty to communicate direct with District Forest Officers for the collection and dissemination of scientific or professional knowledge. In like manner all correspondence between District Forest Officers and the Conservator, including bills for travelling allowances, periodical reports, estimates, &c., are sent through the Collector, who makes such comments as he may deem advisable. The Collector cannot as a rule issue orders to District Forest Officers direct, but in the event of his deeming it necessary to order him to proceed to a particular locality, or to take special action in any forest matter, he may do so, taking care to send a copy of such order for the information of the Conservator. The Conservator is the controlling authority in all matters of promotion in the subordinate branches and in all matters of departmental discipline. The control of forest expenditure rests with the Conservator subject to the approval of the Revenue Board and Government. The Conservator has power to sanction expenditure on any one work up to Rupees 500 and the Revenue Board up to 5,000 Rupees, provided that funds are available in the budget grant. An annual plan of forest operations is prepared by each District Forest Officer and forwarded through the Collector to the Conservator. The Conservator in like manner submits through the Revenue Board sketch of proposed operations in the several forest divisions or districts for the information or orders of Government. The Conservator submits "notes" or "inspection reports" on the forests visited by him. These tour notes are transmitted to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, through the District Collector and

Revenue Board, for any remarks or suggestions which they may have to offer. The cost of the establishment in 1856, when the department was first formally organized, was Rupees 4,530, but now, according to the revision in 1875, it costs Rupees 2,24,616, exclusive of contingencies, mileage, &c.

Object and duties.

The object of the department is to prevent denudation of forests, and to meet a rapidly increasing demand throughout the country for timber and fuel, but a not less important object is the preservation of the natural influence of trees on the climate and drainage of the country and supply of water. Forests are divided into local and imperial. The former, which are generally close to the villages where agricultural communities live, are placed in charge of Collectors entirely for local purposes, the remaining forests alone being in charge of the Conservator. In the latter no one is allowed to remove timber or firewood without a license, which is granted on payment of a fixed seigniorage, or free of duty when the timber or firewood is required by the people for their domestic use. Certain tracts and trees are reserved for railway fuel and departmental felling for supply to Government and for sale to the public.

Progress made.

The area of the forests conserved is not known, but it must be more than 5,000 square miles. The question of surveying the State forests is now under consideration. The area of reserves and plantations for Railway fuel is about 6,200 acres, estimated to yield 67,000 tons of firewood annually, and the area of teak, sandalwood, &c., plantations is about 2,500 acres.

Receipts and charges.

The receipts and charges of the department have been as shown below for the last fifteen years:—

Years.	Receipts.	Charges.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1860-61	3,52,449	1,68,716	+1,83,733
1861-62	6,60,352	2,31,712	+4,28,640
1862-63	1,82,334	1,75,768	+ 6,566
1863-64	2,43,642	2,04,303	+ 39,339
1864-65	3,30,570	1,95,657	+1,34,913
1865-66	3,21,581	2,59,802	+ 61,779
1866-67	3,38,607	2,17,149	+1,21,458
1867-68	4,24,184	2,72,840	+1,51,344
1868-69	3,91,179	2,69,700	+1,21,479
1869-70	4,95,789	2,86,691	+2,09,098
1870-71	3,39,762	2,94,860	+ 44,902
1871-72	4,18,882	3,45,717	+ 73,165
1872-73	4,18,767	4,78,147	− 59,380
1873-74	4,49,541	3,53,184	+ 96,357
1874-75	3,64,326	3,97,872	− 33,546

The receipts above shown do not represent the entire return for the charges incurred. There are large plantations, the trees in which have not come to maturity. No data exists for estimating the present value of the plantations.

Area, &c., for 1875-76.

The area of the forests conserved cannot be correctly stated until survey and demarcation take place. Till more accurate figures are available the following estimates given for area of the forests in the last report will be adopted as approximately correct. No information is available in regard to other forests :—

	Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Ganjam	600	Sattiamangalam ...	500
Kurnool	2,000	Mudumallu	300
Anamalai	800	Seegur	40
Bhowany	400	Palghaut	21
Collegal	500	Nelambur	59

There is, it is feared, considerable smuggling, as private and Government forests are intermixed in several places, and the boundaries have not been definitely settled. The enactment of a forest law and the forest survey in contemplation will, it is hoped, remove the difficulty. Inquiries are being made in South Canara as to private claims for forests now conserved. When they are completed the area of State Forests in this district may be much reduced. During the year under review 42 square miles of forest near Mammudoor were set apart for the manufacture of charcoal by the Napier Iron Foundry Company. The company will manufacture 3,600 tons of charcoal within two years from the date of the agreement and are to pay a seigniorage of Rs. 2-4-0 per ton. After the expiration of the period of two years, the seigniorage is to be raised to Rupees 3-8-0 per ton.

Timber felled, &c.

The subjoined abstract statement shows the quantity and value of timber felled and sold by departmental agency during the year under review as compared with the figures of the previous year :—

—	Timber, &c., felled.				Timber, &c., sold.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Teakwood in Cubic feet...	56,080	150,769	Rs. 31,476	Rs. 37,247	80,516	65,463	Rs. 69,746	Rs. 87,818
Logs...	12							
Ebony or Blackwood, Cubic feet...	427	899	303	755	287	230	301	237
Rosewood, Cubic feet..	1,200	6,156	576	4,217	7	147	14	204
Sandalwood, Maunds...	10,641	12,381	19,951	22,377	10,902	13,887	45,163	71,774
Red Saunder Roots or Posts, Cubic feet...	...	12	3,833	3,555	193	...	24,385	...
Maunds...	35,736	29,824			1,32,505			
Other Junglewood used as timber—								
Cart loads...	1,485							
Cubic feet...	71,191	64,350	38,102	21,503	13,929	33,167	9,191	20,805
Logs...	38							
Railway fuel firewood, Tons...	326	2,226	517	3,338	1,479	1,370	8,124	5,051
Cart loads...	88	Lots 66						
Charcoal, Tons...	...	229	...	852	...	229	...	852
Bamboos, Cart loads..	157	892½	816	3,680	190	1,535	2,415	5,770
No...	4,400	8,144			11,321	11,533		
Saplings, No...	21,598	21,250	7,101	8,920	23,772	19,346	7,219	10,228
Forest produce, Maunds...	1,326	38,870	617	2,686	761	4,852	599	3,965
Tholams...	...	...			...	41		
Total ...	...	...	1,03,292	1,09,680	...	...	1,67,161	2,06,704

The value of timber, &c., felled was slightly in excess of the return for the previous year, but still considerably below that of 1873-74.

The accompanying statement shows the area, receipts, and charges of fuel reserves :— **Fuel Reserves**

Area in Acres.

In 1874-75	113,833
In 1875-76	134,315¼

Charges.

In 1874-75	27,188
In 1875-76	20,796
Up to the end of the year 1875-76 ...	1,46,931

Receipts.

In 1874-75	2,481
In 1875-76	5,203
Up to the end of the year 1875-76 ...	9,685

The area of fuel reserves in the year under review as compared with that of 1874-75 exhibits a net increase of acres 20,482. The difference is partly the result of new acquisitions and partly of corrections in the registers.

The following statement shows the extent of the plantations and the receipts and charges in 1874-75 and 1875-76 :— **Plantations.**

Number of Plantations.

1874-75	56
1875-76	78

Area in Acres.

1874-75—	
Planted	5,748½
Unplanted	5,845¾
Total	11,594¼
1875-76—	
Planted	7,952⅝ and 64 s. y.
Unplanted	7,430¾
Total	15,383⅜ and 64 s. y.

Cost during the years

1874-75—As per Special Report ...	45,441
1875-76	58,084
Up to the end of the year 1875-76 ...	4,71,664

Receipts during the years

1874-75—As per Special Report ...	11,194
1875-76	28,244
Up to the end of the year 1875-76 ...	1,38,822

The number of plantations in charge of the department increased from 56 in 1874-75 with an area of 5,748 acres planted and 5,846 unplanted to 78 in 1875-76 with area planted 7,952 acres, and unplanted 7,431 acres. The probable yield of the plantations is generally estimated at 3 tons per acre per annum.

Forests worked under License and Voucher System.

The following is an abstract statement showing the collections in each forest under License and Voucher system as compared with the results of the preceding year :—

Description of Timber.	Measurement.	Quantity. 1874-75.	Quantity. 1875-76.	Amount realized. 1874-75.	Amount realized. 1875-76.
				Rs.	Rs.
Teak wood	C. feet.	2,900	2,140	725	535
Ebony or Blackwood	...	100	...	35	...
Rosewood	...	180	120	45	30
Other junglewood	...	*466,760	*463,715	65,944	62,170
		Posts 8	Trees 550	...	...
Firewood	Tons.	44,603	52,341	68,602	84,213
Charcoal	Tons.	2,576	Tons 4,690	9,827	9,673
	Maunds.	1,578	Parahs 368		
	Cart loads.	2,556	...	...	...
Bamboos	Cart loads.	29,745	41,730	20,734	28,219
	No.	124,600	92,800		
Palmyrahs	No.	...	...	226	...
Forest produce	Maunds.	8,234	111,662	7,983	5,998
	Cart loads.	607	Canes 42		
			Total ...	1,74,121	1,90,838

* This does not include the quantity of timber removed from the Godavery Forest.

The value of timber, &c., removed under License has risen from Rupees 1,74,121 to Rupees 1,90,838; but the increase is to a great extent nominal and due to the inclusion of the Nilgiri Sholas transferred from jungle conservancy.

The subjoined abstract statement shows the total yield of forests, *i.e.*, the quantity of timber, &c., felled departmentally and that removed on paid and free licenses :— Yield of forests.

Description of Timber.		Quantity removed.					
		By Departmental Agency.		On License.		On Free Pass.	
		1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Timber... ...	C. feet	C. feet 128,898 Logs 50 Cart loads 1,485	222,174 Maunds 42,204½ C. ft. 12	469,940 Posts 8	465,975 Trees 550	315,133 C. loads 7,151	312,924 Pieces 3,389 Trees 136 Yokes 2,989
	Mds.	46,377					
Firewood and Railway fuel ...	Tons.	c. loads 88 Tons 326	2,226 Lots 66	...	...	64,636 C. loads 22,020	... 69,812
Saplings	Nos.	21,598	21,250	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	C. loads	157 No. 4,400	8,986½ Nos. 50	29,745 No. 124,600	41,730 No. 92,800	C. loads 2,295 Hd. loads 128	3,362¾ Hd., loads 243
Charcoal	Tons.	...	229	Tons 2,576 C. loads 2,556 Mds. 1,578	4,672 Parahs 368	...	B. loads 10
Forest produce ...	Maunds.	1,326	3,870	8,234 C. loads 607 Canes 600	11,662 Canes 42	...	...
Palmyrahs ...	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...

The total receipts of the department amounted to Rupees 4,26,359, and the total expenditure to Rupees 4,30,083. The following statement shows some additional particulars :— Financial Results.

	RS.
Working charges	2,39,945
Establishment and contingencies ...	1,90,138
Total cost	4,30,083
Receipts	4,26,359
Difference	— 3,734
Add or deduct increase of stock ...	— 16,867
Net results	— 19,791

The result is a net loss of Rupees 19,791, but it must be remembered that the above figures include expenditure on plantations and fuel reserves most of which have not yet commenced to yield a return. Excluding these together with the proportionate share of establishment debitable to them, it will be found that there is a surplus of Rupees 84,148 as shown in the subjoined statement:—

	RS.
Working charges (exclusive of charges on account of plantations and fuel reserves)	1,61,149
Establishment and contingencies (exclusive of charges on account of plantations and fuel reserves)	1,31,569
Total cost	2,92,718
Receipts (exclusive of those delivered from plantations and fuel reserves) ...	3,92,933
Difference	+1,00,215
Add or deduct increase or decrease of stock	— 16,067
Net results	+ 84,148

TRADE.

Arrangements for collecting and distributing trade statistics.

Except in Madras, where there is a separate establishment for compiling trade statistics under the orders of Sea Customs Collectors, the work of compilation in the outports of this Presidency is conducted by the same establishments as are employed in passing goods, collecting duty, &c. When applications are made for exporting goods or clearing those imported, the applicants are required to specify in their applications the quantities and values of the articles with all the particulars required for statistical purposes, and after the applications are passed and the prescribed duty, if any, collected, the information required is compiled from them, tabulated, and submitted to the Collectors daily, where the outports are situated at a distance from the Collector's head-quarters, and monthly where they are close by. From this information the returns required are compiled by the Collectors in certain forms prescribed for the purpose and forwarded to the Board of Revenue, where they are brought together for the whole Presi-

dency and the statements forwarded to the Government of India every month. New forms of statements were brought into use during the year under review. An important feature of the forms is that they are made to exhibit not only the external trade, but also the trade from port to port within the Presidency, which was not hitherto shown in the returns. The following are the principal particulars recorded:—

1. The quantities and values of goods, and the value of gold and silver exported or imported.
2. The ports from and to which exports or imports are made.
3. The quantities left in bond and those cleared for house consumption.
4. The amount of duty collected, and the articles upon which it is charged.
5. The amount of refunds and drawback allowed.
6. The number of vessels cleared and entered distinguished into steam and sailing, in cargo, and in ballast.
7. The countries from which they enter or to which they clear.
8. The nationalities and tonnage of vessels.

There are other numerous details which are obtained, and compiled. The statistics are reviewed and any impediments to the progress of trade noticed by the Board annually. In the districts the work is done chiefly by the ordinary establishments, but a clerk has recently been allowed to each district to aid in the work.

Exports and Imports generally.

The value of imported merchandise, including Government stores, increased during the year under report by 12 per cent., and of exported merchandise by 6 per cent. Imports of treasure exceeded the exports by nearly 52 lakhs of rupees. The following table gives information regarding exports and imports generally. The figures given in the statement for years up to 1874-75 are exclusive of the trade between ports within the Presidency, as accurate figures are not yet available. The value of this trade in the year 1875-76 amounted to about 390 lakhs of rupees:—

Statement.

Years.	Value of Imports.			Value of Exports.			Value of Re-exports.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1855-56 ...	2,31,33,876	1,37,16,696	3,68,50,572	2,91,70,905	44,18,750	3,35,89,655	6,64,364
1856-57 ...	2,35,25,244	1,70,38,582	4,05,63,826	3,67,26,978	33,33,678	4,00,60,656	7,78,134
1857-58 ...	2,46,85,453	1,86,23,162	4,33,08,615	4,03,65,161	1,17,00,866	5,20,66,027	9,10,155
1858-59 ...	2,93,08,408	1,42,96,207	4,36,04,615	3,37,99,807	57,28,536	3,95,28,343	17,16,376
1859-60 ...	2,99,07,033	1,74,39,684	4,73,46,717	3,87,82,800	45,47,547	4,33,30,347	12,56,494
1860-61 ...	3,16,55,812	2,07,25,887	5,23,81,699	4,45,98,338	62,38,632	5,08,86,970	15,07,146
1861-62 ...	3,44,94,149	2,22,85,900	5,67,80,049	5,42,92,250	39,58,486	5,82,50,736	11,60,099
1862-63 ...	3,03,30,148	3,03,86,890	6,07,17,038	6,35,58,990	61,90,551	6,97,49,541	11,96,496
1863-64 ...	4,02,65,473	3,60,75,985	7,63,41,458	8,77,78,126	2,23,39,284	11,01,17,410	17,35,648
1864-65 ...	4,18,02,487	3,03,13,958	7,21,16,445	8,36,71,790	1,81,50,442	10,18,22,732	10,04,383
1865-66 ...	4,79,87,412	3,66,42,492	8,46,29,904	9,00,15,155	1,26,10,223	10,26,25,378	14,61,719
1866-67 ...	4,16,74,201	1,36,86,606	5,53,60,807	4,45,86,571	1,75,29,881	6,21,16,452	4,86,237
1867-68 ...	5,08,27,573	1,12,93,529	6,21,21,102	5,80,09,230	1,01,55,634	6,81,64,864	4,39,318
1868-69 ...	5,14,00,610	2,25,60,091	7,39,60,701	7,67,50,999	36,81,960	8,04,32,959	14,45,965
1869-70 ...	5,11,84,481	1,76,42,023	6,88,26,504	7,32,45,315	62,22,657	7,94,67,972	18,65,985
1870-71 ...	5,49,93,170	82,68,321	6,32,61,491	6,24,26,649	1,72,12,961	7,96,39,610	26,75,979
1871-72 ...	5,04,11,411	1,04,92,486	6,09,03,897	8,79,57,788	68,99,824	9,48,57,612	21,72,662
1872-73 ...	5,29,04,294	1,19,42,830	6,48,47,124	7,92,95,348	69,92,958	8,62,88,306	20,81,746
1873-74 ...	5,46,45,249	84,69,288	6,31,14,537	8,26,86,748	1,84,09,184	10,10,95,932	25,58,661
1874-75 ...	5,65,69,225	96,01,625	6,61,70,850	8,40,14,342	97,59,965	9,37,74,307	2 04,065
1875-76*	6,42,27,053	95,62,079	7,37,89,132	8,88,33,445	43,71,537	9,32,04,982	16,14 217
	1,72,59,681	24,09,141	1,96,68,822	1,18,37,969	29,91,753	1,48,29,722	45,34,53

Exports and Imports in detail.

The following table shows the value of imports and exports of the chief staples during 1875-76 as compared with the previous year. There is an increase of 12 per cent. on the imports in cotton twist and in cotton piece-goods of 6 per cent., possibly in consequence of the lower rates of valuation in the new tariff, which amounts to a reduction of the duty. In the imports of spirits and wines there is an increase of 39 per cent., notwithstanding the higher rates of duty recently introduced. The increase in value may be due in part to the inclusion of the new duties, but it is observed that the quantities also have increased. The import trade in metals shows the very large increase of 39 per cent. There is a large increase also in Railway stores (13¼ lakhs) as the Northern and Southern Extensions of the South Indian Railway were in active progress during the year. There was an increase of 1¾ lakhs in the imports of paddy and rice. The import trade in spices shows the enormous increase of 140 per cent. in value. Under exports there has been a decrease of 10 lakhs in indigo. The value of trade in hides and skins nearly doubled itself, and the exports of seeds, spices, and oils also increased. The decrease

* Upper figures are exclusive of British ports within the Presidency. Lower figures are those of British ports within the Presidency.

under cocoanuts is merely nominal, as the figures for 1875-76 under the new classification do not include the trade in cocoanut kernel (kopra), it being entered under the head " Provisions," under which it will be observed there is a very large increase shown in 1875-76 :—

Imports.	1874-75, exclusive of British Ports within the Presidency.	1875-76.		
		Exclusive of British Ports within the Presidency.	British Ports within the Presidency.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Twist	1,08,86,821	1,23,88,399	19,11,552	1,42,99,951
Cotton piece-goods, grey ...	86,56,215	94,51,950	9,28,997	1,03,80,947
Metals	35,89,154	49,96,807	5,27,151	55,23,958
Cotton piece-goods not otherwise described.	49,04,679	48,66,561	12,96,162	61,62,723
Railway stores	32,70,336	45,95,289	...	45,95,289
Paddy	20,23,948	20,19,554	16,29,581	36,49,135
Millinery and wearing apparel ...	14,48,625	18,10,154	1,08,770	19,18,924
Rice	13,77,331	15,53,748	31,70,606	47,24,354
Timber and wood	15,79,554	15,17,622	2,69,687	17,87,309
Silk, raw	12,74,753	14,10,365	700	14,11,065
Spices, including betel-nuts ...	5,45,832	13,05,505	8,69,114	21,74,619
Spirits	6,17,072	10,24,528	2,15,590	12,40,118
Wine	7,31,283	8,35,741	51,272	8,87,013
Grain of sorts	9,28,551	8,21,533	9,35,914	17,57,447
Provisions and oilman's stores...	5,40,049	7,39,146	4,09,551	11,48,697
Drugs and medicines	5,48,469	6,04,525	77,222	6,81,747
Malt liquors	6,97,363	5,02,455	44,881	5,47,336
Paper	3,06,111	4,16,944	24,936	4,41,880
Wool, manufactures of	4,28,367	3,93,147	65,563	4,58,710
Seeds	3,06,008	2,84,125	7,77,828	10,61,953
Glass and manufactures of ...	1,61,180	2,75,639	57,155	3,32,794
Silk, manufactures of	1,74,658	2,35,698	4,659	2,40,357
Machines and machinery ...	6,83,282	2,14,780	18,449	2,33,229
Tea	1,47,253	2,14,197	4,310	2,18,507
Coral, unwrought	2,19,061	1,76,909	51,000	2,27,909
Wheat	1,63,679	1,76,623	60,484	2,37,107
Books	1,01,365	1,73,498	42,333	2,15,831
Stationery except paper ...	1,04,368	1,41,369	3,327	1,44,696
Earthenware and porcelain ...	1,31,157	1,19,635	10,717	1,30,352
Dyeing and coloring materials ...	1,52,856	1,01,068	1,46,055	2,47,123
Jewellery	57,842	70,350	20,544	90,894
Other articles*	98,12,003	1,07,89,189	35,25,571	1,43,14,760
Total...	5,65,69,225	6,42,27,053	1,72,59,681	8,14,86,734
£...	5,656,922	6,422,705	1,725,968	8,148,673
* Include Government Stores ...	34,29,354	34,20,467	2,92,013	37,12,480
and Govt. Salt on the West Coast.	9,58,810	8,76,961	2,64,745	11,41,706

Exports.	1874-75, exclusive of British Ports within the Presidency.	1875-76. Exclusive of British Ports within the Presidency.	1875-76. British Ports within the Presidency.	1875-76. Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coffee	1,36,13,647	1,66,11,109	8,16,515	1,74,27,624
Cotton wool	1,62,68,783	1,65,28,491	36,214	1,65,64,705
Hides and skins	56,26,796	1,08,15,853	1,86,343	1,10,02,196
Rice	1,08,71,512	89,00,886	29,51,867	1,18,52,753
Seeds	53,87,173	58,66,899	6,71,583	65,38,482
Indigo	57,15,508	47,31,631	62,671	47,94,302
Spices	34,47,696	40,52,130	8,71,699	49,23,829
Oils	32,96,080	34,42,041	1,95,251	36,37,292
Cotton goods	28,81,109	27,80,400	11,56,199	39,36,599
Provisions and oilman's stores ...	6,30,014	23,80,652	3,15,237	26,95,889
Sugar and other saccharine matter	25,01,415	19,40,827	2,38,861	21,79,688
Coir, yarn, and rope	20,04,854	18,90,966	54,867	19,45,833
Cocoanuts	32,47,605	11,44,592	26,166	11,70,758
Timber and wood	10,65,906	10,45,109	1,81,523	12,26,632
Tobacco	7,63,922	7,32,343	2,42,907	9,75,250
Paddy	6,53,938	6,84,876	13,68,115	20,52,991
Dyes of sorts	8,55,406	5,81,326	62,781	6,44,107
Grain of sorts	4,89,623	3,85,929	7,94,010	11,79,939
Salt	48,405	3,68,583	2,75,688	6,44,271
Drugs	2,86,025	3,12,593	50,751	3,63,344
Horns	2,54,274	2,25,914	4,903	2,30,817
Fruits and vegetables	3,50,845	1,61,080	47,829	2,08,909
Wax	1,25,312	1,43,094	16,339	1,59,433
Silk and manufactures of ...	1,36,010	1,37,909	7,120	1,45,029
Saltpetre	45,901	84,829	15,666	1,00,495
Hemp and manufactures of ...	77,434	66,349	7,767	74,116
Mats	32,205	57,141	15,238	72,379
Wheat	47,076	36,292	48,377	84,669
Jewellery	45,813	34,440	31,194	65,634
Feathers	38,833	27,087	1,000	28,087
Spirits	5,535	17,790	85,755	1,03,545
Ivory and ivoryware	9,404	11,908	9,896	21,804
Precious stones	49,860	5,969	1,200	7,169
Other articles*	31,40,423	26,26,407	9,86,437	36,12,844
Total ...	8,40,14,342	8,88,33,445	1,18,37,969	10,06,71,414
£ ...	8,401,434	8,883,344	1,183,796	10,067,141
* Include Government Stores ...	33,080	890	1,70,001	1,70,891

Cotton Exports. The quantity and value of cotton exports for the last fifteen years are shown below :—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.			RS.
1861-62 ...	87,544,471	1,70,40,215	1869-70 ...	68,572,698	1,91,25,050
1862-63 ...	62,374,133	2,38,12,882	1870-71 ...	42,347,132	1,06,04,132
1863-64 ...	72,490,886	4,47,18,112	1871-72 ...	75,329,127	1,72,05,095
1864-65 ...	73,101,578	4,04,18,937	1872-73 ...	67,905,380	1,58,76,737
1865-66 ...	120,034,216	4,84,16,348	1873-74 ...	61,422,769	1,28,33,988
1866-67 ...	24,367,350	94,37,365	1874-75 ...	80,388,584	1,62,68,783
1867-68 ...	49,286,131	1,23,65,500	1875-76 ...	*82,143,068	1,65,28,491
1868-69 ...	94,030,728	2,13,99,827		189,840	36,214

* Upper figures are exclusive of British Ports within the Presidency. Lower figures are those of British Ports within the Presidency.

The increase in the exports of this article in 1875-76 as compared with those in 1874-75 is owing to the large demand, and the favorable prices in some of the places to which it was exported. The subjoined statement shows the countries to which the article was exported.

Exports of Cotton.	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
United Kingdom .	55,797,110	1,16,42,539	63,388,172	1,28,68,422	55,390,832	1,12,25,850
France	1,049,990	2,21,998	6,058,500	11,87,377	7,946,064	15,09,187
Italy	675,000	1,47,647	1,469,672	2,99,002	5,385,184	10,44,763
Hong-Kong ...	683,576	1,43,167	641,708	1,33,001	4,601,856	9,07,023
Mediterranean Ports	330,000	72,066	3,962,808	8,03,412	3,022,992	6,26,291
Bengal Presidency	1,963,214	3,95,231	2,718,621	5,47,136	3,082,016	6,18,739
Holland	...	...	...	...	1,950,032	4,17,900
Bombay Presidency	122,248	26,892	100,868	19,690	485,212	1,23,153
Ceylon ...	676,231	1,57,946	2,022,233	4,05,209	224,000	45,205
Indian French Ports	125,400	26,502	...	...	54,880	10,380
Aden	...	...	7,000	1,313	...	...
Maldive Islands...	...	...	12	3	...	...
Africa	...	...	364	65	...	...
Travancore ...	...	...	18,626	4,153	...	...
Total ...	61,422,769	1,28,33,988	80,388,584	1,62,68,783	82,143,068	1,65,28,491
British Ports within the Presidency	...	...	...	...	189,840	36,214

The exports to France, Italy, and China have largely increased. There was a decrease in the exports to the United Kingdom, chiefly of Tuticorin cotton, owing to a short crop in the Tinnevelly District. There was a large decrease also in the exports to Ceylon.

Imports and Exports of Food-grains.

The imports and exports of food grains for the last eleven years are shown below. During the year 1875-76 the imports rose by 17 and the exports fell by 16 per cent. These fluctuations are largely due to unfavorable harvests:—

Statement.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
1865-66	1,100,554	41,77,128	1,736,223	73,38,883
1866-67	815,593	33,59,002	1,791,352	92,11,329
1867-68	966,179	51,38,534	1,987,273	77,67,790
1868-69	1,143,219	38,44,421	2,157,345	77,73,781
1869-70	1,637,485	55,91,345	1,734,207	65,86,690
1870-71	1,238,270	40,73,072	2,333,657	80,08,830
1871-72	1,065,253	33,61,485	2,704,660	91,67,768
1872-73	1,238,596	40,87,231	2,411,501	86,87,137
1873-74	1,170,799	35,62,953	3,860,044	1,32,85,409
1874-75	1,216,763	35,65,038	3,321,684	1,15,72,848
1875-76	*1,360,961½	41,73,764	2,768,697	96,87,022
	1,744,722½	52,39,530	1,818,620½	47,28,141

There was a very large decrease in the exports of food grains to the United Kingdom. The exports to Bengal nearly ceased, the value of the trade in 1875-76 being Rupees 4,236 against Rupees 12,97,694 in 1874-75. This is evidently due to the cessation of the impetus given by the Bengal scarcity of 1873-74 which had continued to operate in the year 1874-75 :—

	Detail of Export of Food Grains.			
	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom	406,356	12,36,159	297,763	7,75,214
Arabia	40,247	1,76,935	10,165	43,515
Bengal	453,208	12,97,694	1,792	4,236
Bourbon	50,355	1,51,946	55,832	1,50,613
Bombay	55,696	2,02,333	47,030	1,79,934
Ceylon	2,069,658	76,83,295	2,095,367	77,19,663
Cutch	20,821	94,263	20,364	92,192
France	146	400	12,080	29,433
Laccadive Islands	...	...	...	...
Maldive Islands	304	1,448	2,240	8,432
Mauritius	113,191¼	3,36,776	88,141	2,34,258
Straits Settlements	1,252	4,958	273	1,049
Persia	15,148	65,648	6,784	29,857
British Burmah	3,775¼	13,596	3,480	12,216
Goa	21,594	76,893	52,294	1,76,265
Turkey	8,489	35,914	2,504	11,756
Travancore	10,282	35,386	22,563	66,903
Indian French Ports	7,075½	25,387	9,779	30,891
Other Ports	44,086	1,33,817	40,246	1,20,595
Total ...	3,321,684	1,15,72,848	2,768,697	96,87,022
British Ports within the Presidency.	...	...	1,818,620½	47,28,141

* Upper figures are exclusive of British Ports within the Presidency. Lower figures are those of British Ports within the Presidency.

There was a decrease both in the imports and exports of bullion. The decrease in the exports, however, is very large, amounting to nearly 54 lakhs of rupees. The Government exported £120,630 and imported £697,000. **Imports and Exports of bullion.**

Years.	Imports.			Exports.		
	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1859-60 ...	51,624	1,73,88,060	1,74,39,684	4,50,000	40,97,547	45,47,547
1860-61 ...	...	2,07,25,887	2,07,25,887	3,00,000	59,88,632	62,88,632
1861-62 ...	...	2,22,85,900	2,22,85,900	3,00,000	36,58,486	39,58,486
1862-63 ...	51,02,833	2,52,84,057	3,03,86,890	35,40,000	26,50,551	61,90,551
1863-64 ...	44,30,000	3,16,45,985	3,60,75,985	1,60,03,000	63,36,284	2,23,39,284
1864-65 ...	...	3,03,13,958	3,03,13,958	89,52,000	91,98,942	1,81,50,942
1865-66 ...	...	3,66,42,492	3,66,42,492	62,00,600	64,09,623	1,26,10,223
1866-67 ...	...	1,36,86,606	1,36,86,606	67,28,685	1,08,01,196	1,75,29,881
1867-68 ...	...	1,12,93,529	1,12,93,529	79,00,000	22,55,634	1,01,55,634
1868-69 ...	...	2,25,60,091	2,25,60,091	5,23,000	31,58,960	36,81,960
1869-70 ..	...	1,76,42,023	1,76,42,023	6,60,243	55,62,414	62,22,657
1870-71 ...	3,00,000	79,68,321	82,68,321	62,91,917	1,09,21,044	1,72,12,961
1871-72 ...	3,09,718	1,01,82,768	1,04,92,486	6,37,525	62,62,299	68,99,824
1872-73 ...	3,59,500	1,15,83,330	1,19,42,830	35,26,093	34,66,865	69,92,958
1873-74 ...	2,00,000	82,69,288	84,69,288	87,39,492	96,69,692	1,84,09,184
1874-75 ...	8,90,000	87,11,625	96,01,625	64,28,642	33,31,323	97,59,965
1875-76 ...	*6,97,000	88,65,079	95,62,079	12,06,305	31,65,232	43,71,537
	7,70,000	16,39,141	24,09,141	6,21,000	23,70,753	29,91,753

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL.

The channel of communication between the Madras Government and the different divisions of the Public Works Department is at the present date, 31st March 1876, the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; the functions of this officer, as such, proceed no further than the Secretariat. The Examiner of Public Works Accounts acts also as Financial Assistant to the Secretariat, assisting in the present case the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department. The Secretary is also assisted in Secretariat work by the Chief Engineer in charge of one of the main divisions of works, who is gazetted as Joint Secretary for that division. It will be seen from this description that the Secretariat arrangements of the Madras Presidency are not so symmetrical as those obtaining **General Organization.**

* Upper figures are exclusive of British Ports within the Presidency. Lower figures are those of British Ports within the Presidency.

in other Provinces; differing for instance from Bombay, where there is a Secretary to Government and three Deputy Secretaries, one for each division, and from Bengal, Punjaub, and the North-West Provinces, where there are three Joint Secretaries, one for each division. The main divisions of the department are three, according to the nature of the works to be executed, that is to say Buildings and Roads, Irrigation, and Railways. The Buildings and Roads division is sub-divided into two branches, the Executive and the Accounts. At the head of the former is a Chief Engineer, with an office establishment and an executive staff consisting of District Engineers, Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers, and a subordinate executive. The Chief Engineer for Buildings and Roads would according to the theory of the present Madras organization be gazetted as Joint Secretary also, and as such assist the Secretary to Government in Secretariat work; at the present date, however, the Secretary to Government occupies also the position of Chief Engineer for Buildings and Roads, so that the Joint Secretaryship lapses. The Chief Engineer is assisted by a Deputy Chief Engineer and Under Secretary for Buildings and Roads. At the head of the Accounts Branch of the Buildings and Roads division is the Examiner of Public Works Accounts already mentioned, assisted by a Deputy Examiner for Buildings and Roads, and an office establishment. The Irrigation division is similarly sub-divided into an Executive Branch and an Accounts Branch. At the head of the former is a Chief Engineer, gazetted also as Joint Secretary, with an office establishment and an executive staff of District Engineers, &c. The executive staff for Irrigation is, for economy's sake, identical with that previously mentioned as belonging to Buildings and Roads. The Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary in this division is assisted by a Deputy Chief Engineer and Under Secretary for Irrigation. At the head of the Accounts Branch is a special Deputy Examiner for Irrigation acting under the general control of the Examiner already mentioned, and assisted by an office establishment of accountants. Here again the office establishment is, for economy's sake, identical with that employed in the Buildings and Roads division. It has already been explained that the executive establishment in the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation divisions is one, being employed that is to say indifferently in the execution of all works, of whatever nature, which have to be carried out in the district or range to which they are

attached; it is proper to mention here that the whole of this establishment, as an establishment, is under the general control of the Chief Engineer in charge of Buildings and Roads or Irrigation who happens to be the senior. At the present date the Senior Chief Engineer is also Secretary to Government. The third main division of the Public Works Department, Railways, is divided, as are the other divisions, into an Executive Branch and an Accounts Branch. The Railways in this Presidency being all guaranteed, there being that is to say no Railways constructed by the direct agency of the State, the officer at the head of the division is called Consulting Engineer. As there are no works to be executed there is no executive staff; but the Consulting Engineer is assisted by two Deputy Consulting Engineers, who aid in office works and inspection. The Railway Accounts Branch is in charge of an Examiner of Railway Accounts with an office establishment of accountants.

Nature of Work done.

The Public Works Department deals with all Engineering Works undertaken by the State, the construction or repair of which has to be carried out under professional superintendence. Detailed designs and estimates for public buildings and other engineering works required by any other department of Government are drawn up by this department, and, after the general arrangements proposed have been approved of, the Public Works Department carries out the works as soon as funds are made available to meet the estimated expenditure. The Public Works Department is thus called upon to plan and execute works for the Government of India; for the Provincial Government; for the various Local Fund Boards; for the Board of Revenue and the Heads of other Departments, as Trustees of certain special funds which they administer; for the Court of Wards; and occasionally for Municipal Corporations. In the absence of State Railways it is evident that there are works to be executed only in the "Buildings and Roads" and "Irrigation" Secretariat divisions.

Government of India works.

For the Imperial Government the Public Works Department undertakes the construction and maintenance of the following works. The following classification is the technical one used for statistical purposes:—

(*a.*) *Irrigation*, including all works in connection with Irrigation and River Conservancy.

(*b.*) *Imperial* proper sub-divided into

(1.) *Military*, including all works connected with the army, such as Fortifications, Barracks, Commissariat and Ordnance buildings, Military rest-houses, and Cantonment roads.

(2.) *Other Services*, including all buildings and other works connected with the Postal, Telegraph, and Salt Departments, together with such Mining operations, Light-houses and other Public improvements as may be considered to be rather of Imperial than of Local interest.

To meet the expenditure on these heads, grants are yearly made by the Imperial Government from the ordinary revenues of India and also from loans raised by the Imperial Government for the purpose of constructing reproductive works. By far the most important works carried out by the Public Works Department on behalf of the Government of India are those connected with irrigation and the conservancy of rivers.

Works for Provincial Government.

For the Provincial Government, the Public Works Department constructs and repairs all buildings in connection with the Judicial, Revenue, Customs, Police, Educational, Jail, Medical, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments, as well as all navigable canals not forming part of a system of irrigation channels. To these may be added a few roads; all works connected with the improvements, water-supply and drainage of towns other than Municipalities; all works connected with harbours; and all works connected with the light-houses required for the purely local coasting trade. The expenditure from Provincial Funds on Public Works in a great measure takes the form of grants-in-aid to the several Local Fund Boards, which have charge of all the roads in the Presidency, with the exception of a few roads leading up to the hills, considered to be of Provincial rather than of Local importance.

Local and Special Works.

The work executed by the Public Works Department on behalf of the Local Fund Boards consists chiefly of the construction and repair of roads, and occasionally of buildings in connection with Hospitals, Dispensaries, School-houses, and Travellers' Bungalows. The expenditure on these works is met by grants from the Local Funds raised under Act IV of 1871, supplemented by the grants-in-aid from Provincial Funds before referred to. Sums to defray the cost of similar works are further allotted to the Public Works Department by the Board of Revenue from special funds administered by the Board itself, such

as the Canal and Ferry Fund, Jungle Conservancy Fund, Pound Fund, Irrigation Cess, and other Funds, and also by the Court of Wards from the revenues of the estates under their charge. The Public Works Department also execute various works the cost of which is defrayed from the Port, Educational, Convict Labor, and Police Lodging Funds.

Workshops.

In connection with the Public Works Department are the Workshops at Madras, Dowlaishweram, and Bezwada. These institutions are self-supporting; the prices charged on the work turned out being sufficient to meet all charges for labor, materials, and supervision, as well as for interest on capital and depreciation of the block.

Establishment.

The Public Works Establishment is divided into two distinct branches, the Executive and the Accounts, the former of which deals with the preparation of designs and estimates and with the supervision and execution of the works, and the latter with the control and audit of the expenditure incurred. The Executive Branch consists of (*a*) the Engineer Establishment of professional Engineers, composed chiefly of officers of the Royal Engineers and of Civil Engineers either trained at one of the Civil Engineering Colleges, or engaged from the Profession at home; (*b*) the Upper Subordinate Establishment, consisting chiefly of European Artisans, Mechanics, Clerks of works, and others, who have either been apprenticed to some trade, or who have received a professional training at one of the Civil Engineering Colleges; (*c*) the Lower Subordinate Establishment of native foremen carpenters, masons, and others, who have a practical knowledge of ordinary building work, and some slight knowledge of plan-drawing and surveying; (*d*) the Petty Establishment of storekeepers, guards, lascars, and other inferior servants; and (*e*) the Office Establishment of clerks, draftsmen, messengers, and others employed in the various offices. The Accounts Branch is divided into the Control Establishment corresponding to the "Engineer" Establishment, and the "Accountant" Establishment of trained Accountants corresponding to the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Executive Branch. Further particulars regarding Public Works Accounts will be found under Chapter V. The Public Works Executive Establishment maintained in the districts is employed indifferently in the general execution of all the works entrusted to the Department, the service of each Officer being utilized in the best way practicable in carrying out the works,

irrespective of the kind of work to be carried out, or the service for which the work is required. The advantages of having a distinct establishment which would concern itself exclusively with irrigation and thus acquire the efficiency which practice and experience in a limited field of work would give has long been recognised, but the difficulties arising from the small scale of establishments and the large area over which works are spread has hitherto been considered an insuperable obstacle to such an arrangement. There is a small special establishment maintained in connection with Irrigation works, namely the Navigation and Water Regulation Establishment, the cost of which is a charge to Imperial Irrigation Funds. This extra establishment is employed in the distribution of water for irrigation and the regulation of the supply in canals and channels, the control of the canal navigation and the record of traffic, the execution of petty repairs and general conservancy of canals, channels, and embankments. A grant for temporary establishments employed on surveys has also been made of late years. These surveys are required for the purpose of framing the projects for the completion of the works of the Godavery, Kistna, and Pennair Delta systems, and also for supplying data for the grouping of other works of irrigation and their comprehensive treatment in the way of reform, reconstruction, or repair.

Establishment charges. The cost of the whole establishment of the Railway Branch is borne by Imperial Funds. That of the rest of the general establishment is divided arbitrarily between the several heads of service. Imperial and Irrigation Funds are charged in each year for Public Works supervision 25 per cent. on the outlay on works during the year or on the budget grants, whichever may be the greater. Local and Special Funds are charged 25 per cent. on the actual expenditure; the cost of any establishment specially entertained for particular investigations is charged to the Head of Service concerned; the balance of the establishment charges, whatever it may amount to, being charged to Provincial Funds.

Tools and Plant Charges. Under the Public Works system of account, the estimate drawn up for a work does not include the cost of the Tools and Plant required for its execution; all charges on account of Tools and Plant being carried to a separate head. At present the cost of the tools and plant required for the execution of the works is charged against the different heads of service, Imperial, Irrigation, Provincial, &c., &c., according to the works for which they were intended to be principally used. There is, however, some reason to believe that this arrangement practically

leads to an incorrect distribution, and proposals are now under consideration for dividing off the charges for Tools and Plant arbitrarily in much the same manner as those for establishments.

Execution of Works.

The execution of the Public Works in this Presidency is for the most part carried out either by daily labor under the direction of the Officers of the Department, or by petty contract under the same supervision. A few works, however, after being designed by the Public Works Department, are carried out under the supervision of Officers of the departments directly concerned with the work. The employment of large contractors, and especially of European contractors, in the execution of works in this Presidency is extremely rare.

Grants and outlay for 1875-76.

The following statement shows the final grants and outlay for 1875-76 under the different heads of service, and classes of account. It will be seen that the portion headed Irrigation belongs to the "Irrigation" Secretariat division, and the remainder of the statement to the "Buildings and Roads" Secretariat division. The "Railways" division finds no place in the statement, there being no works executed under that division:—

	Final Grant.	Outlay.
IRRIGATION.	RS.	RS.
Capital Extraordinary.		
Works	4,97,692	4,24,259
Establishment	1,25,008	1,30,138
Tools and Plant	67,300	39,846
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances	...	16,004
Receipts on Capital Account	...	165
	6,90,000	6,10,082
Capital Ordinary.		
Works	5,78,826	3,20,402
Establishment	1,76,619	95,307
Tools and Plant	17,600	4,669
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	...	8,585
State Outlay on Guaranteed Irrigation Works...	8,000	5,202
Receipts on Capital Account	...	480
	7,81,045	4,33,685
Revenue.		
Extensions and Improvements	...	20,378
Maintenance and Repairs	13,61,300	4,63,957
Establishment	4,24,600	2,30,380
Tools and Plant	73,400	72,512
	18,59,300	7,87,227

	Final Grant.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary Agricultural.		
Original Works	71,824	3,31,075
Repairs	1,00,500	10,58,785
Establishment	55,231	3,96,079
Tools and Plant	...	18,325
Fluctuations in Suspense, Balances	...	766
	2,27,555	18,05,030
IMPERIAL.		
Military.		
Original Works	3,90,826	3,87,165
Repairs	2,63,034	2,60,593
Establishment	1,51,000	1,63,465
Tools and Plant	16,146	23,605
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances	21,006	2,084
	8,00,000	8,32,744
Other Services.		
Original Works	64,751	17,602
Repairs	7,062	8,836
Establishment	17,569	22,954
Tools and Plant	4,305	843
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances	1,841	34,055
	91,846	16,180
Total Imperial and Irrigation. { Extraordinary	6,90,000	6,10,082
{ Ordinary	37,59,746	38,74,866
	44,49,746	44,84,948
PROVINCIAL.		
Original Works	11,32,749	10,99,324
Repairs	4,13,878	4,27,878
Establishment	4,85,600	5,28,609
Tools and Plant	30,517	77,492
Profit and Loss	...	583
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances	...	55,130
	20,62,741	21,89,016
LOCAL AND SPECIAL.		
Original Works	16,25,701	10,12,551
Repairs	20,91,067	19,58,922
Establishment	4,80,281	5,71,503
Tools and Plant	39,148	37,106
	42,36,197	35,80,082
Grand Total for the Presidency ...	1,07,48,687	1,02,54,046

The grants for constructing reproductive works amounted to Rs. 37,59,746 from Ordinary Revenue, and Rs. 6,90,000 from Loan Funds. The whole of the latter grant was for Irrigation Works, and of the former grant Rs. 28,67,900 were for Irrigation and River Conservancy, Rs. 8,00,000 for Military Services, and Rs. 91,846 for the other Imperial Services. Against these grants from the ordinary revenues, the outlay amounted to Rs. 30,25,942 on Irrigation and River Conservancy, Rs. 8,32,744 on Military Works, and Rs. 16,180 on all the other Imperial Services. The discrepancies between the grants and outlay under the three divisions of the "ordinary" grant were, however, more nominal than real, being caused by the classification of many of the works having been altered after the completion of the Irrigation Budget. Many works for which it was originally intended to keep Capital and Revenue Accounts were relegated to the category of 'Ordinary Agricultural' works, leaving in the former class only the eight large extraordinary systems. So that works provided for in the Budget under the heads 'Revenue' and 'Capital' were charged in the accounts to the head 'Ordinary Agricultural.' Viewed as a whole the grant from Ordinary Funds for Irrigation Works was Rs. 28,67,900 compared with an expenditure of Rs. 30,25,942, the expenditure being thus Rs. 1,58,042 in excess of the Budget Estimate. The total grant from Provincial Funds on account of Public Works was Rs. 20,62,744, of which Rs. 11,10,000 was the aggregate amount of the grants-in-aid to the Local Fund Boards. The expenditure incurred against this grant was Rs. 21,89,016. In addition to this a grant 5 lakhs as part of a Provincial loan, the interest of which is to be secured by the establishment of a Port Fund, was made by the Government of India, to meet the expenditure incurred in preliminary works in connection with the proposed new harbour at Madras, and of this Rs. 3,41,703 were expended. The remaining figures in the foregoing statement speak for themselves.

Cost of Establishment in 1875-76.

During 1875-76 the whole Public Works Establishment charges, excluding the Railway Establishment, amounted to Rs. 21,38,435, of which Rs. 10,38,323 were charged to Imperial Funds, and Rs. 5,71,503 to Local Funds; the balance of the cost of the establishment charged to Provincial Funds amounting to Rs. 5,28,609, or to about 35 per cent. on the cost of the Provincial Works.

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

Nature of the division.

The Buildings and Roads division in this Presidency includes both of what are known in the Northern Provinces of India as the Buildings and Roads division and the Military Works division. It deals with all questions and works not special to the Irrigation branch, and comprises therefore Military Works; buildings, &c., connected with the Post Office, Revenue, Telegraph, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Judicial Departments; and roads, bridges, navigable canals, river improvements, accommodation for travellers, lighthouses, mines, and manufactures. Following the classification according to account heads given in the last section works executed under this division fall necessarily under one or other of the following heads:—

Imperial.	*Provincial.*	*Local and Special.*
Military.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.
Fortifications.	Communications.	Civil Buildings.
Military Buildings.	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.
Military Roads.		
Miscellaneous.		
Other Services.		
Civil Buildings.		
Communications.		
Miscellaneous Public Improvement.		

As a rule the works executed are only of local interest. Those specified in the following paragraphs were the most important for the year under review.

Imperial Military.

BELLARY.—Out of Rupees 1,41,628, the estimated cost of providing a water-supply for the Cantonment of Bellary, Rupees 1,19,670 in all were spent up to the close of the year, the appropriation being mainly expended upon revetments, regulating dams, and retaining walls. The project was not wholly completed, but so far had answered its purpose fully, and, in spite of the exceptional dryness of the year, scarcity of water was not felt. The sum of Rupees 50,400 was spent in completing the additional barrack and band room for European Infantry. The past expenditure had been Rupees 40,753, so that more than Rupees 4,000 were saved on the estimate of Rupees 95,600. PRESIDENCY.—The most important building undertaken at the Presidency town was the conversion of the building lately used as the Public Works Workshops into a Military Hospital

for the Garrison of Fort St. George, at an estimated cost of two lakhs and eight thousand Rupees. After thirty thousand Rupees had been spent in collecting building materials, the work was ordered to be held in abeyance pending further orders of Government. CHINGLEPUT.—The important work of constructing new barracks at St. Thomas' Mount for a Battery of Royal Artillery was completed, and the buildings handed over to the military authorities. The estimate was Rupees 2,46,920, the past expenditure was Rupees 2,37,851, and Rupees 8,490 were spent during the year. BANGALORE.—The recreation room and the canteen at the Bangalore Parade Barracks were at the close of the year rapidly approaching completion. The recreation room had still to be floored, plastered, and glazed; in the canteen some plastering, painting, and fitting of doors only remain to be done. The sum of Rupees 34,932 was expended on these two buildings during the year, the estimate being Rupees 64,200, and the past expenditure Rupees 25,832. NILGIRI.—Fair progress was made in the addition of an upper story to the fourth block of the Wellington Barracks. This work was undertaken in the previous year, and it was thought that 1876-77 would see its completion. In the year under review Rupees 72,000 were expended, the past expenditure having been Rupees 4,759, and the estimate one lakh and forty-one thousand four hundred and thirty Rupees.

Provincial Civil Buildings.

PRESIDENCY.—The construction of new workshops and stores for the Public Works Department at the Seven Wells made fair progress during the year, about half a lakh being expended on the work, as was the case also in the preceding year. Its completion was expected to take place in the autumn of 1876. The Senate House still remained incomplete at the close of the year. The main building of Royapettah Palace, the new residence for the Prince of Arcot, was completed and handed over to the Government Agent, and also the Zenana with all the additions which have been sanctioned from time to time. A Library and Lecture Hall added to the Central Museum was opened for the use of the public. NILGIRI.—Considerable additions were made to the Government buildings known as Stone-house, consisting of a clock tower, a Council Chamber, a retiring room, a luncheon room, a servants' room, verandahs, passages, and extra accommodation for clerks and peons. Some outside ornamentation alone remains to be executed.

Provincial Communications.

As in previous years the construction and repair of the great majority of roads were carried out under the superintendence of Local Fund Boards, but the following may be mentioned among

Provincial works. NELLORE.—The presence of cholera in the locality much hindered the progress of the East Coast Canal during the past year. An estimate of Rupees 2,74,000 for the section from Kistnapatam to the Pennair was sanctioned in 1875-76. PRESIDENCY.—It was found necessary to widen the Hospital bridge, near the entrance of the New Central Railway Station, to provide for the increased traffic daily passing over it. Fair progress was made on the work, and Rupees 24,975 out of the estimate of Rupees 53,200 were expended. NILGIRIS.—The communications in this district received attention. The Coonoor Ghaut was severely tried during November, when it was visited by a storm in which 5 inches of rain fell in as many hours, much damage being caused thereby, and the road for the time closed. A very useful new line connecting the Kartairy Valley with the main road to Ootacamund was completed and opened for wheeled traffic.

Provincial Miscellaneous Public Improvement.

NILGIRIS.—The reclamation scheme at the head of the Ootacamund Lake made fair progress and three more acres of land were reclaimed. MALABAR.—The connection with the main land of the Rocky Islet at the mouth of the Beypore river, with the view of diverting the flow of the stream on the bar, was completed. MADURA.—In the work of deepening Paumben Channel 43,632 cubic feet of débris were dredged up, and 7,641 cubic feet of stones were raised during the year. The dredging was carried out on forty-nine days, and blasting operations on eighty-five days.

Provincial—Special.

PRESIDENCY.—The important work of constructing a harbour for Madras, at an estimated cost of Rupees 56,50,000 to be provided from Extraordinary Funds, was begun during the year, and Rupees 3,41,703 including tools and stores received from England were spent upon it up to 31st March 1876. The design consists of a close harbour, providing accommodation for thirteen large ships to swing at their moorings, or threefold that number if more closely moored in addition to space for several smaller craft. The enclosure is formed by two breakwaters constructed of packed concrete blocks, each of about 27 tons in weight, laid on a rubble base of from 4 to 20 feet in depth, running from the shore parallel to, and at a distance of one thousand yards from each other to a length of one thousand two hundred yards into 7-fathom water, where both turn inwards at right angles, leaving between them an entrance

to the enclosure of 450 feet. It is calculated that the saving in the cost of landing and shipping goods will more than pay the interest on the outlay for this work. The Superintendent of the Works, his Assistant, and several subordinates having arrived at various dates in the year, the work was commenced by opening quarries, constructing railways, receiving stores and machinery, and collecting plant and materials. The laterite rubble surf bank, or shore end of the northern breakwater, was begun in August. On the 10th December, 1875, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales performed the ceremony of laying a Memorial stone in commemoration of his visit to Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION.

Nature of the division.

The Irrigation division of the Public Works Department deals with works in connection with Irrigation and River Conservancy. The expenditure on these works is met partly from ordinary Imperial revenues, and partly from loans. Grants from Loan Funds are made for the construction of such irrigation schemes only as give a reasonable promise that the works will yield a return at least equal to the interest of the money laid out upon them, and for all such works quasi-commercial accounts of capital and revenue are maintained. Works paid for from loans are called Extraordinary Works, and those paid for from current revenue are called Ordinary Works. Outlay from ordinary funds is further sub-divided and accounted for technically under three heads, Capital Ordinary, Revenue, and Ordinary Agricultural. There are therefore in the Irrigation branch four fund heads, (1) Capital Extraordinary, (2) Capital Ordinary, (3) Revenue, and (4) Ordinary Agricultural. This classification is that observed both in the budget estimates and the appropriation and outlay accounts. The notice of works for 1875-76 in this section will follow the fund heads, as being the only arrangement practicable at the present moment. The arrangement however is not so satisfactory under Irrigation as it is under Buildings and Roads, for whereas in the latter division a single work is always carried out from a single fund, in the former the same work is frequently carried out from different funds. This must be borne in mind in the following remarks.

Nature of Capital Extraordinary.

Works under the first head above mentioned are synonymous with Loan Works. All expenditure on construction is regarded as capital outlay and is carried to a capital account. At present only the eight following works come under the category of Loan Works:—

1. Godavery Delta Works.
2. Kistna Delta Works.
3. Pennair Anicut.
4. Chembrambakam Tank.
5. Palar Anicut.
6. Pelandorai Anicut.
7. Cauvery Delta Works.
8. Streeviguntam Anicut.

—Godavery Delta System.

The Godavery Anicut or Weir was commenced in 1844-45 for the supply of the canals of the delta, at the head of which it stands. The river drains an area of about 115,570 square miles. The crest of the anicut is at 38 feet above mean sea level, and it is situated at about 33 miles from the coast. The length of the crest of the weir on the line of which the river is divided into four branches is 3,938 yards. The greatest depth of water which has passed over the weir is 15·25 feet. A short distance below the river forms two main branches with the Central Delta between them. There are three main canals—that of the Eastern Delta has a bottom width of 184½ feet, and when carrying a full supply the water is 8·21 feet deep. That of the Central Delta will be 114 feet wide at bottom with a depth of 7 feet of water. That of the Western Delta varies considerably in width, but where the water is carried in a single channel the bottom width is about 225 feet, and the full depth of water 10 feet. All the principal canals of the delta are navigable. The length of canals now available, or shortly to be ready, for navigation is 450 miles, and many of them have during the last four years been much improved by the construction of additional locks and the reduction of the current. The total area of the delta is about 2,023 square miles. Extensive drainage works have been undertaken since 1870 in the Eastern and Western Deltas. This system irrigates about 513,143 acres with an average revenue of Rs. 15,61,019. The following statement shows the length of navigable canals open to date:—

Names of Canals.	Proposed Total Length.	Completed and Navigable.	
		Up to 1874-75 inclusive.	Up to 1875-76 inclusive.
Eastern Delta.	Ms. Chs.	Ms. Chs.	Ms. Chs.
Main Canal	4 12	4 12	4 12
Samulcotta Canal	32 68	32 68	32 68
Cocanada Canal	25 27	25 27	25 27
Bank Canal	37 23	23 40	23 40
Coringa Canal	22 27	22 27	22 27
Injeram Canal	10 62	10 62	10 62
Mundapetta Canal	13 35	13 35	13 35
Total ...	146 14	132 31	132 31
Central Delta.			
Main Canal	8 0	8 0	8 0
West Bank Canal	44 0	28 0	28 0
East Bank Canal including Billa-curru junction.	45 0	39 0	39 0
Amalapur Canal	31 40	27 0	27 0
Bendamurlunka Canal	14 0	2 0	2 0
Total ...	142 40	104 0	104 0
Western Delta.			
Main Canal	6 5	6 5	6 5
Kakarapurru Canal	10 29	10 29	10 29
Nursapur Canal	29 51	29 51	29 51
Bank Canal	24 40	16 0	21 40
Gostanuddy and Velpur ...	28 35	14 0	23 40
Ellore Canal	40 27	40 27	40 27
Junction Canal	3 43	3 43	3 43
Venkiah and Weyyeru	29 74	29 74	29 74
Undi Canal	14 73	0 0	5 60
Attili Canal	15 75	15 75	15 75
Total ...	203 52	165 64	186 44
Grand Total ...	492 26	402 15	422 75

—Kistna Delta System.

The Kistna Anicut or weir was commenced in 1852. The site chosen is at a point where the river is much narrower than its normal width, its channel being there confined by rocky hills on either bank. The length of the crest of this weir is 1,280 yards. In 1874 the river rose to 19·42 feet above the weir crest, and this was the highest fresh which has occurred since the anicut was built. The drainage basin of the river has an area of about 110,000 square miles, and divides the delta into two parts. The Eastern Delta Main Canal will, when completed, have a bottom width of 200 feet, and a depth of water of $8\frac{1}{4}$ feet. The main canal of the Western Delta will have a bottom width of 230 feet, and a depth of water of 8 feet. The principal canals are navigable and their length so available is at present about 254 miles. Some addition will hereafter be made to the extent of

navigation by the extension or improvement of the canals. The area of the two parts of the delta is, together, 2,110 square miles, the irrigated area is 226,226 acres, and the revenue Rupees 8,90,753. The subjoined statement shows the length of navigable canals open to date:—

Names of Canals.	Proposed Total Length.	Completed and Navigable.	
		Up to 1874-75 inclusive.	Up to 1875-76 inclusive.
Eastern Delta.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.
Ellore Canal	39	39	39
Budaméru	29	29	39
Masulipatam Canal	49	49	49
Pulleru between Head Sluice and Cowtaram.	26	17	17
Bantumilly Canal	22	22	22
Polarázkodu Canal	17	17	17
	182	173	173
Western Delta.			
Nizampatam Canal	42	42	42
Bank Canal	46	21	21
Commamoor Canal	50	18	18
	138	81	81
Grand Total ...	320	254	254

—Pennair Anicut System.

The Pennair Delta embraces a comparatively small area; on the north side of the river there are from 200 to 220 square miles of country in which there are numerous tanks which receive a more or less reliable supply of water, and it has been proposed to improve radically the arrangements; but hitherto the irrigation is much in the state in which it was found when the district came into British possession. On the south side the area is 150 square miles, and has been provided with a fairly complete system of irrigation. The anicut or weir across the river was commenced in 1855, and was until this year (1875) 527 yards in length, or about one-third of the normal width of the river. It has been lengthened to 677 yards to lessen its liability to damage. In the flood of 1874, 18·37 feet of water passed over the crest, and much of the country on both sides of the river was inundated. The area of the basin drained by the river is about 20,000 square miles.

—Cauvery Delta System.

The Cauvery Delta has the largest area of irrigation in Madras. About 10 miles west of Trichinopoly, the Agunda Cauvery divides at the head of the island of Seringham into two branches, the Coleroon and the Cauvery. Across the Coleroon a weir called the

Upper Anicut was constructed about the year 1834, and was one of the earliest of the great works planned by Sir Arthur Cotton. Its effect on the Delta has been very great, and the benefits conferred on the Government and on the people of the Tanjore District have more than fulfilled the anticipations of the projector, by securing a reliable supply of water, and obviating the necessity for collecting annually or in some seasons several times during the year several thousands of the cultivators to form temporary works for the diversion of water down the Cauvery. The head of this latter river is 1,950 feet wide, and the bed level is regulated by a dam. After running for some 16 or 17 miles, the Cauvery divides into two principal rivers, the Cauvery and the Vennaur, which irrigate nearly equal areas, and which give off numerous branches: at all the principal bifurcations regulating works have during the last few years been constructed. The Cauvery was formerly connected with the Coleroon at the east end of the island of Seringham, some 20 miles from the Upper Coleroon Anicut, and across this channel a work called the Grand Anicut was built by the natives many years before the province of Tanjore was ceded to the British. This was the first step towards the improvement of the delta, and its effect must have been great. In the Northern Deltas the whole of the distribution of water has been artificially carried out by canals; but in the Cauvery Delta the principal distribution was effected naturally by the numerous branches thrown off by the Cauvery and Vennaur; and from these branches innumerable small channels have been cut to convey water to the lands of the Delta villages. The chief work to be done under the British Government was to render the water-supply more reliable and this was secured by the upper anicut; secondly, to regulate the distribution by the principal rivers towards which something was done formerly by the regulating works at the head of the Vennaur, and much more during the last few years by the construction of regulators at the heads of all the principal branches. It is intended to bring the Cauvery under complete regulation and to provide a new head for the Vennaur at the grand anicut, so that the delta may be entirely protected from excessive floods, and that water, which cannot with safety be carried by the various rivers of the delta, may be passed over the grand anicut into the Coleroon, and thus got rid of. Much useful work has been done in the delta towards regulating the widths of the rivers and improving their alignment. Formerly the river beds varied greatly in width, and the result was that the deep channels changed from year to year, the tendency being to cut

away the banks in some places, and to deposit the eroded material elsewhere. The parts of river beds in excess of the width required have been planted up with a tall grass, called nanel or durbah; this checks the current, causes a deposit of the silt held in suspension, and so gradually reclaims land in a very simple, effectual, and inexpensive manner. The Cauvery rises in the Western Ghâts or mountains, and drains an area of about 28,000 square miles. The area of its delta is about 2,760 square miles. The system irrigates about 835,208 acres with a revenue of Rupees 35,30,336.

—Chembrumbakam Tank System.

The Chembrumbakam tank is a large reservoir about 14 miles from Madras, which has been formed by enlarging an old native tank. Before its enlargement it held from 55·61* to 77·80 millions of cubic yards, and had an area of 4,648 acres, or 7·26 square miles. Its present capacity is 102·91 millions of cubic yards, and the water-spread is 5,729 acres, or 8·95 square miles. The old sources of supply have been rendered to a greater extent available by enlarging the supply channel and its head sluice. It is not yet known whether the extension of irrigation will correspond to the expectations entertained when the scheme was sanctioned. Originally it was intended to make the tank large enough to hold 196·87 millions of cubic yards, but a reconsideration of the water-supply available resulted in the alteration of the project to the dimensions above noted.

—Pelandorai Anicut System.

The Pelandorai anicut gives its name to a system of irrigation in South Arcot. The anicut is built across the Vellaur river at the site which gives the work its name, and a supply channel from the right bank regulated by a head sluice and connected with subsidiary channels conveys water for the irrigation of fifty villages in the Chellumbrum Taluq. The works were commenced in 1870, and are, with the exception of additional storage in tanks, practically completed.

—Palar Anicut System.

The Palar anicut is thrown across the river of that name at the town of Vellore in the North Arcot District. It is 2,600 feet long, and is the head of a system which irrigates about 37,672 acres. Channels provided with head sluices take off on either bank above the anicut. The original work was constructed about the year 1855. It was damaged and partly carried away in 1874, and has since been restored.

—Striviguntum Anicut System.

The Striviguntum anicut system is of considerable importance. The anicut crosses the Tambrapoorney river in Tinnevelly about 16 miles from the sea, and is the lowest anicut on the river. It

* Ordinary.

provides for the extension of irrigation on both sides of the river, the channels leading from which not only irrigate the land directly but furnish supplies to existing tanks where it is stored. The original estimate of the extent of land to be brought under cultivation was 32,000 acres. The work may be said to be completed.

Nature of Capital, Ordinary.

Under the second head mentioned above are comprised works constructed by means of funds appropriated from current revenue. The eight systems of extraordinary works in so far as they have been constructed from Ordinary Capital, belong to this head. There are indeed at present no other works under Capital Ordinary.

Nature of Revenue Head.

Under Revenue are grouped all works connected with minor extensions, improvements and repairs to works in the two heads just mentioned.

Nature of Ordinary Agricultural.

The three heads just mentioned belong to the group of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept. The term Ordinary-Agricultural is applied to those works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept. According to present arrangements capital and revenue accounts are kept for the eight systems of irrigation already enumerated. All other irrigation works are classed as Ordinary-Agricultural. Regarding these works it is necessary to explain that the reason for omitting them from the system of accounts framed to exhibit the returns due to original outlay and to balance the cost of maintenance against revenue is not necessarily that they are unremunerative; but that no such exact conclusion can under the circumstances be arrived at as to make it desirable to prepare for them the elaborate accounts prescribed for the exhibition of the financial results of the systems of irrigation on which Loan funds have been expended. When it is considered that Ordinary-Agricultural Works constitute the bulk of the works of irrigation in the Presidency, and that they irrigate an area of about 3,365,157 acres, yielding a revenue of, approximately, Rupees 1,31,04,126, their importance is manifest; and although the outlay under these works is not at present contrasted or compared in any regular financial statements with the returns in the shape of wet assessment or with the difference between that and the cess on dry land of the same area, the close connection of the works with the land revenue and the intimate sympathy which exists between their condition and the agricultural prosperity of the country must always be borne in mind. The first and most important sub-division of Ordinary-Agricultural works is the head Irrigation. Ordinary-Agricultural irrigation works are

widely distributed and exist more or less in every district of the Presidency. They may be divided into two distinctive classes: (1) rain-fed tanks or reservoirs, generally of minor individual importance, each deriving its supply directly from rainfall distributed over an area of land which is called the catchment basin; and (2) channels from rivers and streams providing direct irrigation or supplying tanks, together with the tanks supplied. In the first case the rainfall is caught and retained before it reaches natural drainage lines of any importance. In the last it is diverted from the drainage lines while pursuing its course and led away by artificial means. The second class is the most important, and the works which have been constructed in connection therewith by natives of the country, or by the British Government, whether anicuts or weirs across rivers or channels themselves, are often of considerable magnitude and have a large revenue dependent on them. The following statement in which the number of Ordinary-Agricultural irrigation works in each district is roughly estimated, and in which also the irrigated area in each district is shown, is an index to the geographical distribution of these works throughout the Presidency and to their relative importance in a financial point of view :—

District.	Tanks and Irrigation Canals.	Weirs across Rivers or Streams.	Irrigated Area.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5
				RS.
Ganjam	3,504	1	287,279	5,15,431
Vizagapatam	392	13	166,846	2,44,098
Godavery	1,602	8	173,089	7,75,540
Kistna	442	...	62,002	2,80,349
Nellore	765	7	208,588	6,78,500
Cuddapah	2,406	...	260,475	9,13,438
Kurnool	654	49	61,791	2,57,656
Bellary	3,493	25	194,380	8,28,462
Chingleput	2,360	7	407,169	12,26,004
North Arcot	3,834	76	271,131	13,21,436
South do.	3,736	179	393,100	18,97,301
Tanjore	...	...	114,525	1,51,696
Trichinopoly	1,489	91	208,665	7,83,290
Salem	2,005	217	113,936	4,85,747
Coimbatore	337	68	102,933	5,99,827
Madura	3,942	373	172,969	6,31,978
Tinnevelly	2,357	98	166,279	15,13,373
Total ...	33,318	1,212	3,365,157	1,31,04,126

NOTE.—The statement as regards the number of works is only an approximate one. The area irrigated as well as the revenue attributable to the systems for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept is excluded. Irrigation Works belonging to land-owners are not taken into account.

It has long been understood that, in order to secure a comprehensive treatment of these numerous works, it is necessary that they should be grouped into systems hydrographically connected; measures have accordingly been taken towards this end. It is obvious that the whole of them can be referred to various natural drainage lines and ultimately to river basins. When this has been done and the particulars of water-supply, revenue and outlay, are properly recorded, it will be possible to measure with some accuracy the relation of returns to outlay, and to apportion expenditure with due regard to economy and on sound principles. The other Ordinary Agricultural sub-divisions coming under the two classes mentioned on are River Conservancy, River Embankments, and Miscellaneous, the latter including works not susceptible of being referred to either of the three other classes.

Additional heads and sub-divisions.

In addition to the expenditure on new works and repairs for which the Department of Public Works is responsible, there is outlay in other directions. These other heads of account are for the establishments employed in duties of supervision and direction, and for tools and plant used in carrying on the works. The whole outlay may, therefore, be considered under four divisions, Original or New Works, Repairs, Establishment, Tools and Plant. As regards establishment, since as already remarked the Irrigation Branch is charged with a fixed percentage (25 per cent. on grant or outlay, whichever is the greatest) for general establishment, it is only necessary to notice under this section matters relating to the special establishments which have been described as being attached to the Irrigation Branch. Tools and Plant expenditure have to be considered. In whichever way again outlay under the irrigation branch is treated, it will be necessary to consider under each section the fund heads, Capital Extraordinary, Capital Ordinary, Revenue, and Ordinary Agricultural. These divisions and sub-divisions will be attended to in treating of the current operations of 1875-76.

Receipts from Irrigation works.

The revenue dependent on the works existing throughout the Presidency for the purposes of collecting, storing and distributing water for irrigation is, as has already been mentioned, very considerable. The collections from irrigated land amounted in 1874-75, the latest year for which the accounts are compiled, to Rupees 1,95,67,001. On the other hand the receipts actually credited in the Public Works accounts are quite insignificant, accruing not from the sale of water for irrigation but from other incidental sources of profit, such as navigation dues, water-

supply of towns, sale of canal produce, such as grass, rent of land, &c. This is due to the revenue system obtaining in the Presidency by which the rent levied on irrigated land is for the most part in the form of a consolidated assessment of which the proportion due to water-supply as distinguished from the claim for the use of the land for cultivation is indefinite. It is only as regards the deltas of the Godavery and the Kistna, and that quite recently, that a settlement has been made distinguishing between land assessment and water-rate, and even here the principle of the settlement has been a consolidated wet rate of which an arbitrary and uniform portion is called the water-rate. In the case of extraordinary works an attempt has been made to estimate profits, and for the irrigation works in the deltas special investigations have already been instituted having for their object on the one hand the summing up of the charges against the works, and on the other the determination of the revenue which is due to the outlay incurred. For five out of the eight extraordinary systems approximate accounts have now been prepared, and the following abstract shows the results temporarily accepted:—

Latest year included in this account.	Name of system of Irrigation.	Capital outlay.		Revenue.		Working of expenses.		Net Revenue.		Charges for interest.		Difference between Net Revenue and charges for interest.		Percentage of Net Revenue on capital outlay.
		During the year.	To end of the year.	During the year.	To end of the year.	During the year.	To end of the year.	During the year.	To end of the year.	During the year.	To end of the year.	During the year.	To end of the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1874-75.	Godavery Delta* ...	4,41,940	69,10,549	16,23,310	2,29,66,885	1,54,751	54,98,671	14,68,559	1,74,68,216	3,10,974	46,98,602	11,57,585	1,27,69,614	21·25
1874-75.	Kistna Delta† ...	1,56,374	44,93,902	8,90,598	92,16,261	1,94,905	23,50,046	6,95,693	68,66,215	2,02,226	26,46,665	4,93,467	42,19,553	15·48
1873-74.	Cauvery Delta ...	49,844	13,39,641	11,60,713	2,61,75,721	11,204	47,12,266	11,49,509	2,14,63,455	60,284	11,84,754	10,89,225	2,02,78,701	85·81
1872-73.	Palar Anicutt ...	538	10,83,714	21,022	11,47,651	10,124	41,149	10,898	11,06,502	48,767	6,26,885	87,869	4,79,617	1·01
1874-75.	StreviguntamAnicut.	65,708	10,60,597	38,779	62,928	...	...	38,779	62,928	47,727	1,94,236	8,948	1,31,308	3·65

* Direct income by water-rate is the revenue in this case.

† Direct income by water-rate and Miscellaneous receipts constitutes the revenue.

‡ No information regarding working expenses of this year is available.

Of the departmental receipts referred to above the only items meriting notice are those attributable to the navigation of canals in the Godavery and Kistna Deltas. Licenses to ply on these canals are issued to boat owners, the present rate being 1 Rupee per ton per annum for cargo boats, and from 3 to 6 annas for every square foot of deck space for passenger boats.

Conservancy of Works of Irrigation.

The old works of irrigation were almost without exception, and a majority of them are still, without adequate means of disposing of surplus water and distributing water for irrigation; and an outlay on works, such as weirs, sluices, &c., considerably larger than the present outlay, is required to prevent recurring loss of revenue. It is to be regretted that the responsibility of villagers for the timely execution of petty repairs to tanks and other works belonging to the village have generally been allowed to lapse, but it is doubtful whether there is now a possibility of its revival. The execution of such repairs at the public cost will materially affect the charges for maintenance of irrigation works.

Capital Extraordinary for 1875-76—General.

The grant for works under Capital Extraordinary for the year under review was Rs. 4,97,692, and the expenditure Rs. 4,24,259. The following works were in progress from loan funds:—

(1.) Godavery Delta System. Extension of irrigation and improvement of navigation in the Eastern and Western sections of the delta.
(2.) Kistna Delta System. Improvement of existing works in the Eastern and Western sections of the delta.
(3.) Pennair Delta System. Survapully Project.
(4.) Pelandorai Anicut Project, Vellaur River.
(5.) Streeviguntum Anicut System, Tambrapoorney River.

—Godavery Delta System.

The total capital outlay under all heads* on the Godavery Delta system to the end of the year under review was Rupees 73,64,443, of which Rupees 22,93,918 were derived from loan funds, and Rupees 50,70,255 from Ordinary Revenue. *Eastern Section.*—The estimates† for the extension of irrigation and improvement of the canals for navigation in the Eastern Delta of the Godavery amount to Rupees 12,99,649,‡ the grant for the year

* The total includes Capital Ordinary as well as Extraordinary, Establishment, Tools and Plant, Stores, &c.

† Called completion estimates.

‡ Originally Rupees 13,14,000.

was Rupees 1,71,000, and the expenditure Rupees 1,74,380; and the total expenditure to the end of the year Rupees 7,80,977. The main canal has been widened for ¾ of a mile from the head to 120 feet, the maximum width being 170 feet, and the lower portion to the head of the Cocanada Canal has been excavated to the proposed section. The Bank Canal has been cut to the full section down to the Chepella Lock at the 9th mile and thence to the Koolla Lock. The earthwork of the Coringa Canal has been completed as far as Munjair Lock and the Alamúr Lock weir built up to crest level. The earthwork of the Injeram Canal also is in progress, and the construction of distributary sluices commenced. The improvement of the distribution arrangements is the principal work remaining to be done in connection with the Samulcotta Canal. The project includes the excavation of channels to carry off the surplus water whether from distributaries or rainfall. These have been in progress. The grant and expenditure on other works of the projects are shown in the Appendix G. *Western Section.*—The estimate for the project for the Western Delta amounts to Rupees 13,04,640, the grant for the year was Rupees 1,64,292, the expenditure Rupees 1,64,191, and the total expenditure to the end of 1875-76 has been Rupees 8,26,374. The alterations to the head sluice consisting in the provision of new and improved shutters and gearing have been taken up. The widening of the canal from the head to 2⅜ miles is in progress, and from 2⅜ to 8 miles all work has been finished. The earth-work of the Kakarapurru Canal from 1¼ miles to the end has been completed. Out of five first-class non-tidal locks projected on the Narsapur Canal three have been finished and opened, and one is in progress. The Mogultur Tidal Lock is finished as also the Peravelli, Itempudi, and Mogultur lock weirs. Eleven head sluices to minor channels, eleven dams, seven under tunnels, and improvements to twelve channels were designed. Five head sluices, eight dams, three under tunnels, and improvements to eight channels have been completed. The excavation and banking of the Undi canal has been finished. The head lock was completed and opened in April 1875. The whole of the earthwork of the Attili Canal has been completed, as also the locks and lock weirs. The surplus weir is nearly finished. From Gostanuddy head for 27½ miles earthwork of all descriptions is nearly finished. Of the masonry works the head lock and weir are completed, and the weir across the Gostanuddy at the 14th mile nearly so. Mamudúr lock and lock weir are in progress. On the Bank Canal the earthwork from the head to 22⅓

miles is finished. Khandavilly lock has been removed, and locks at Sidhantam and Kodér built. The latter was opened in October 1875. The Sidhantam old lock is now being removed, and it was intended to open the new work in April 1876. The Sidhantam lock weir was nearly completed, that at the Koder lock finished as well as the surplus weir at the second mile. The earthwork on the Ellore Canal from the 15th to the 20th mile was completed, from the 20th to the 30th mile nearly so, and from the 40th to 42nd mile half done. The Pandicodu drain was widened this year to 65 feet at bottom, and as this will probably suffice the work may be considered as completed. The earthwork of the Yennamadurru drain has been completed; the masonry has not yet been commenced. All the work of the Bondada drain has been completed. The drain is reported to have acted well, and has caused a large tract of formerly swampy ground to be brought under cultivation. The improvements to the Rayalam drain have been completed, and those to the Razucodu drain and that west of the Nursapur Canal are in progress. Rest-houses have been built at Chettipett, Koder, and Perimalla, and purchased at Nursapur. Buildings at Attili, Bhemaveram, and Akeed are in progress.

—Kistna Delta System.

The total capital expenditure to the close of the year on the Kistna Delta system under all heads was Rs. 46,35,898. Of this sum Rs. 13,87,840 were allotted from Loan Funds, and Rupees 32,48,058 from Ordinary Revenue. *Eastern Section.*—The various estimates which have been sanctioned in recent years for the improvement of the existing works of the Kistna Delta, Eastern Section, amount to Rupees 7,34,713. The grant for the year 1875-76 was Rupees 67,253, the expenditure amounted to Rupees 43,009, and the total expenditure to the end of the year to Rupees 5,97,849. The general improvements to the Masulipatam section of the delta, for which an estimate was sanctioned in January 1870, are nearly completed. The improvement of Ryves' Canal and its branches is a project also sanctioned in 1870 and not yet completed. Progress was delayed during the year by sickness amongst the work-people. *Western Section.*—Work was in progress in the western section of the Kistna Delta on estimates aggregating Rs. 2,76,400 for the improvement of existing canals, &c. The grant for the year was Rupees 8,000, the expenditure Rupees 7,990, and the total expenditure to the end of 1875-76 Rupees 2,75,732. The enlargement of the South Main Canal from Sectanagarum to

Duggiralah as sanctioned originally in January 1866 may now be considered as completed. Further widening will be required shortly.

—Pennair Anicut System.

The capital outlay debited against the Pennair anicut system under all heads to the close of the year 1875-76 was Rupees 13,40,201, viz., Rupees 5,42,667 from Loan Fund, and Rupees 7,97,534 from Ordinary Revenue. The estimate for the Survapully project amounts to Rupees 4,20,060, the grant for the year 1875-76 was Rs. 18,500, the expenditure Rupees 15,925, and the total expenditure to the end of the year Rupees 4,16,168. The works as originally provided for are very nearly completed, but it has been found that some drainage works are necessary, and these together with other subsidiary works will be provided for in the revised estimate which is under preparation.

—Pelandorai Anicut System.

The Pelandorai Anicut Project is now completed with the exception of works for additional storage. The estimate for the works amounted to Rupees 2,00,555, but it has been largely exceeded by the expenditure which has been Rupees 2,22,424. There are outstanding accounts which will have to be debited against the work, and the revised estimate which is in preparation will probably not fall short of Rs. 2,53,000, exclusive of charges for establishment and tools and plant. The grant for the year 1875-76 was Rupees 20,000, the expenditure Rs. 13,578.

—Strivigun-tum Anicut System.

The Streeviguntum Anicut Project is nearly completed. The amount of the sanctioned estimate is Rupees 9,39,500; the grant for the year Rupees 40,000; the expenditure Rs. 36,622, and the total expenditure to the end of the year Rs. 9,23,314 on works exclusive of establishment and tools and plant.

—General Statement of works in progress.

The subjoined statement shows in one view the several projects under execution from Loan Funds, their estimated cost, the grants and outlay of the year, and the balance of the estimates for expenditure in future years:—

Statement.

Name of work.	Estimate.	Grant of the year (revised).	Expenditure in the year.	Total expenditure to end of the year.	Balance of Estimates.
Godavery Delta System.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extension of irrigation in the Eastern Delta.	12,99,649	1,71,000	1,74,380	7,80,977	5,18,672
Extension of irrigation in the Western Delta.	13,04,640	1,64,292	1,64,191	8,26,374	4,78,266
Kistna Delta System.					
Improvements to existing Delta works.	9,92,113	63,928	50,999	8,73,581	1,18,532
Pennair Anicut System.					
Improvements to the Survapully Channel.	4,20,060	18,500	15,925	4,16,168	3,892
Pelandorai Anicut System.	2,00,555	20,000	13,578	2,22,424	Revised Estimate under preparation.
Cauvery Delta System.					
Regulators for the principal branches of the Vennaur river.	2,05,106	2,028	26	2,03,481	1,625
Strivigantum Anicut System.	9,39,500	40,000	36,622	9,23,314	16,186

Of estimates aggregating 53·61 lakhs there is yet a balance of 11·69 lakhs unspent, of which about 9·97 lakhs appertain to the Godavery Delta System. The grants of the year were on the whole satisfactorily utilized.

—Projects under consideration.

As regards projects in this Presidency proposed for execution from Loan Funds or otherwise the following have been under consideration in the course of the year:—*Rooshkoolia Project, Ganjam.*—The plans and estimates have been completed. The scheme provides for the utilization of a part of the water of the Rooshkoolia and Mahanaddy rivers, partly for direct irrigation and partly for storage by means of an anicut to the west of Aska, head works, and channels. Navigation by canal is also provided for. The cost is estimated at 33 lakhs, and the returns at about 4 per cent. It has now become evident that the project could not be brought forward under conditions which would admit of its being carried out from borrowed capital, and it has been decided by the Government that its execution from the limited assignments made

to this Presidency from ordinary revenue is not at present practicable. *Godavery Central Delta.*—The completion estimates of this portion of the delta have been submitted, and they amount to Rs. 7,78,000. Their consideration has been postponed, the work already in progress in the Eastern and Western Deltas being as great in extent as the establishments available can manage. *Kistna Delta System.*—The works projected for the completion of the system of irrigation and navigation of this delta have not yet been sanctioned. They include the enlargement of the main canals, the remodelling of others, and the construction of new lines of irrigation with extension of navigation. The ultimate area of irrigation is estimated at 500,000 acres, the present area being about 226,226 acres. Detailed estimates for the improvement of the Main Bank and Nizampatam Canals in the western section have been completed and are awaiting the sanction of the Government of India. The plans and estimates for the eastern section have also been completed and are reserved pending the collection of revenue particulars by the Revenue Officers. *Perryaur Project.*—The estimate amounts to Rs. 53,99,700, the gross revenue from irrigation is calculated at Rs. 6,94,015, and it has been estimated that the returns will amount to 10 per cent. on the outlay (which includes the capitalization of the revenue assessment on the land required for the works) within ten years of their completion. The project involves the construction of a large dam across the Perryaur at a point where it receives the drainage of an area of 305 square miles. The discharge of the river during the construction of the dam is provided for by a tunnel cut through rock under the site of a portion of the embankment. A weir to discharge surplus water and a tunnel through the saddle by which it reaches the Soorooleyaur, a tributary of the Vigay, are the other portions of the scheme. The work possesses features of novelty. Two officers were deputed in 1875 to report on certain points in connection with this project.

Capital Ordinary.

The grant for Original Works—Capital Ordinary—was in part for works which were placed during the year under the head Ordinary Agricultural and under that head the outlay as against the grants appears. The following were the systems on which works were in progress;—Godavery Delta System; Kistna Delta System; Pennair Delta System; Chembrumbaukum Tank; Palár Anicut System; and Streeviguntum Anicut System. The outlay on the Godavery system consisted merely of a trifling addition to

the machinery of certain sluices. For the Kistna Delta system the grant for the year was Rs. 20,106, the outlay Rs. 31,757, and the total outlay to the end of the year Rs. 32,48,058. The principal work belonging to the Pennair Delta system carried on from the ordinary grant was the extension of the Nellore anicut, the necessity for an addition to its length was demonstrated by a flood in October 1874 which turned the north end of the anicut and carried away the wings. The grant for the year for the Chembrumbaukum Tank was Rupees 35,601. The outlay during the year Rs. 35,632, and the total outlay to the end of the year Rs. 4,16,641. The expenditure was limited to works which are necessary to secure the tank from danger by flood-water, pending the submission of a revised estimate for the whole project. The restoration of the Palar anicut which was breached in October 1874 was completed during the year. There was no other outlay under Capital Ordinary on this system. The estimate was Rupees 1,35,000, the grant for the year Rupees 1,07,620, the outlay Rupees 1,16,192, and the total outlay Rupees 1,35,350.

Revenue Head.

The grant under the head of Revenue Extensions and Improvements was not specifically budgetted for being included in the general assignment under revenue for repairs. The outlay was Rupees 20,378, and consisted in the provision of minor works, such as surplus weirs, distribution channels, sluices, cattle crossings, revetment, &c., to canals. The grant for repairs in the budget was in the form of a general assignment for all irrigation works, whether those for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, or those now under "Ordinary Agricultural," and amounted to Rupees 14,61,800. The outlay on revenue account was Rupees 4,84,335: under both Revenue and Ordinary Agricultural the outlay was Rupees 15,43,120. The principal work in progress on revenue account was at the Muddur and Dowlaishweram branches or sections of the Godavery anicut where deep holes had been scoured out by freshes in the river giving some cause for anxiety and necessitating the reformation of portions of the apron. The main canals have been repaired and cleared of silt as usual, as also the distributaries. The anicut and head works of the Kistna Delta system underwent unusually extensive repairs, and the outlay on canal clearance was also above the average. This was due to the abnormally heavy rainfall of the year. On the anicut of the Pennair Delta system also there was outlay for repairs to the

Godavery District.

	1874-75.	1875-76.
Number of boats ...	53,432	57,006
Tonnage	1,087,529	1,154,229
Ton mileage ...	31,971,314	38,950,110
Value of cargoes ...	7,21,38,912	4,27,90,972
Navigation receipts ...	32,840	38,613

Kistna District.

Number of boats ...	3,493	3,841
Tonnage	81,298	78,725½
Ton mileage ...	2,456,490	2,195,394
Value of cargoes ...	46,96,344	62,52,523
Navigation receipts	6,672	7,974

A new system of valuation of cargoes having been introduced there resulted an apparent falling off in the Godavery District in the gross values of this as compared with last year. The question of raising the charge for licenses so as to increase the direct return from the navigation works is under consideration. It is considered that such a step may be taken without unduly raising the cost of the conveyance to a market. At present the charges for navigation maintenance and establishments are in excess of the receipts from traffic.

Comparison of Outlay and Receipts, Revenue, and Ordinary Agricultural.

In order to obtain a tolerably fair comparison of the outlay during the year under review with the revenue of the works on which the funds were expended it is necessary that the following charges and receipts should be included:—

Expenditure.

1. On extensions and improvements under revenue.
2. Maintenance and repairs do.
3. Original Works, Ordinary Agricultural, Irrigation.
4. Repairs, do. do.
5. Share of general establishment.
6. Office of Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
7. Conservancy Water Regulation, Survey and Navigation Establishments.

Receipts.

1. Consolidated wet assessment.
2. Water-supply of towns.
3. Receipts from plantations and other canal produce.
4. Navigation receipts.
5. Rents of buildings.
6. Other Miscellaneous receipts.

The following statement shows the distribution by districts of these charges and receipts:—

Districts.	Charges during 1875-76.									Receipts during 1874-75.				Percentage of Charges on Revenue.	Remarks.
	Revenue.		Ordinary Agricultural Irrigation.		Total Works and Repairs.	Establishment.		Tools and Plant.	Total Charges.	Irrigated Area. Acres.	Wet Assessment.	Navigation and other receipts.	Total.		
	Extensions & Improvements.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.		Share of General Establishment.	Special Establishments.	Total Establishments.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Ganjam ...	...	...	1,092	20,920	22,012	5,503	769	6,272	84	28,368	2,87,279	5,15,431	47	5,15,478	5·5	
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	1,881	14,965	16,846	4,212	598	4,810	87	21,743	1,66,846	2,44,098	23	2,44,121	8·9	
Godavery ...	2,607	1,61,336	25,412	12,856	2,02,211	50,553	50,833	1,01,386	54,773	3,58,370	6,86,232	23,43,764	76,063	24,19,827	10·67	
Kistna ...	6,308	1,32,838	1,523	8,650	1,49,319	37,325	28,351	65,676	31,033	2,46,028	2,88,228	11,71,102	20,193	11,91,295	20·65	
Nellore ...	113	25,966	18,998	54,309	99,150	24,788	7,680	32,368	610	1,32,028	2,43,073	8,93,452	375	8,93,827	14·83	
Cuddapah ...	...	...	5,197	37,651	42,848	10,712	1,498	12,210	1	55,059	2,60,475	9,13,438	702	9,14,140	6·02	
Kurnool ...	...	...	13,730	38,693	52,423	13,106	1,832	14,938	1,175	68,536	61,791	2,57,656	...	2,57,656	26·6	
Bellary ...	...	...	9,579	63,596	73,175	19,394	2,559	20,853	18	94,046	1,94,380	8,28,462	...	8,28,462	10·14	
Presidency ...	...	...	...	2,485	2,485	622	86	708	...	3,193	...	...	3	3	...	
Chingleput ...	440	35,889	17,415	82,235	1,35,979	33,995	5,420	39,415	647	1,76,041	4,19,423	12,65,030	14,089	12,79,119	13·76	
North Arcot ...	939	7,596	91,911	1,24,074	2,24,520	56,130	11,573	67,703	653	2,92,876	3,08,803	14,28,302	2,167	14,30,469	20·48	
South do. ...	...	15,264	34,844	51,255	1,01,363	25,341	3,827	29,168	711	1,31,242	4,08,441	19,72,515	383	19,72,898	6·65	
Salem	...	...	13,353	46,639	59,992	14,998	2,098	17,096	2	77,090	1,13,936	4,85,747	192	4,85,939	15·85	
Tanjore	6,292	60,442	2,245	...	68,979	17,245	16,519	33,764	253	1,02,996	9,49,738	36,82,032	5,277	36,87,309	2·8	
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	9,614	59,537	69,151	17,288	2,418	19,706	55	88,912	2,08,665	7,83,290	7,262	7,90,552	11·25	
Coimbatore ...	...	...	10,950	52,870	63,820	15,955	2,232	18,187	142	82,149	1,02,983	5,99,827	2,341	6,02,168	13·64	
Madura ...	...	...	3,479	47,343	50,822	12,706	1,776	14,482	676	65,980	1,72,969	6,31,978	...	6,31,978	10·44	
Tinnevelly ...	3,905	24,636	35,730	79,672	1,43,943	35,986	7,617	43,603	17	1,87,563	1,92,534	15,50,877	993	15,51,870	12·09	
Total ...	20,378	4,63,957	2,96,953	7,97,750	15,79,038	3,94,759	1,47,586	5,42,345	90,837	22,12,220	50,65,741	19,56,701	1,30,110	1,96,97,111	11·23	

Information regarding the receipts of 1875-76 is not yet available, and those of 1874-75 are, therefore, entered for the purpose of comparison with the outlay of the year under review.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS.

Constitution of the Department.

The Secretariat arrangements in connection with this branch of the Public Works Department have already been described. All the Railways yet undertaken in this Presidency are under the guarantee system. The design, that is to say, and construction of the railroads are entrusted to joint-stock companies and the Indian Government guarantees interest on moneys duly raised and paid to Government by these companies, while it controls their expenditure and operations. The principal concessions granted under this agreement are the following:—(1) The Government guarantee interest varying in amount from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. for a term of years* on all moneys paid with authority into their treasury, and should the profits in any half-year exceed the guaranteed interest the surplus is equally divided between Government and the shareholders. (2) The Railway Company have the option of demanding repayment, upon their giving six months' notice of their intention to surrender the railway, of the whole of the capital duly expended upon the railway. On the other hand the Government have the option of purchasing the railway at fixed periods (due notice being given) on payment of the value of all shares calculated according to their mean market-value during three preceding years. The first opportunity of purchasing the Madras Railway will occur on the 1st April 1907, and of the South Indian Railway on 1st March 1890. (3) Government lease to the Railway Company free of cost for a term* of years all land required for the permanent works of the railway, and further provide all other land temporarily needed for its construction; land not permanently needed being returned to Government as soon as possible. In consideration of the above grants of aid, the Government have the power to select the line, to define the limits of all works, to supervise expenditure and operations in England and in India, to examine accounts, to inspect works and line under or after completion, to regulate tolls and time-tables, and generally to control the affairs of the Railway Company. Mails are to be carried free; troops and Government stores on the usual favorable terms. The control in England is exercised by an official

* Madras Railway 99 years, South Indian Railway 999 years.

Director, who sits at the Boards of all Guaranteed Railway Companies, and who has the power of passing a veto on their proceedings. In India the supervision is entrusted to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, and the following rules have been laid down for his guidance:—(1) All questions of general importance shall be referred to Government for decision. (2) Under the above will be included the general direction of all lines of railway, the position of stations, and the general arrangements of the more important stations and works. But after the general sanction of the Government has been given to any project, all questions of detail can be disposed of within the limits of the original sanction by the Consulting Engineer. (3) All matters of routine, or payments, or acts in accordance with rule, precedent, or special agreement duly sanctioned, or undisputed contingent expenditure, may be dealt with by the Consulting Engineer without reference to Government. (4) All designs, estimates, and indents, whether for work or for establishments for carrying into effect objects already generally sanctioned by Government, may also be disposed of finally by the Consulting Engineer. (5) The Consulting Engineer may, without reference to Government, reduce the amount of indents, or direct designs or proposed operations to be modified if he thinks it necessary; but the Agent in such cases, if dissatisfied with the decision of the Consulting Engineer, may always request that the matter be referred for the final orders of the Government. (6) When the sanction of the Consulting Engineer is given to any proposals of the Agent, in which both of these officers concur, excepting in those matters of great importance specially excepted above, the sanction so given shall, so far as the Government is concerned, be considered final.

Comparative statistics for two Railways.

The following return shows a comparison between the two Railway lines of this Presidency, that is to say, the Madras Railway Company and the South Indian Railway Company, at the end of 1875-76:—

Railways.	Miles opened during the year.	Total Miles opened.	Passengers carried during the Year.					Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandize and Military Stores.	Receipts from Railway Material and Coal.	Gross Receipts from Coaching, Goods, Telegraph, and Sundries.	Working Expenses.	Net Profits or Losses.	Number of European Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total Capital expended up to 31st March 1876.
			First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Total.									
			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
Madras..	...	858·10*	13,223	50,451	1,777,288	877975	2,718,937	21,55,252	37,00,767	5,095	64,48,325	45,43,625	Net profits Rupees 19,04,700, being at the rate of £1.15.10 per cent. per annum.	1059	9162	10,63,68,434
South Indian.	214·40	400·15	4,866	33,663	1,753,551	...	1,792,080	6,52,342	4,86,255	44,635	12,95,784	5,67,955	Net profits Rupees 7,27,829, being at the rate of £2.0.10 per cent. per annum.	161	2320	3,57,05,667

* Three-and-a-half miles double line.

Madras Railway.

Open Mileage. The open mileage remains the same as at the end of 1874-75, namely, 854½ miles of single, and 3½ miles of double line; the whole being maintained from Revenue funds. An estimate has been sanctioned for extending the double line from Perambore to Ambatore, a distance of 6½ miles, in order to afford greater facility in working the laterite traffic for the Madras Harbour. The work is now in progress, and the cost is being charged to Revenue, as the work is only required to meet this special traffic.

Capital Expenditure. The total capital expended up to 31st March 1876 was Rupees 10,63,68,434 (£9,750,440), being at the rate of Rupees 1,23,972 (£11,364) per mile. During the official year under review the amount expended under this head was Rupees 3,45,939. The value of stores on hand (including those in transit) on the 31st March 1876 was Rupees 33,25,736, showing a decrease of Rupees 3,02,305 during the year, which may so far be considered satisfactory.

Dividend, &c. The net profits of the official year were Rupees 19,04,700, giving a dividend at the rate of 1·79 per cent. on the total capital expenditure. The guaranteed interest from the commencement of the Company up to 31st December 1875 amounted to £7,137,517; and the net profits for the same period came to a total of £3,114,710; leaving a balance of £4,022,807 to be met from the revenues of the country in addition to the expenditure on land and control. The profits have thus averaged 2·1 per cent. per annum, including the time occupied in construction.

Condition of Way and Works. It is satisfactory, in so far as the works are concerned, to record the entire absence of flood damages during the last official year; though, looked at from a traffic point of view, the short rainfall which led to this immunity has not been beneficial, as will be explained hereafter. The permanent way was maintained in good order throughout the year. The substitution of iron pots for jungle-wood sleepers is being gradually continued; and ten miles of experimental creosoted fir sleepers have also been laid. The question whether the iron subway shall be extended to Beypore is under consideration. The decrease in prices of iron affects largely the comparative estimates which were first framed, and upon which the superior economy of wood was based.

Rolling-stock. The rolling-stock has been maintained in fair working order throughout the year. Four first-class double saloons were

added, making a total of eight carriages of this type now running. Some of the old stock, with which the line was opened twenty years ago, has now seen the greater part of its life, and renewals will soon become heavy. The third-class carriages require improvement, and this subject is now under consideration. Although the springs of a large portion of the wagon stock were strengthened to admit of their carrying 9 tons, it has been found necessary to limit the load to 8 tons on account of the axles not being strong enough to bear the heavier weight with safety. They have journals 9″ × 3¼″, and are 4″ in diameter at the centre. The high-sided wagons weigh altogether 5 tons 4 cwt., and excluding wheels and axles, 3 tons 12 cwt.; so that, with a load of 8 tons, the total weight on the journals will be 11 tons 12 cwt., and this is found to be as much as they can bear, even with the improved oil-boxes. During the calendar year 1875, 18 coke and 44 ballast wagons were broken up, the iron work being returned to store. The ballast wagons were replaced by low-sided wagons, of which there was a surplus of 192; and 100 more of the latter were altered for the harbour traffic. In the same period ten engines were renewed, and sixty-eight underwent extensive repairs; the average number in the shops at any one time was thirty-seven, representing a large proportion on a total of 128 locomotives owned by the Company. The question of screw couplings engaged attention, and it has been decided to increase the stock gradually until one is available for each vehicle. It is anticipated that considerable wear and tear of rolling-stock and permanent way will be saved by this measure.

Electric Telegraph.

The lines of telegraph were efficiently maintained. The Madras Railway Company have not yet transferred their lines of telegraph to the Government, but there is reason to believe that this transfer will shortly be effected upon the same terms as those accepted by other Companies.

Railway Commission.

During March and April 1875 a Commission assembled, under the orders of the Government of Madras, to inquire into the continued want of improvement in the traffic of the Madras Railway. Evidence was invited under the following heads:—(1) Fluctuation of trade. (2) Rates and classification. (3) Arrangements for the receipt, custody, despatch, and delivery of goods. (4) The conditions of the Railway service. (5) Relations of the Railway servants with the public. (6) Railway agency for the attraction of traffic. (7) The alignment of the Railway

and its connection with towns. (8) Passenger accommodation. The recommendations made by the Commission, and with few exceptions endorsed by the Government and by the Board of Directors of the Company, may be thus summarized:—(1) That rates ought in certain specified instances to be lowered. (2) That greater publicity should be given to special and other rates. (3) That the classification should be simplified and printed in the vernaculars. (4) That a Complaint Department, under the control of the Agent and Manager, should be instituted. (5) That the existing rule ordering the despatch of all consignments in the order of their numbers should be rigidly enforced. (6) That the system of charging excess on reweight for prepaid goods be abandoned. (7) That trucks delayed at forwarding stations be dealt with in the same manner as trucks *en route*. (8) That the goods receipt note should give—Date and hour of receipt, Number, Description, Weight, Descriptive marks, Rail charges, Probable date of arrival. (9) That the demurrage charge should not commence till twenty-four hours after the probable date of arrival. (10) That with overdue goods advice notes be sent on arrival to the consignees, and the demurrage period be extended to thirty-six hours. (11) That certain extra shed accommodation should be provided. (12) That a retiring fund for Railway employés should be instituted. (13) That no Railway servant drawing more than Rupees 20 monthly should be dismissed except by the Agent and Manager. (14) That a Conduct book to replace the fining system should be opened. (15) That the rule should be rigidly enforced that Station Masters should speak the language of the districts in which they serve, and be, as often as possible, men of the locality. (16) That the divisional staff should be largely augmented, and that in future natives should be encouraged to qualify for the appointment. (17) That native canvassers should be appointed, and paid a commission on the extra goods they attract, in addition to their fixed salary. (18) That light rail branches to be worked by the Madras Railway be opened between the main line and Vellore, Palghat, Calicut, and perhaps also Arcot, Salem, and that the Bellary Branch should be extended to Gudduk. (19) That reserved third-class accommodation should be provided to the extent of two compartments holding ten and one compartment holding twenty in every train; the offer of this accommodation receiving the greatest possible publicity, and the reservation being rigidly enforced. (20) That the

Railway Company be called upon to discourage overcrowding, and to provide sufficient rolling-stock for extraordinary occasions. (21) That the names of stations and appointed stopping time be called out in the vernaculars, and that carriage doors be all thrown open on arrival. (22) That ticket offices should be opened during fixed periods before the train departs and that this rule be painted in the vernaculars over the ticket window. It is not probable that the fifteenth recommendation will be found practicable, and the fourth and thirteenth will require slight modification. The others either have been, or are in the course of being, carried out.

The number of accidents to trains during the last four calendar years were as follows :— Accidents.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
1. Collision	4	1	1	6
2. Getting off proper line	4	7	18	8
3. Fire	4	5	19	34
4. Running over cattle	42	46	48	41
5. Other causes	6	5	6	7
Total ...	60	64	92	96

No serious accident to a train occurred during the year 1875. The apparently large number of derailments in 1874 is due to the inclusion of all cases however trivial, whereas in other years only those are entered which resulted in damage to the works or rolling-stock. The large number of fires in 1875 is due partly to a dry season, and partly to the inclusion of minor cases which were not formerly shown. A trial is being made with the plate spark-arrester in use on the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, and the best method of protecting the ash-pan, so as to prevent sparks from flying back underneath the train, is also under consideration. The numbers of persons killed and injured were as follows :—

	1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.								
From causes beyond their own control.	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
From their own misconduct or want of caution.	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
Total ...	1	8	...	1	1	1	...	1
Servants of the Company or of Contractors.								
From causes beyond their own control.	...	2	...	...	3	6	...	2
From their own misconduct or want of caution.	9	4	9	2	6	7	5	12
Total ...	9	6	9	2	9	13	5	14
Other Persons.								
Crossing at level crossings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Trespassers, including suicide ...	4	2	5	1	5	...	2	...
Miscellaneous	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1
Total ...	5	2	6	1	7	...	3	1
Grand Total ...	15	16	15	4	17	14	3	16

Rates and Fares. No alteration was made in the ordinary rates and fares during the official year, but several special goods rates were introduced and others revised.

Comparison of Earnings and Working Expenses. In last year's report the traffic was compared for two official years, but as information is more readily available for calendar years, this basis of comparison is now adopted. The period also has been extended, and in the following tables five years have been taken. The general results may be thus compared :—

	Gross Earnings.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of Expenses to Receipts.	Receipts per Open Mile per Week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1871	59,90,455	30,71,093	29,19,362	51·27	139·6
1872	62,05,653	32,38,962	29,66,691	52·19	142·8
1873	68,83,350	39,19,378	29,63,972	56·94	156·8
1874	59,06,501	38,19,532	20,86,969	64·67	132·0
1875	64,29,753	45,18,602	19,11,151	70·28	143·7

The gross receipts per open mile per week during 1875 were the highest excepting 1873, when the sum of Rupees 5,82,493 was realized by the carriage of construction material for the Nizam's State Railway. The working expenses were the highest, and the net earnings the lowest, on record. The increased expenditure was incurred chiefly in the Maintenance and Locomotive Departments. The increase in the Locomotive expenses appear to be due chiefly to the increased train mileage, but in some measure also to the enhanced cost per mile run. The figures given for 1875 both per train and per engine mile are somewhat above the average, which is due to the heavy expenditure on repairs and renewals of locomotives; to the increase in price of coal; and to the larger consumption per mile. The issue prices of coal during the last four years have been Rupees 18, Rupees 21·4, Rupees 27, and Rupees 30·7, respectively. During 1875 the cost of consignments from England fell from Rupees 31-9-6 to Rupees 23-8-0 per ton, and issues during the current year are being made at Rupees 25 per ton. Some purchases of Indian coal were made at Rupees 20-10-0 per ton, and the question of making special arrangements for obtaining large supplies from Calcutta is under consideration. It is difficult to account for the increased consumption per train mile.

The percentage of numbers and receipts for passengers carried in each class was as follows:— **Passenger Traffic.**

	Numbers.				Receipts.			
	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
1871 ...	0·47	5·12	83·03	11·38	7·18	9·14	78·30	5·38
1872 ...	0·39	4·53	80·92	14·16	6·61	7·58	78·96	6·85
1873 ...	0·39	2·74	78·37	18·50	5·92	5·91	78·80	9·37
1874 ...	0·54	1·90	76·83	20·73	6·01	5·48	77·43	11·08
1875 ...	0·48	1·66	66·82	31·04	6·61	5·77	70·44	17·18

There was a large decrease during the last year both in numbers and receipts, which is attributed to the general unhealthiness of the season. From inquiries made it appears that cholera prevailed to a greater or less extent all over the line. The festival traffic shows a large decrease. The development in the cooly class, which now extends over 654 miles of system, is under the circumstances encouraging, and there is every reason to believe that the third-class traffic will revive with an improvement in the public health.

Goods Traffic. The average receipts in pies per ton per mile in each class of goods was as follows:—

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Special	7·73	7·79	8·67	7·88	7·55
First Class	9·15	10·71	10·61	10·53	10·24
Second Class	14·25	14·00	13·64	13·17	13·17
Third Class	17·02	17·44	16·93	16·80	16·75
Fourth Class	24·07	24·79	24·38	21·94	21·78
Fifth Class	35·79	35·77	34·18	30·67	30·87
Total ...	12·58	11·32	10·71	10·47	10·31

Deducting the abnormal receipts in 1873 on account of Nizam's material, the earnings during 1875 were higher than in any previous year. This is due chiefly to the large grain traffic between Vellore and Beypore, which fell off largely in 1874, and to increases in cotton, iron, salt, skins, sundries, and timber. The tonnage was also the largest carried during any year, but this includes 13,044 tons of laterite for the Madras Harbour Works, which realized Rupees 4,062 only. The average carrying rate for goods shows a gradual decrease from 12·6 Pies per ton per mile in 1871 to 10·3 Pies in 1875. This is due to the larger proportion now carried in the special class, the percentage of the total tonnage so carried having increased from 7·1 to 41·1. This class now includes all the chief staples of the country which are carried for distances over 300 miles at 6½ Pies per ton per mile.

Proposed extension. The proposal to make an extension from Mettapolliem up the Coonoor ghaut was referred to the Board of Directors, who replied that they had been informed that the extension was not recommended by the Government of India or approved by the Secretary of State. They added that it would be useless to attempt to raise capital for it, without a guarantee.

South Indian Railway.

Amalgamation. The Act amalgamating the Great Southern of India and Carnatic Railway Companies under the title of the South Indian Railway Company received the royal assent on the 16th July 1874, and took effect from the 1st idem; on the latter date the accounts of the two Companies were thrown into one. Under Clause 2 of the new contract it is agreed that the rate of exchange shall be one shilling and eleven pence per

rupee in lieu of one shilling and ten pence, with retrospective effect, for the late Great Southern of India, and two shillings per rupee for the late Carnatic Company.

Open Mileage.

The open mileage at the end of the official year was as follows:—

Negapatam to Tuticorin, Metre gauge	...	274 miles.
Tinnevelly branch, do.	...	18 „
Trichinopoly to Erode, 5′ 6″ gauge ...	...	89 „
Arconum-Conjeveram branch, 3′ 6″ gauge	...	19 „
Total	...	400 miles.

Capital Expenditure.

The amount of capital expended on the open line up to 31st March 1876 was Rupees 2,51,17,251 (£2,407,070), being at the rate of Rupees 62,793 (£6,018) per mile. The cost of the Southern Extension up to that date had but slightly exceeded £4,000 per mile. The total capital expenditure including line under construction and stores was Rupees 3,57,05,667. The sum of Rupees 65,784 was expended in the conversion of gauge between Negapatam and Trichinopoly, while Rupees 2,81,970 were obtained by the sale to the Punjab Northern State Railway of the rolling-stock thereby thrown out of use.

Dividend, &c.

The net profits of the official year were Rupees 7,27,829, giving a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. on the total capital expenditure. The guaranteed interest from the commencement of the Company up to the 31st December 1875 amounted to £1,448,013, and the net profits for the same period came to a total of £432,762, leaving a balance of £1,015,251 to be met from the revenues of the country, in addition to the expenditure on land and control. The profits have thus averaged 1·45 per cent. per annum including the time occupied in construction. The prospects for the future are however more favorable; for, taking the cost of the whole system when completed and fully equipped at Rupees 70,000 per mile and working expenses at 50 per cent. the earnings necessary to pay the guaranteed interest will amount to Rupees 130 per mile per week, and it is hoped that this will be realized before many years elapse.

Condition Way and Works.

The broad gauge section of the line has been efficiently maintained and the narrow gauge lengths recently opened are gradually being worked up to a high standard. The stations and offices have been kept clean and in good repair; the sanitary arrangements leaving little to be desired.

Rolling-stock.

The broad gauge rolling-stock has been reduced to as low an amount as is compatible with safe working under the assumption that the remaining section from Trichinopoly to Erode will be converted to the metre gauge. The sale of a considerable portion of the stock to the Punjab Northern State Railway was effected during the year under review; the valuation of the stock being made by the Locomotive Superintendent of the Madras Railway. During the construction of the new lines the working of the metre gauge engines in use by the Engineering Department gave some cause for dissatisfaction. The brasses appeared for some reason or other to require frequent attention and ultimately early renewal; the fire bars were on several occasions fused; the injector valves hung, causing a disruption of the connecting hose between the engine and tender; the leading spring pintles many of them gave way; and several of the drawbars have been broken. The engines, however, after passing again through the shops, appear since the line has been opened to have worked much better, though the pintles and drawbars continue to give way; the former are being renewed on a stronger pattern, and the latter are being tested, as the design is not considered faulty by the Consulting Engineers in England. The cabs have all been modified to a pattern more suited to the climate; and the funnels have been lengthened to lift the smoke above them; the engines are now being deprived of the side play in their leading wheels, the foot-plates having in several instances worked loose; the tenders require safety chains, the side rods have been lined up to lessen the side play in the connecting rod; and the engines are all being fitted with cow-catchers. It was not thought safe to run the cotton trucks as received from England without the addition of strong iron knees, and the shrinkage of the planking, said to be unavoidable with English woodwork brought to India, necessitated their being rebuilt and the planks drawn together. Many head stocks being riven and split have been renewed; and large numbers of panels in the passenger carriages have been already replaced. The central buffer system has been specially reported upon; some of the drawbars have failed at the weld, and there are defects inherent in the design which yet remain to be removed. The difficulty in coupling up on a curve or with unequally loaded trucks adjoining one another, and the tendency to uncouple *en route* seem both serious objections.

Accidents.

No serious accident occurred during the year 1875 on the South Indian Railway.

Rates and Fares.

At the commencement of the official year the passenger fares were 12, 5, and 2 Pies per mile, but on the 1st September 1875 the first and second classes were reduced experimentally to 8 and 3 Pies respectively, the third-class fare of 2 Pies being maintained. No conclusion can yet be drawn as to the result of the experiment, but it is possible that four classes may hereafter be found desirable as on the Madras Railway. No alteration was made in the ordinary rates for goods.

Working Expenses.

The working expenses compare favorably with former years, there being a large decrease under Maintenance and Locomotive. The decrease under Maintenance is due to savings on renewals of permanent way and repairs to bridges in consequence of the conversion of the Eastern Section to the metre gauge when the condition of the line was considerably improved. The maintenance charges of this line have always been moderate. In the Locomotive Department, the increased train mileage caused a larger expenditure under running expenses; but although the consumption of fuel (expressed in coal) was nearly 1,000 tons greater than in 1874, the cost was upwards of Rupees 17,000 less owing to the reduced rate charged. The issue prices of coal during the past four years have been Rupees 20, Rupees 25·5, Rupees 29, and Rupees 20·1. During 1875 the cost of consignments varied from Rupees 20 to Rupees 16-10-0, delivered in store, and issues during the current year are being made at Rupees 19 per ton. Not much Indian coal was purchased during the year, but some chance-cargoes of Australian were obtained at favorable rates.

Comparison of Earnings and Working Expenses.

The general results for the last five calendar years may be thus compared:—

	Gross Earnings.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of Expenses to Receipts.	Receipts per Open Mile per Week.
	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
1871	8,13,883	4,52,562	3,61,321	55·61	84·0
1872	8,42,022	4,78,873	3,63,149	56·87	86·7
1873	11,53,212	5,76,463	5,76,749	49·99	119·1
1874	9,69,746	5,89,678	3,18,068	60·81	100·1
1875	10,78,481	5,19,400	5,59,081	48·16	94·8

The gross receipts per open mile per week show a falling off during 1875, owing to the want of development on the newly-opened section, and to the small number of persons who, from

the unhealthiness of the season, attended the yearly festivals. In 1873 the receipts were increased by the carriage of construction material for His Highness the Nizam's State Railway which realized Rupees 1,91,697. The low working charges of the past year are due chiefly to savings under Maintenance and Locomotive.

Passenger Traffic. The percentage of numbers and receipts for passengers carried in each class was as follows:—

—	Numbers.			Receipts.		
	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.
1871	0·24	1·94	97·82	1·96	3·40	94·64
1872	0·20	1·45	98·35	1·93	3·05	95·02
1873	0·17	0·99	98·84	1·39	2·53	96·08
1874	0·18	1·00	98·82	1·49	2·79	95·72
1875	0·23	1·53	98·24	1·81	3·17	95·02

The numbers and receipts from the first and second classes have increased during the past year in a higher ratio than the extra mileage worked, but this is probably due to exceptional traffic in connection with the Prince of Wales' visit, as well as to the reduction in fares. It will be observed that the third class contributed upwards of 98 per cent. of the total in number, and 95 per cent. in receipts.

Goods Traffic. The average receipts per ton per mile in each class of goods was as follows:—

—	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Special	7·717	7·827	9·420	7·772	8·029
First Class	11·389	11·819	11·934	12·049	11·656
Second Class	13·901	13·529	13·955	14·934	17·583
Third Class	18·451	17·869	17·947	18·434	19·200
Fourth Class	24·791	23·905	24·012	24·803	23·765
Fifth Class	35·478	38·461	39·445	39·309	47·953
Total ...	11·883	11·581	10·829	10·661	10·652

As compared with 1874 the tonnage of goods is nearly the same, but there is an increase in receipts owing to the higher average mileage. The average rate at which goods were carried shows a gradual decrease from 11·9 to 10·6 Pies per ton mile, due to the larger proportion carried in the lower classes. The new

classification as simplified continues to work satisfactorily. As compared with the Madras Railway for the same year the results appear to be as follows. Passengers per mile worked:—Madras Railway books 3,188, carrying them an average distance of 49·7 miles; South Indian Railway books 7,138, with an average distance of 31·2 miles. Goods per mile worked:—Madras Railway carries 479 tons for an average distance of 164·1 miles; South Indian Railway carries 496 tons for an average distance of 68·6 miles. The average contents of a train on the two lines in the same year were, supposing all trains to be mixed—

Madras Railway ...	63·9	passengers and	32·3 tons of goods.
S. Indian Railway...	140·8	„	„ 25·4 „

Progress of Works—Southern Extension, 215 Miles.

The section of line (96 miles) between Trichinopoly and Madura was opened for public traffic on 1st September 1875, but the station buildings were not completed till some months later. The section between Madura and Tuticorin, 98½ miles, was formally opened by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on 10th December 1875, but was not available to the public until 1st January 1876, when the Tinnevelly branch (18 miles) was also opened. The terminal works at Tinnevelly and Tuticorin are still unfinished, but the stations and buildings elsewhere may be considered to have been practically completed by the end of the year. The conversion of the open line between Negapatam and Trichinopoly from the Indian to the metre gauge was effected without interruption to the ordinary traffic (save on Sundays) between 19th June and 18th July 1875, the metre gauge trains working regularly from the new junction station at Trichinopoly on the following day. So far as an opinion can at present be formed the metre gauge trains are capable of performing the work formerly done on the broad gauge without any increase in train mileage. The metre gauge system now open affords unbroken communication for a length of 291¾ miles; the ruling gradient for the first 80 miles from Negapatam to Trichinopoly being 1 in 240; for the next 96 miles 1 in 100; and for the remainder 1 in 200; the sharpest curve on the main line is one of 44 chains radius. The year under review has not shown the necessity for any large increase in the waterway provided by existing bridges; and the cost of the 215 miles of the Southern Extension will not, it is thought, when complete exceed Rupees 50,000 per mile. The line is still unfenced, but the working of the traffic during the past year does not indicate the necessity for

this further outlay so long as the maximum running speed (twenty miles per hour) is maintained at the present reasonable standard, and no night service is required. The telegraph was erected and is now maintained by the Government Telegraph Department, the Company renting the wire, the terms of the lease being as yet, however, undecided. The country traversed by this line is peculiarly bleak for many miles of its length, and the absence of trees and shelter in the immediate neighbourhood of the stations has rendered desirable the erection of roomy waiting sheds for third-class passengers, and these are about to be built. Sheds for the supply of drinking water to all classes are being erected on the platforms temporarily, and are much appreciated; the most suitable permanent arrangement for this provision will doubtless be decided during the current year. Efforts are being made to plant trees near the stations, and upon all passenger platforms. The Collectors of the several districts served by the Southern Extension have taken up the interests of the travelling community, and are encouraging the erection of native rest-houses in close proximity to the several Railway stations. It is proposed to inaugurate a system of periodical meetings between the administrative officers of the Railway and the representative heads of the trading and travelling community. Collectors have encouraged the proposal, and good is expected to result from the measure. The development of passenger traffic has exceeded anticipation, and already indicates the necessity for an increased train service at no distant date. The goods traffic is as yet less promising. Cotton has begun to travel by rail, though the distance from the cotton fields to the port of shipment is so small as to make the disadvantage of breaking bulk an important consideration. With the low rates and simple form of classification now introduced by this Company, under which all ordinary goods fall practically under one of two classes, ultimate success can hardly be doubted. The cooly traffic between the Southern Districts of the Presidency and Ceylon is engaging attention. Shelter for these passengers, on disembarking, is about to be provided by the Local Funds Board, and fuller publicity of the advantages offered by the Colombo-Tuticorin route over that by Paumben Straits will, it is hoped, still further develop this traffic. The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers have evidently offered attractions superior to those hitherto met with in the country craft, and a diversion of the traffic from the route by more northern ports may be looked for. The possible extension

of the Company's line into the Travancore territory has already attracted notice, and the establishment of cotton presses at Virduputty is looked forward to with interest as likely to secure for the Railway in a more remunerative form the export traffic in cotton. In opening out easy communication from distant districts with the hitherto almost inaccessible sanitarium on the Pulney Hills, this line has conferred upon the public an advantage hardly yet appreciated. A Transit Company is occupying the line from Ammanaickanoor, the nearest Railway station, where the new travellers' bungalow is approaching completion, and a night's run of 30 miles will in future convey a passenger to the foot of hills providing a climate suitable for children, and for invalids, who may have been forbidden the harsher conditions to be encountered on the Neilgherries and more northern ranges. The new ghaut now being made will enable the summit of these hills to be reached in 35 miles from the Railway with a gradient of 1 in 19. A settlement of the long-pending question of the gauge to be adopted between Erode and Trichinopoly, the link between the two main lines from Madras to the South, is expected.

—Northern Extension, 217 Miles.

The official year under review found the several districts of the Northern Extension section of the Company's system under construction, but no portion could during the year be opened for traffic. The water-way to be provided is extensive, that for large bridges alone amounting to 63·6, and the total to 85 lineal feet per mile, as compared with a total of 45 feet on the Southern Extension. It is probable that the first 76 miles from Madras as far as Tindevanum will be opened by the 1st September 1876, a temporary line being laid across the bed of the Palar river pending the completion of the bridge of eighteen 120 feet span. The portion between Tanjore and Combaconum may be opened early in 1877; but it is not unlikely that six months more will be needed for the completion of the portion from Tindevanum to Cuddalore; the Thondyar, Guddelam, and Panar rivers bridged by 2, 10, and 17 spans of 100 feet, respectively, being crossed by temporary lines laid on the river-beds. The part from Cuddalore to Combaconum awaits the completion of the large bridges over the Coleroon and Vellaur, the former being fourteen and the latter four spans of 150 feet. The location of the terminal station at Madras has been much discussed, some urging a separate site near the Penitentiary, and others advocating the utilization of the existing Central Station, and a portion of the goods yard, of the Madras Railway.

It has been determined to open the line with a temporary station at Egmore pending further experience to be gained in the working of the traffic. The proposal to connect Arconum on the Madras Railway with Chingleput on the South Indian forming an important link in the narrow gauge system is under consideration. The total progress of the works up to date may be thus summarized. From Madras to Porto Novo (145 miles) the earth-work may be regarded as complete; and between Porto Novo and Tanjore (72 miles) a large proportion has been executed. The masonry in minor bridges and culverts between Madras and Tindevanum (76 miles) is with few exceptions complete, and on the remainder of the line good progress has been made. As regards large bridges the masonry of the Coonm and Adyar is complete; at the Palar cylinders are still being sunk in sand; the Gingee bridge is on solid masonry foundations and is well forward; at the Thondyar, Vicravandi, and Panar, cylinder sinking is in progress; while at the Guddelam the wells have nearly reached the intended depth; at the Vellaur and Coleroon well-sinking has not yet been commenced. Altogether 102 miles of rails have been laid up to date.

MADRAS IRRIGATION COMPANY.

History of Company and scope of Operations.

The Guaranteed Company styled the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company was incorporated by an Act of Parliament, dated the 11th May 1858, for the purpose of constructing and managing works of irrigation and navigation in various parts of India. An indenture or contract deed was executed on the 3rd June 1863 between the Company and the Secretary of State for India, providing for the execution by the Company of one work to be selected by the local Government, to cost one million sterling, and on which 5 per cent. return was guaranteed by the Secretary of State. In pursuance of that agreement, the so-called Toombudra or Tongabudra project was adopted. This included a canal for irrigation and navigation from Sunkesala 17 miles above the town of Kurnool on the Toombudra to the Kistnapatam estuary on the sea-coast in Nellore. The Company accordingly undertook that section of the scheme which extends from Sunkesala to Soomaisweram on the Pennair river. In 1866 it having been found that the

original estimate was quite insufficient to complete the project, a further agreement was concluded on the 30th July of that year. This contract separates the section of the scheme extending from Sunkesala to Cuddapah from the remainder of the project, and provides for a loan of £600,000 from the Secretary of State to the Company on the security of debentures issued by them, the loan to be expended in the completion of the canal to the Pennair and thence to the town of Cuddapah. The work was virtually completed in 1871. Hitherto the canal has been an entire failure in a financial point of view. The returns from Irrigation and the sale of water generally have been utterly insignificant when compared with the capital outlay. They have averaged about Rupees 51,000 per annum, while the charges against revenue for maintenance and establishment do not fall far short of Rupees 1,80,000 annually. The causes are stated to be the unprofitable outlay on works of navigation, which, owing to the want of capital on the part of the Company, are not utilized; the scarcity of labor in the district, and the high rates necessary in order to attract it from a distance for the construction of the canal, whereby the capital outlay was increased; and, the cost of transport of produce to market by the indifferent roads of the country, and the check thus given to the extension of irrigation for the growth of rice, which is not an article of large local consumption. A general superintendence over the financial affairs of the Company is exercised by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Estimates sanctioned.

The total of the estimates sanctioned at the beginning of the year amounted to Rupees 1,23,54,482-3-1, of which the sum of Rupees 1,67,486-2-10 was for Revenue Account, the remainder being for construction. There were sanctioned in 1875-76 estimates for Rupees 64,687-8-1, of which Rupees 31,600 were debitable to the Revenue Account. The annexed figures show the original estimates of the cost of the various works of the whole project and in juxta-position the estimates as they now stand:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Original estimate	53,03,317	5	0
Present estimate	1,24,19,169	11	2
Increase	71,15,852	6	2

Expenditure.

The total cash expenditure in India on all accounts during the year was Rupees 1,70,448-0-4. The cash balance at the year's end was Rupees 86,380-5-1. The total expenditure in India from the commencement amounts to Rupees 1,58,33,088-9-8.

Collections. The returns received from the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah show the following results :—

	Kurnool.			Cuddapah.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Total collection on account of irrigation and Kurnool Town water-supply up to 31st March 1875 ...	1,52,333	1	1	37,774	3	0
Collection for the year 1875-76	25,442	7	3	22,290	6	11
Total ...	1,77,775	8	4	60,064	9	11

Work done and general condition. The principal work in progress on the canal was for the removal of silt deposited in the bed, the raising and strengthening of the embankments where necessary, and repairs to lock gates and sills, and also the completion of repairs to the Pennair anicut damaged in the previous year by flood. The above items are all chargeable to the Revenue account. The clearance of silt was confined to the first seven miles of the upper division, and to the first three miles of the 10th section. The canal was closed on the 20th April and reopened on the 24th June, on which day water was again admitted. The deposit of silt had apparently been much favored by the growth of rushes and other aquatic plants in the bed of the canal. In the upper portions operated on this year no clearance had been carried out for four years, and the accumulation amounted to 76,000 cubic yards. In the lower division the clearance was only partially carried out. The maintenance of the canal in full working order will apparently require larger outlay than heretofore, and no doubt clearances and the extirpation of weeds if more frequently carried out would in the end result in greater economy. General repairs to masonry and distribution works were carried out. The new works in progress were accommodation bridges at Ulloor, Singaram, and Moochmurry in the upper division, another in the lower division at Beempaud, and three calingulahs to aid in the escape of surplus water. These works have been completed with the exception of the Singaram and Moochmurry bridges. There has been no marked extension of irrigation during the season, and the financial prospects of the canal are as unsatisfactory as ever. The question of utilizing the canal for navigation is under consideration, but no definite arrangements have been made.

The irrigation in Kurnool was Acres 10,419·80 and the water rates Rupees 38,172-11-7,* being on the average 3·7 per acre. In Cuddapah the area irrigated was Acres 5,949·32, and the revenue Rupees 19,460-2-9, showing an average of Rupees 3·3 per acre. **Areas irrigated.**

The total expenditure on maintenance or that debited to revenue was Rupees 1,79,414-5-6. And the total area of cultivation connected with the canal being 16,369·12 Acres, the cost per acre was Rupees 10·96. Also the total revenue being Rupees 57,632-14-4, the revenue charges were on this 311 per cent. **Cost of maintenance.**

The area of cultivation which includes a small extent of lands handed over to the Company and the total revenue of 1874-75 and 1875-76, respectively, are shown below :— **Comparison of Cultivation and Revenues.**

	Acres.	Revenue. Rs.
1874-75	15,121	50,759
1875-76	16,369	57,633

POST.

No standing or current information regarding the Imperial Post is to hand. **Imperial Post.**

The District Post furnishes intercommunication between those parts of the country, which are removed from the general post line. It generally connects taluq stations, and letters are distributed to the rural parts by peons, or by the village servants. It is substantially regulated by the Indian Post Office Act of 1866. The administration of the District Post is vested in the Revenue Department, but it has been found convenient in the case of most districts to entrust the detailed management to the Postmaster-General, who, in communication with the Collectors, undertakes the practical working of the post, though funds are provided in the Revenue Budget. When a District Post Office becomes capable of supporting itself, it is taken over by the Imperial Postal Department, and the savings thus effected are utilized in the improvement of the remaining lines of District Post or in opening out new lines. **Nature of District Posts.**

* Exclusive of receipts from Town water-supply.

Operations of Year. No information is to hand regarding the working of the District Posts in 1875-76, except that the Postal charges amounted to Rupees 98,845.

TELEGRAPH.

Nature of Department. The Telegraph Department is Imperial, and no standing information regarding it is to hand.

Changes. The lines of the Madras Division have been increased by 17 miles through the addition of the section Umbarreepett to Hyderabad, Deccan, to the Bezwarrah Sub-division, and reduced through alterations in the Paumben, Gooty, and Nellore Sub-divisions 2·15 miles; the net increase is therefore 14·85 miles. The number of sub-divisions has been reduced from 5 to 4 by the amalgamation of the Pondicherry and Paumben Sub-divisions.

Lines open. The following are the lengths of the sub-divisions excluding wires carried on supports of this department but belonging to the local Government:—

	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.
Bezwarrah Sub-division.		
From Masulipatam through Bezwarrah to Hyderabad, Deccan, and from Bezwarrah to the right bank of the Kistna ..	212·5	214
Nellore Sub-division.		
From the right bank of Kistna river to the junction on the Madras Railway 3·5 miles from the Madras Office	260·03	521·62
Paumben Sub-division.		
From Madras to Tallamannar	392·32	425·44
Gooty Sub-division.		
From Madras to Raichore and from Goondacul Junction to Bellary	382·5	911·25
Total ..	1,248·35	2,072·21

Offices open. The offices open in the division during the year were—

Madras.	Nellore.
Pondicherry.	Guntoor.
Negapatam.	Bezwarrah.
Paumben.	Masulipatam.

Madras Office.

During the year under report 42,873 messages to and from far East passed through the Madras Office. The total value of the traffic amounts to Rupees 17,45,069, and the share due to the Government of India is Rupees 2,26,293-11-0.

Revenue of the Division.

The Indian share of the value of messages transmitted from the offices of this division during the year 1875-76 amounted to Rupees 1,11,155-15-6. The Indian share on messages received from the far East and which passed through the Madras Office amounted to Rupees 1,14,920-15-0. The total revenue for the year was Rupees 2,26,076-14-6 against Rupees 2,17,452-2-10 in 1874-75.

Receipts at each office.

The receipts at each office are shown in the annexed statement:—

Offices.	Share of Receipts on all messages originating in India due to Government.			Indian share on messages received from far East.			Grand Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Madras	79,676	4	3	1,14,920	15	0	1,94,597	3	3
Pondicherry	10,429	10	10	..	..	..	10,429	10	10
Negapatam	7,636	10	11	..	..	..	7,636	10	11
Paumben	1,693	0	0	..	..	..	1,693	0	0
Nellore	733	12	0	..	..	..	733	12	0
Guntoor	2,539	1	0	..	..	..	2,539	1	0
Bezwarrah	1,445	0	0	..	..	..	1,445	0	0
Masulipatam	7,002	8	6	..	..	..	7,002	8	6
Total ..	1,11,155	15	6	1,14,920	15	0	2,26,076	14	6

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Classification of Revenue and Finance.

The receipts of this Presidency may be considered under three distinct divisions, first those assigned for the general service of the Empire, secondly those appropriated for the exclusive wants of the Presidency, and thirdly those appropriated to the exclusive benefit of a particular locality or service within the Presidency. The first division chiefly consists of the revenue derived from taxation of the people, such as Land Revenue, Forest, Excise on Spirits and other articles, Customs, Salt, and Stamps; but includes also some departmental receipts, such as Judicial Fees and Fines, Marine Postal and Telegraph Collections, Military and Imperial Public Works Receipts, Interest on Loans and Advances made by Government, and sundry miscellaneous items, as gain by exchange and receipts in aid of superannuation. The tribute and peishcush received from the Mysore, Cochin, and Travancore States also appear under this division. The second division, known as Provincial Services, includes besides certain sums annually assigned out of Imperial revenue by the Government of India, the departmental receipts of Jails, Registration, Police, Education, Medical, and Printing; as likewise certain petty items, such as the pilotage collections in the Paumben Channel, and the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination fees. The third division includes taxes raised by special enactment or ruling, such as Road, Village Service, and Irrigation Cesses, and tolls on roads and canals, these taxes being controlled by the Board of Revenue through the medium of Collectors or of the Local Fund Boards. Under the third division are shown certain special Funds also such as Convict Labor, Police Lodging, School Fee, Educational Building, and Port Funds, which are under the control of the Heads of the Jail, Police, Educational, and Marine Departments, respectively. Municipal funds are not treated as State funds, and are therefore omitted from this classification. The distinction in this respect between Municipal funds and Local funds under Act IV of 1871

is somewhat arbitrary. There are however certain technical grounds for a distinction. Thus Local funds are collected by the ordinary Government agency of the country, and by means of an entry in the usual revenue puttah; and they are paid invariably into the Government Treasury, and are subject thereto Government control and audit. Neither of these conditions can be predicated of funds raised under the Towns' Improvement Act, in the case of which the Town Commissioners are left to collect their own resources, and to bank or not with the Government as they please. Moreover generally speaking, the interference of Government is less frequently and less directly exercised in the case of Muncipal funds than in the case of funds under the Local Funds Act. The present Chapter will show; first gross income and expenditure; secondly details of the same under the heads—

I.—Imperial Services consisting of the transactions described in the first division referred to above.

(*a.*) Civil, comprising particular notices of the following sub-heads:—Land Revenue, Abkári, Sea and Land Customs, Salt and Stamps.

(*b.*) Military, including the supplies and services connected with the Army, Stud, Remount, and Ordnance Establishments.

(*c.*) Public Works, comprising outlay on Irrigation works and on roads and buildings of the Railway, Military, Postal, Telegraph, Marine and other Imperial Departments.

(*d.*) Telegraph, comprising the earnings and working and maintenance expenses of that department.

II.—Provincial Services, comprising the transactions described in the second of the divisions referred to above.

III.—Local and Special Funds, comprising the third division; and

thirdly, Monetary arrangements, as under—

(*a.*) Cash currency remittances and balances.

(*b.*) Paper Currency.

(*c.*) Money Orders.

All funds whether falling under the heads I, II, or III, given above, are controlled generally by the local Government, and are administered in detail by heads of departments or by the

Method of Financial Administration.

Board of Revenue under the supervision of Government. The Board of Revenue administer in detail the Land Revenue, Forest, Excise, Customs, Salt, Stamps, and the Magisterial Departments, District Post and Printing, Local Funds and many of the Special Funds; while Jails, Registration, Police, Education, Medical and Marine Services, with a few Special Funds, are administered in detail by the respective heads of those departments. In the case of Military, and Public Works, the arrangements are somewhat special. For Telegraph there is no local control. Before the commencement of each year, heads of departments place before the local Government an estimate of the probable income and expenditure of their departments for the ensuing year. These estimates as passed by the Government are in the case of Provincial Services, and Local and Special Funds adopted as the limits within which each department may incur expenditure, and are in the case of other funds forwarded for the sanction of the Government of India. The amounts allotted by the Government of India for each department of Imperial Services are not exceeded without its express sanction. In all branches of finance, heads of departments may make petty transfers in the allotments of grants for the contingent and variable expenditure of their own departments. General rates of pay and allowances under Imperial and Provincial Services are altered only with the consent of the Government of India. Government money is lodged at the Presidency with the Bank of Madras, and at Berhampore, Cocanada, Guntoor, Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cochin, Mangalore, Ootacamund, and Bellary with its Agents; at all other places it is left in charge of the Collectors of districts. There are 23 district treasuries, besides 333 taluq and subordinate treasuries; the latter are generally in charge of Tahsildars. Civil payments are made from treasuries on the audit of the Accountant-General; while the payments of the Military, Public Works, and Telegraph Departments are met from funds provided by the Accountant-General at the various treasuries subject to the audit of the Controllers or Examiners of those departments. The transactions of all treasuries are reported monthly by Collectors to the Accountant-General and by that officer to the Government of India in a consolidated account for the entire Presidency. The transactions of the Military and Public Works Departments are similarly classified and reported by the Controllers or Examiners of those departments.

The Accountant-General advises the local Government on matters of finance and is referred to on all questions relating to leave, allowances, and pensions. He renders various accounts and financial returns and keeps the books of the Civil Department for the entire Presidency. The Financial Department being an imperial one, the Accountant-General is subordinate to the Government of India. He is required however to conform to all requisitions of the local Government which may not be opposed to specific orders of the Government of India. The Treasuries throughout the Presidency are under the Accountant-General's control, and he sees that they are sufficiently supplied with funds, and that treasure does not accumulate to any considerable extent beyond the wants of each district. The Accountant-General supplies funds to the Military, Public Works, Postal, Telegraph and Survey Departments, as also to Guaranteed Railway Companies, by means of Credit Orders or Letters of Credit issued on the District Treasuries. The Accountant-General is *ex officio* Commissioner of Paper Currency. **Control by Accountant-General.**

The duties of the Board of Revenue as the head of the Revenue Department have been already described in Chapter II. Their duties as regards the financial control of expenditure are for the most part the same as those of other heads of departments, namely, to render annual Budget estimates, to report upon them when material variations occur, and to sanction variable and contingent expenditure before the bills are finally sent in to the Accountant-General for audit. In addition to this however the Board have, under certain reservations, the power to sanction remissions and refunds of revenue. That the statements they get from Collectors of Demand, Collection, and Balance of the several sources of revenue may be verified; the Accountant-General furnishes to the Board monthly a statement of sums credited and debited under the principal revenual heads. **Control by Revenue Board.**

I.—GROSS INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The gross income of the past year was Rupees 10,47,46,700, and expenditure Rupees 8,23,82,489. The following summary contrasts the results of the past with the previous year:— **Gross income and expenditure for 1875-76.**

	Receipts.		Payments.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Imperial Services, Civil	8,76,17,376	8,17,11,645	2,73,77,549	2,77,06,181
Military Department	17,89,232	17,26,478	2,80,47,323	2,73,69,931
Public Works Department ...	1,94,021	1,83,386	43,58,001	48,90,145
Telegraphs	3,89,260	4,30,212	6,79,908	7,46,281
Provincial Services	96,66,121	93,54,867	93,64,988	94,60,298
Local and Special Funds ...	1,01,34,226	1,13,40,112	1,00,53,262	1,22,09,653
Total ...	10,96,90,236	10,47,46,700	7,98,81,031	8,23,82,489

The receipts of the year fell short of those of the previous year by Rupees 49,43,536 owing to an extraordinary credit under Imperial Services in 1874-75. This credit arose from the balance, viz., Rupees 58,32,923, of the Civil Fund Annuity Branch transferred to the State on the abolition of that branch as per Vict. 37, c. 12, dated the 8th June 1874. But for this item the receipts of 1875-76 would have actually exceeded those of 1874-75 by Rupees 8,89,387, owing to an adjustment made for transferring the transactions of Municipalities from Government accounts. The increase of Rupees 25,01,458 in the payments is likewise due to this cause and to an investment of nine lakhs of Rupees in Government securities on account of the surplus of Village Service Cess collections of Kurnool and Salem.

II.—DETAILED INCOME & EXPENDITURE.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—CIVIL.

Nature of the Services.

The general nature of these services has already been sufficiently indicated in the first paragraph of the present chapter. The funds are assigned for purposes which are regarded as having an imperial interest, and in administering them the local Government may be considered as acting in the capacity of agents to the Government of India.

(*a.*) GENERAL.

Revenue and charges for two years.

The actual receipts and payments in the Civil Department, during the official year 1875-76, are in the following statements compared with the actuals of the preceding year :—

Receipts.

Heads of Account.	Accounts. 1874-75.	1875-76.
	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	4,63,54,869	4,54,50,128
Tributes and Contributions	34,46,431	34,46,431
Forests	3,63,541	4,27,723
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	60,58,923	63,39,011
Assessed Taxes	1,672	481
Customs	32,10,257	30,79,620
Salt	1,33,15,686	1,35,37,890
Stamps	49,28,778	50,19,708
Mint	2,744	3,000
Post Office	8,90,030	9,72,248
Law and Justice	4,26,583	4,33,791
Marine	44,767	12,495
Interest	1,88,811	2,69,774
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c. ...	23,40,739	24,42,342
Gain by Exchange, London	84,236	99,105
Miscellaneous	1,26,386	1,77,898
Extraordinary Receipts	58,32,923	...
Total ...	8,76,17,376	8,17,11,645

Payments.

Heads of Account.	Accounts. 1874-75.	1875-76.
	RS.	RS.
Interest on Service Funds, &c.	4,32,681	4,75,248
Refunds and Drawbacks	4,72,050	3,04,303
Land Revenue	43,66,769	44,48,139
Forests	3,97,872	4,30,182
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,31,176	1,97,035
Assessed Taxes	...	...
Customs	1,84,471	1,87,276
Salt	14,43,358	18,70,376
Stamps	1,35,087	1,36,730
Mint	47,540	29,307
Post Office	7,11,356	7,60,301
Administration	12,70,908	12,24,436
Minor Departments	1,47,264	95,392
Law and Justice	36,21,578	36,19,583
Marine	59,180	73,029
Ecclesiastical	3,91,882	3,83,140
Medical	3,51,539	3,12,584
Political Agencies	1,00,859	1,19,399
Allowances and Assignments, &c.	26,29,925	25,50,643
Superannuation, &c., Allowances	15,88,200	15,39,399
Loss by Exchange, London	1,81,253	3,05,638
Miscellaneous	74,062	2,88,340
Allotments for Provincial Services	85,38,539	83,55,701
Total ...	2,73,77,549	2,77,06,181

Receipts Heads showing Increase.

The improvement in the Forest receipts is ascribed to the increase of supplies to the Public Works and other Public Departments and of the price of sandal-wood. The supplies to Public Departments came up to Rupees 1,35,482 in 1875-76 against Rupees 24,852 in 1874-75, and Rupees 92,813 in 1873-74. The Excise Revenue has been increased by the high rents realized at the last triennial sale of farms and that of salt by the enhancement of its price in certain districts, and the manufacture of, and traffic in, that article having been greatly facilitated by the absence of rains, the extension of the South Indian Railway, and the suppression of the use of earth-salt. The increase under Stamps, which occurs in the item of "Sale of General Stamps," is due to the stamping of the Abkári contracts, while that under Post Office is due to the establishment of new Post Offices and Receiving Houses. The progressive nature of the Post Office receipts is indicated below:—

	RS.
In 1870-71	6,25,260
„ 1871-72	6,99,786
„ 1872-73	8,89,279
„ 1873-74	8,35,562
„ 1874-75	8,90,030
„ 1875-76	9,72,248

The increased receipts under Interest are owing to the loans recently granted to the Ramnad and Kavalpara Zemindaris and to Municipal and Local Fund Boards; while the receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c., consisting chiefly of credits transferred from deposits, equivalent to the pensions charged under Superannuation on account of the Military and Medical Funds, vary with the amount of such pensions. The Miscellaneous receipts of 1875-76 include Rupees 55,316, being credit given by the Calcutta Mint for copper transferred on the abolition of the Madras Mint in 1869. The increases in other receipts are not large.

Receipt Heads showing Decrease.

The decrease in the Land Revenue is due to the bad season experienced in Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Chingleput, North and South Arcots, and Salem, and would have been larger but for the collection of certain arrears in Kistna and Madura. The Customs Revenue has fallen off owing to the abolition of many export duties under the Indian Tariff Act XVI of 1875, and that of the Marine Department owing to the discontinuance of the practice of supplying coal to the Military Department.

The amounts against Assessed Taxes represent only arrear collections.

The large payment under Interest is due to the additional investment of six lakhs of Rupees of the Civil Fund 8 per cent. Capital, and to the discharge of certain arrears due on local loans since 1868. Under Land Revenue the increase has been caused by the employment of a larger number of paid process-servers and by a large outlay in printing Settlement Registers. The excesses under Forest, Salt, Stamps, and Post Office are accounted for by corresponding increase of receipts in those Departments, while that under Marine is composed of Light-house charges recently retransferred from the Provincial Accounts to the Imperial. The deputation allowances paid to the Acting Resident of Travancore and Cochin and the Acting Agent at Puducottah, during the employment of the permanent officers on other duty, caused the increase under Political Agencies; while the expenses incurred in the Civil Department for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in this Presidency occasioned an increase in the charge under Miscellaneous. The large difference that appears against Loss by Exchange is the result of the Secretary of State's drawings having been larger and the rate of exchange more unfavorable than in the previous year. **Charge head showing Increase.**

The charges under "Refunds" and "Allotments for Provincial Services" appear small by the side of the actuals of 1874-75 only because in that year there were certain special repayments of old estates escheated and grants for extraordinary expenditure from Provincial Funds. Actually these two charges have advanced owing to the increase of stamp refunds *pari passu* with its sales and to the handing over to the local Government of fresh services and charges; the Stamp Refunds for the past six years are given below:— **Charges showing Decrease.**

	RS.
In 1870-71	72,898
„ 1871-72	69,559
„ 1872-73	88,904
„ 1873-74	78,694
„ 1874-75	86,318
„ 1875-76	1,05,369

Under Allowances and Assignments also the decrease is due to certain special sums paid in 1874-75 on account of the late

Prince Azeem Jah and to compensation for the wastage of salt imported into Travancore from Bombay having been paid for only one half-year in 1875-76. But the charges under Excise, Minor Departments and Mint, have really decreased owing respectively to the reduction of the price of arrack purchased at Madras on behalf of Government, the completion of the printing and other work connected with the last Imperial Census, and the reduction of the Assay charges besides a diminution in the loss by the cutting of uncurrent copper coins. The small savings under Administration, Law and Justice, Medical, Ecclesiastical, and Superannuation have accrued from sundry causes such as the reduction of the Secretariat Establishments, officers going on leave to Europe or being employed on other duty, and the transfer to the Home Government of the annuities of certain retired Covenanted Civilians hitherto paid in this country.

Incidence of Imperial Taxation.

The following statement shows the incidence for the year of Imperial Taxation (Land Revenue, Abkári, Customs, Salt, and Stamps) on each head of population :—

Districts.	Population.	Land Revenue.		Excise on Spirits, &c.		Sea Customs.		Land Customs.		Salt.		Stamps.		Total.	
		Amount of Revenue.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Revenue.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Revenue.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Revenue	Rate per Head.	Amount of Revenue.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Revenue.	Rate per Head	Amount of Revenue.	Rate per Head.
		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam ...	1,520,088	12,68,834	0 13 4	85,271	0 0 10	77,918	0 0 10	...	... ...	20,01,168	1 5 1	93,728	0 0 11	35,26,919	2 5 0
Vizagapatam...	2,159,199	13,97,905	0 10 4	1,65,243	0 1 2	34,757	0 0 3	...	... ...	6,66,836	0 4 1	1,64,180	0 1 2	24,28,921	1 1 0
Godavery ...	1,592,939	43,63,693	2 11 9	2,70,213	0 2 9	1,04,735	0 1 0	151	... ...	6,00,400	0 6 0	2,96,452	0 2 11	56,35,644	3 8 5
Kistna ...	1,452,374	44,59,972	3 1 1	2,11,569	0 2 4	17,898	0 0 2	...	... ...	10,00,723	0 11 0	1,71,908	0 1 10	58,62,070	4 0 5
Nellore ...	1,376,811	20,94,730	1 8 4	80,966	0 0 11	87	... ...	...	... ...	11,42,305	0 13 4	1,27,103	0 1 5	34,45,191	2 8 0
Cuddapah ...	1,351,194	19,38,929	1 6 11	2,41,340	0 2 10	...	... ...	...	... ...	11,320	0 0 2	1,77,685	0 2 1	23,69,274	1 12 0
Bellary ...	1,653,010	24,45,575	1 7 8	7,77,755	0 7 6	...	... ...	...	... ...	18,818	0 0 2	2,14,707	0 2 1	34,56,855	2 1 5
Kurnool ...	914,432	15,23,980	1 10 8	2,68,848	0 4 9	...	... ...	...	... ...	6,546	0 0 1	1,04,390	0 1 10	19,03,764	2 1 4
Madras ...	397,552	77,557	0 3 1	*11,67,574	1 13 7	16,43,822	4 2 2	...	... ...	339	... ...	5,27,815	1 5 3	*34,17,107	7 8 1
Chingleput ...	938,184	14,51,337	1 8 8	2,11,758	0 4 2	...	... ...	...	... ...	28,58,956	3 0 9	1,06,402	0 1 9	46,28,453	4 15 4
North Arcot ...	2,015,278	24,11,125	1 3 1	3,80,481	0 3 0	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	1,97,038	0 1 6	29,88,644	1 7 7
South Arcot ..	1,755,817	27,61,717	1 9 1	2,58,238	0 2 4	85,422	0 0 9	86,272	0 0 9	6,25,113	0 5 8	1,91,525	0 1 9	40,08,287	2 4 4
Tanjore ...	1,973,731	41,17,164	2 1 4	4,75,062	0 3 10	5,44,884	0 4 5	1,97,834	0 1 7	14,03,865	0 11 5	5,58,205	0 4 6	72,97,014	3 11 1
Trichinopoly...	1,200,408	16,16,637	1 5 6	1,36,247	0 1 10	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	1,42,927	0 1 11	18,95,811	1 9 3
Madura ...	2,266,615	28,00,674	1 3 9	2,72,401	0 1 11	9,873	0 0 1	...	... ...	4,70,350	0 3 4	3,81,180	0 2 8	39,34,478	1 11 9
Tinnevelly ...	1,693,959	28,70,807	1 11 1	2,20,637	0 2 1	1,28,486	0 1 2	...	... ...	11,43,876	0 10 10	3,19,287	0 3 0	46,83,093	2 12 2
Coimbatore ...	1,763,274	25,55,650	1 7 2	2,41,560	0 2 2	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	1,66,798	0 1 6	29,64,008	1 10 10
Nilgiris ...	49,501	41,458	0 13 4	91,121	1 13 5	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	20,828	0 6 8	1,53,407	3 1 5
Salem ...	1,966,995	21,08,106	1 1 1	3,83,704	0 3 1	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	1,89,892	0 1 6	26,81,702	1 5 8
South Canara.	918,362	12,98,702	1 6 7	1,38,125	0 2 5	47,675	0 0 10	...	... ...	5,76,156	0 10 0	1,98,649	0 3 5	22,59,307	2 7 3
Malabar ...	6,22,1,250	17,95,576	0 12 8	2,60,898	0 1 10	98,301	0 0 8	1,505	... ...	10,09,067	0 7 2	6,68,537	0 4 9	38,33,884	1 11 1
Total ...	31,220,973	4,54,00,128 (Mysore 50,000)	1 7 3	*63,39,011	0 3 2	27,93,858	0 1 5	2,85,762	0 0 2	1,35,35,838 (Travancore2,052)	0 6 11	50,19,236 (Mysore 472)	0 2 7	*7,33,73,833 (52,524)	2 5 6
	...	4,54,50,128	... ...	63,39,011	...	27,93,858	... ...	2,85,762	... ...	1,35,37,890	...	50,19,708	...	734,26,357	...

* From this is deducted Rupees 1,89,176, the cost of Arraka and Abkári Establishment at Madras for calculating the rate of incidence.

† These rates are arrived at by reckoning with Madras the population (127,549) of those villages of Chingleput which consume Madras liquor.

(b.) Land Revenue.

Nature of the Funds.

A full description of the Land Revenue system in this Presidency has already been given under Chapter II.

Collections.

The collections under the head of Land Revenue fall under four classes, as shown below:—

	Rs.
Permanently settled	53,72,149
Shrotriem Jodi	6,31,154
Ryotwar	3,52,75,903
Miscellaneous	41,70,922
Total ...	4,54,50,128

It has been stated above that these collections fell below those of the last official year owing to a very unfavorable season; extensive remissions had to be granted in consequence, and the yield of the Chingleput and South Arcot Districts was 22 per cent. less than in the previous year. Recourse was had to coercive process, and a large number of paid process-servers were employed resulting in an increase of expenditure of nearly half a lakh on account of this agency, and an increase of revenue of upwards of thirteen lakhs in the districts of Godavery, Kistna, Kurnool, Trichinopoly, Madura, and South Canara.

Incidence of taxation.

A total incidence of Rupees 1-7-3 per head of population is arrived at in the general table given above; but as 147 lakhs of Rupees of land-tax are realized by the Zemindars and Inamdars more than the sum paid by them to Government, that sum added to the actual collections of Government raises the incidence to Rupees 1-15-2.

(c) Excise on Spirits, &c.

Nature of Excise System.

The Acts regulating the Abkári or Excise Administration in Madras are Act III of 1864, which applies to Mofussil Districts only, and Act XIX of 1872, which regulates the Abkári of the town of Madras comprising the High Court limits and eight miles beyond it. The revenue is managed by the Collector of Land Revenue, but the immediate charge in the town of Madras is entrusted to the Town Deputy Collectors. Under Act III of 1864 there are two systems in force as regards the country spirits, *viz.*, the farming system, which has been that adopted for a long series of years, and the excise system first introduced in 1869. Both are worked as monopolies, the exclusive privilege of manufacture and sale within defined tracts being assigned to the contractors. The provision

of the Act admitting free excise has not yet been utilized. The toddy revenue is managed exclusively on the farming system. The domestic manufacture of toddy except in a few excepted localities is forbidden under Section 28 of the Act. Under the farming system the rents are put up to auction to the highest bidders. The excise system at first called experimental was first started in Ganjam in 1869, and afterwards extended experimentally to Vizagapatam, South Arcot, Chingleput, and North Arcot. Since Fasli 1285 it has been in force also in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Nilgiris, and the Bellary Cantonment, so that about half the arrack revenue is now levied under excise. Under this system the exclusive privilege of manufacture and sale is assigned to contractors selected on tenders after public notification. Distillation is permitted only at one or two selected places, at which sufficient guard and gauging establishments are maintained at the contractor's expense. The revenue is taken in the shape of an excise duty on each gallon issued at rates defined with reference to strength, and to guard against loss of revenue the contractors guarantee that the excise payments shall if necessary reach a certain amount specified. The contractors under either system are bound to keep accounts of receipts and disbursements, and of manufacture and issue of liquor, which are to be open to the inspection and examination of the officers of Government; to see that a sufficient number of hydrometers are kept in the shops for testing the strength of the liquor sold so as to check dilution; to sell liquor at only the prescribed strength, and for prices between certain maximum and minimum limits; and to use proper measures and allow inspection of premises by officers of Government. A further restriction provided in the Act is that no greater quantity than one Imperial quart shall be sold at one sale. Payments of excise are made monthly. In the town of Madras the system in force is entirely different from that just described, the revenue from both arrack and toddy being managed directly by Government officers. The arrack supplied is of two kinds, viz., Colombo arrack distilled from cocoanut toddy imported through a contractor and sold in special shops within the limits of the High Court jurisdiction only; and Puttai or bark arrack is the name given to the ordinary country spirit distilled from jaggery and acacia bark, and sold throughout the whole tract defined in Act XIX of 1852 under which the Madras Abkári is worked. The arrack shopkeepers

enter into engagements called dowles, wherein they agree to sell or at any rate pay the duty on certain quantities of liquor supplied to them daily from the Government stores. The revenue is obtained by issuing the liquor to the shopkeepers at a price higher than it costs, and the difference constitutes the duty. The duty on Colombo arrack is higher and that on Puttai nearly as high, within the High Court limits, as the duty on imported spirits. There are 48 Colombo and 93 Puttai arrack shops. The permanent toddy shops number about 440, and are divided into four classes, for which different rates of rent are charged according to the number of toddy-yielding trees, the produce of which, it is assumed, they can sell. Extra trees are allowed on application at settled rates. Toddy cannot be extracted from any tree until it has been stamped and registered by the Abkári officers. Besides the permanent shops from 100 to 120 shops for the sale of palmyra toddy are opened in the season when the trees yield. The establishment maintained for the management of the Madras Town Abkári costs about Rupees 23,000. Besides the sources of revenue just mentioned a small revenue is derived from license fees in Madras, and in the Mofussil for shops for the sale of European liquor and of country-brewed beer, from brewing licenses, and from the excise duty on the beer brewed. Brewing is allowed only in the Nilgiris, and the excise duty thereon is at present 4 Annas a gallon.

Operations for Fasli 1285.

The annexed statement contrasts the results of the sales of Abkári contracts for Fasli 1285 with the demand for Fasli 1283 under the old contracts :—

Districts.	Total Abkári Demand for Fasli 1283.	New Demand from Fasli 1285.		
		Total Bids for Toddy.	Total Bids for Arrack.	Total New Demand.
Farming System.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Godavery	2,47,635	82,120	1,95,520	2,77,640
Kistna	2,25,505	64,400	1,94,800	2,59,200
Cuddapah	2,41,425	17,112	2,16,095	2,33,207
Bellary District	*7,00,900	*3,54,800	3,01,950	6,56,750
Kurnool	3,26,530	90,830	1,36,700	2,27,530
Madura	1,85,050	82,450	1,98,250	2,80,700
Tinnevelly	2,06,048	44,050	1,37,000	1,81,050
South Canara	1,24,500	59,800	82,600	1,42,400
Malabar	2,77,950	99,250	1,55,400	2,54,650
Total ...	25,35,563	8,94,812	16,18,315	25,13,127

* Includes demand for Bellary Cantonments.

Districts.	Total Abkári Demand for Fasli 1283.	New Demand from Fasli 1285.		
		Total Bids for Toddy.	Total Bids for Arrack.	Total New Demand.
Old Excise.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	86,246	9,451	66,000	75,451
Vizagapatam	1,27,247	37,650	93,600	1,31,250
Chingleput	1,93,570	1,35,000	40,000	1,75,000
North Arcot	2,81,745	1,20,580	2,42,000	3,62,580
South Arcot	1,93,679	1,30,000	1,24,000	2,54,000
Total ...	8,82,487	4,32,681	5,65,600	9,98,281
New Excise.				
Nellore	84,490	19,480	61,000	80,480
Bellary Cantonment ...	*	*	1,00,600	1,00,600
Tanjore	4,90,355	3,23,000	1,80,000	5,03,000
Trichinopoly	1,40,400	39,790	1,10,000	1,49,790
Coimbatore...	2,88,600	90,900	2,70,000	3,60,900
Nilgiris	65,600	...	80,500	80,500
Salem	3,72,088	1,39,430	3,41,000	4,80,430
Total ...	14,36,533	6,12,600	11,43,100	17,55,700
Madras Town	11,58,109	...	...	11,60,377
Grand Total	60,12,692	...	...	64,27,485

Thus though the sales of last year indicate an increase of over four lakhs in this branch of revenue when compared with the demand for Fasli 1283 that increase cannot be depended upon, looking to the recent failure of contracts in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Tanjore, and Kistna. As these failures are ascribed not only to an unfavorable season to some extent, but also to the novelty of the arrangements and to the renters having formed erroneous estimates of the relative capabilities of the Arrack and Toddy Revenues which had hitherto been included in one contract, a special officer has been deputed to investigate this matter. He is still engaged on this duty, and the new arrangements which came into force on the 1st July 1875 have been in operation for only nine months during the year under report. It is therefore premature to say how far the increase attained in the collections of last year can be relied upon as permanent.

Incidence.

The collections of 1875-76 *minus* charges, and the price of liquor purchased at Madras, give 3 Annas and 2 Pies per head of population as per the general table given above.

* Included in the Bellary District.

(*d.*) Sea Customs.

Nature of Sea Customs System.

Duties on goods imported from and exported to foreign countries are levied under the tariff and rates prescribed in Act XVI of 1875. No duties are collected on goods carried by sea from one British Indian port to another except salt, salted fish, opium, and spirits. The duties are collected by special establishments maintained at each port, and are controlled by the Collectors of land revenue, except at the town of Madras, where there is a special Collector of Sea Customs. This officer has also charge of the land revenue, &c., of the town, but his chief work consists in supervising sea customs, and his salary is debited to that head. The following is the procedure adopted for the levy of customs duties. As soon as a vessel arrives at a port, the master gives to the officer in charge of the Custom-house a manifest, in which is entered all the cargo he has got on board the vessel, distinguishing goods to be landed at the port; and also the port clearance or any other similar paper granted to the vessel at the port whence she came. A general permit to land the goods as per manifest and import boat-notes for each boat landing cargo are then granted. A register is kept of all permits granted, and consecutive numbers are given to them. A file of boat-notes thus granted is also kept. This acts as a guarantee that no cargo other than what was entered in the manifest is landed, for the permits are checked with the boat-notes and both with the manifest. After the cargo is landed an application or bill of entry is put in, and on payment of duty leviable the cargo is passed. On application to export goods, a permit is granted accordingly, and boat-notes are given to carry cargo as per permit. Before the vessel sails the master gives an export manifest in duplicate in which the description, quantity, &c., of the cargo he has taken on board for exportation are entered. This document, the permit, the boat-notes, and the application are all checked with each other, and the manifest is signed and returned to the master, the duplicate copy being retained for record.

Collections of fifteen years.

The customs duty collected during the last fifteen years is shown below:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
	RS.	RS.
1861-62	13,63,746	7,07,910
1862-63	10,71,349	6,82,148
1863-64	13,00,505	7,17,286

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
	RS.	RS.
1864-65	11,18,870	6,67,535
1865-66	12,08,080	7,41,280
1866-67	13,67,250	5,61,180
1867-68	14,78,360	8,59,980
1868-69	16,02,130	10,14,790
1869-70	16,58,390	9,07,880
1870-71	17,92,484	10,36,885
1871-72	16,28,128	12,86,629
1872-73	16,34,532	10,90,191
1873-74	17,48,128	13,71,595
1874-75*	16,80,788	12,25,272
1875-76	17,84,205	9,75,128

Information regarding the principal articles of import and export, with other particulars regarding Sea Customs, have already been given in Chapter IV under the head of Trade.

Incidence.

The incidence of the Sea Custom Imports on the total population of the Presidency amounted during the past year to Rupee 0-1-5 as per the table given above; but, inasmuch as the duty on liquors, apparels, fire-arms, and provisions falls almost exclusively on Europeans and Eurasians, making the calculations as shown below, the incidence of the tax on Europeans and Eurasians is raised to Rupees 14-14-1, and that on the rest of the population is lowered to 1 Anna and 1 Pie:—

	RS.
Import duty on all articles except salt ...	17,84,205
Export duty	9,65,128
	27,59,333
Deduct duty on liquors, fire-arms, apparels, &c.	6,07,192
	21,52,141

	RS. A. P.
Incidence of the above on the total population, 31,281,177, including Europeans and Eurasians	0 1 1
Incidence of the duty on liquors, &c., on Europeans and Eurasians (40,979)	14 13 1

* Rupees 91 and 7,068 were less credited to Imports and Exports respectively in this year.

The comparison, however, is still incorrect inasmuch as the duties on dutiable goods passing into Mysore, Hyderabad, &c., should be allowed for.

(*e.*) LAND CUSTOMS.

Nature of system.

Duty is levied only on goods passing by land into or out of the districts and foreign settlements named below :—

Districts.	Foreign Settlements.
Godavery.	Yanam.
South Arcot.	Pondicherry.
Tanjore.	Carical.
Malabar.	Mahé.

The rates of duty charged are the same as those applicable to articles imported from or exported to foreign countries by sea. The duty is collected by establishments posted on the frontiers. The receipts and charges during the last five years were as shown below :—

—	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72	2,04,000	12,044
1872-73	1,96,000	14,267
1873-74	2,19,000	15,488
1874-75	2,64,000	15,007
1875-76	2,85,800	15,144

Operations of the year.

The receipts under this head amounted in 1875-76 to Rupees 2,85,762 or Rupees 23,514 in excess of the previous year owing to the increased exportation of rice at Karikal and to large importations by shipping having been brought thence into the British territories. The incidence of these duties came to 2 Pies per head of population, as will be seen by the general table given above.

(*f.*) SALT.

Nature of the Monopoly.

The Government salt monopoly was created by Regulation I of 1805, which at first applied to the whole of the Madras Presidency with the exception of the districts of Malabar and Canara. Regulation II of 1807 extended the provisions of the law with certain modifications to the districts of the west coast. The people are prohibited by these enactments from manufacturing salt except on account of and with the permission of Government. It is made in the coast districts by private individuals under the orders of Government officers, and on the delivery of the salt, which is received by weight, the Government pay

manufacturers at rates varying partly on account of the situation and partly on account of private rights in the soil from 3 Annas and 7 Pies to 10 Pies a maund of 82⅔ lbs. The salt is resold to the public at or near the places where it is manufactured at a certain price fixed by law, which at present is 2 Rupees a maund except in the west coast districts and in parts of the Ganjam District. In the west coast district the price fixed for home-made salt is Rupees 2-2-0 and for imported salt Rupees 2-5-0, and in the stations of Ganjam and Itchapur in the Ganjam District the Government selling prices are Rupees 2-4-0 and 2-3-0 respectively. The price fixed at the commencement of the British rule was 9 Annas 4 Pies a maund. The only coast district where no salt is manufactured for sale is Malabar. The supply required for this district and for South Canara, where the salt manufactured locally is insufficient, is brought from Bombay and Goa and retailed by Government at their depôts in the same manner as in the other districts. Importation by private individuals for sale on their own account after paying an import duty of Rupees 1-13-0 a maund is also allowed. Salt is sometimes exported by sea from this Presidency for sale at Calcutta or Chittagong, Penang, and other places. Generally it is purchased by private individuals and exported by them for sale on their own account, but sometimes it has been exported on indent from the Government of Bengal. In both cases the charge made by this Government is the cost price of the article. Salt is likewise supplied to the French authorities at prime cost for sale at prices similar to British prices to the inhabitants of the French Settlements, where, when the British monopoly was established, the manufacture of salt was abolished in accordance with the terms of certain conventions, Rupees 4,14,000 per annum being paid as compensation to the French Government. The whole of Mysore and the greater part of the Nizam's territories and of the southern and eastern portions of the Central Provinces are also supplied with salt from this Presidency. The monopoly is administered by Collectors of districts under the orders of the Board of Revenue, but there is a separate establishment to superintend the manufacture and sale, consisting of a Deputy Collector for each maritime district assisted by subordinate officials. There are 68 stations or depôts in the Presidency. In the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kurnool, notwithstanding the salt regulations, the manufacture of earth-salt by lixiviating saline soils was till lately permitted. The

practice had grown up gradually and was recognized by Government in consideration of the great distance of these districts from the coast and the hardships that would be entailed on the inhabitants by making them depend entirely on marine salt. A small tax in the nature of moturpha was levied in Kurnool and Bellary, but in Cuddapah the manufacture was free. The concession was, however, found seriously to injure the Government monopoly, and the extension of the railway to these districts having placed marine salt within the reach of the people, it has recently been determined to suppress the manufacture. Arrangements have accordingly been made by which the tax is to be gradually raised until 1879, when it will amount to the full duty paid upon marine salt. Meanwhile inducement has been held out to manufacturers to destroy their modas by the offer of liberal compensation. The manufacture of salt for domestic consumption is now allowed in Malabar and South Canara, the High Court having ruled that Regulation II of 1807 does not forbid it.

Operations of the year.

The stock at the beginning of the year 1875-76 was low, but was soon increased as the season was favorable for the manufacture. 9,737,182 Indian maunds of salt were manufactured against 5,133,623 in 1874-75. This occasioned a large excess of expenditure under the item "Purchase of Salt and Manufacturer's share" in almost all the districts, and notably in Chingleput, where the quantity stored during the year was more than four times that stored up in the preceding year. The following abstract shows the quantity of salt brought to store and of that sold together with the Government price per Indian maund for the last five years :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.
Manufactured or imported ...	7,683,610	6,125,054	8,036,134	6,049,187	10,451,248
Home consumption	3,361,508	3,413,289	3,249,151	3,493,154	*3,241,025
Inland do.	3,277,447	3,085,524	3,324,574	3,025,620	3,236,139
Total ...	6,638,955	6,498,813	6,573,725	6,518,774	6,477,161
Exportation	408,052	306,558	291,696	702,482	772,091
Grand Total ...	7,047,007	6,805,371	6,865,421	7,221,256	7,249,255
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Government price of Salt per Indian Maund.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 5 0
	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 3 0	2 4 0
	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 0 0	2 3 0
	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 2 0
	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 0 0

* Includes 1,881 Indian maunds of salt supplied for curing fish.

The entire revenue realized from this source, viz., Rupees 1,35,37,890, was shown above to be Rupees 2,22,204 in excess of that of the previous year, and the causes which contributed to this increase were mentioned.

The incidence of the Salt-tax calculated on the total population of the Presidency comes as per the table given above to 6 Annas and 11 Pies per head; but as a large quantity of salt sold within the Presidency finds its way into Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, and other Native States, the actual incidence is probably considerably less. **Incidence.**

(*g.*) STAMPS.

The revenue under this head is raised under Acts XVIII of 1869 and VII of 1870 of the Government of India. The first or General Stamp Act is the enactment which regulates the duty upon various kinds of instruments, and the second or Court Fees Act embodies the law which prescribes the fees payable on papers presented in Courts and public offices. Judicial stamps, or as they are technically called Court Fees stamps, are now in the form of labels. Of late years all fees for the service of judicial processes, &c., also have been collected by means of stamps. As a safeguard against the fraudulent use a second time of stamps which have once been used, all public officers are required, whenever applications on stamped papers are presented before them, to cancel the stamps by punching out the figure head. A second hole is made in the stamps when the applications are disposed of, and the papers are placed on record. At Madras there is a Superintendent of Stamps, who controls the supply and sale of labels and stamped paper. In the districts the Collectors are in charge of the stock of stamps. Stamps denoting a value of Rupees 50 and less are sold by a class of vendors who are in a few cases paid by a monthly salary, but generally on discount or a percentage on the sales. Stamps of greater value are sold by officers of Government only. **Nature of Stamp revenue.**

The revenue under this head amounted in 1875-76 to Rupees 50,19,708, whereof Rupees 32,58,276 belonged to Court Fee stamps. This portion of the revenue was nearly equal to that of last year; but under General Stamps there was an increase of about one lakh of Rupees, a result attributable to the increased activity of trade and acquaintance of the public with the provisions of the Stamp law, though the renewal of the Abkári leases during the year necessitating the extension of a large number of **Operations of the year.**

contracts with sub-renters and shopkeepers, &c., probably contributed to the increase to some extent. The Stamp duty collected at the Central Office during 1874-75 was Rupees 2,03,819, and in the year under report Rupees 2,03,130, the particulars whereof are—

	RS.
Amount realized for impressing non-judicial stamps on documents presented by private parties	78,090
Amount realized for affixing special adhesive stamps on documents presented by private parties	30,590
Amount realized by sale of Court Fee stamps	94,450
Total ...	2,03,130

The receipts and issues of the several descriptions of stamps are shown below :—

——	1874-75.	1875-76.	Difference.
Receipts.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Non-judicial Stamps (Impressed).	54,54,841 11 0	1,42,837 9 0	— 53,12,004 2 0
Non-judicial Stamps (Adhesive).	3,04,163 13 0	93,622 0 0	— 2,10,541 13 0
Court Fee Stamps (Impressed).	6,152 13 0	100 4 0	— 6,052 9 0
Court Fee Stamps (Adhesive).	53,258 8 0	20,57,650 4 0	+ 20,04,391 12 0
Postage, Service Postage and Telegraph Stamps.	7,21,738 12 10	17,11,523 14 4	+ 9,89,785 1 6
Total ...	65,40,155 9 10	40,05,733 15 4	— 25,34,421 10 6
Issues.			
Non-judicial Stamps (Impressed).	14,57,986 13 0	17,03,387 9 0	+ 2,45,400 12 0
Non-judicial Stamps (Adhesive).	58,613 5 0	2,13,257 1 0	+ 1,54,643 12 0
Court Fee Stamps (Impressed).	44,075 1 0	100 4 0	— 43,974 13 0
Court Fee Stamps (Adhesive).	22,87,253 8 0	38,73,655 4 0	+ 15,86,401 12 0
Postage, Service Postage and Telegraph Stamps.	18,28,333 12 10	16,35,584 2 4	— 1,92,749 10 6
Total ...	56,76,262 7 10	74,25,984 4 0	+ 17,49,721 12 6

The substitution of Court Fees adhesive stamps for impressed stamps during the year accounts for the large decrease in

impressed stamps and increase in adhesive stamps both in receipts and issues. Notwithstanding the large transfers made during the year from the surplus stock of one district to another, the total issues from the Central Office were high. About 100 Rupees' worth of stamps were returned from the districts as unserviceable, and Rupees 5,649 worth were damaged in the course of manufacture, or returned as stock damaged from the districts. Non-judicial stamps of English manufacture were brought into use during the year and local stamping was thereby considerably reduced, and before long will be altogether superseded.

Incidence.

The incidence of the Stamp duties on the population in each district was shown in the table given above to be 2 Annas and 7 Pies per head for the whole Presidency. The Madras town rate however is as high as Rupees 1-5-3 owing to its being the seat of the principal Courts of Justice, and to its being resorted to by litigants from the districts.

(*h.*) GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Nature of the arrangements

Corporate bodies having a control of public funds are empowered under Act XXIV of 1871 to obtain money on loan from the local Governments on the security of those funds; and under the same Act they are precluded from raising money from any persons other than the local Government except with the consent of the latter. The objects for which such loans may be raised are the construction and repair of works of public utility, or the repayment of debts contracted before the passing of the Act for the same purposes; and it has been ruled that the works must be of a reproductive character, in all cases except where the borrowers are Municipal bodies, in which case a greater latitude is allowed. Loans bear interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and are repayable ordinarily by half-yearly instalments within 20 years. If any of the loan conditions are infringed, the funds of the corporation are liable to attachment by Government. The funds necessary for the issue of these loans are obtained by setting aside at the commencement of each year a certain lump sum from Imperial Services, this sum being fixed on in communication with the Government of India. The loans are given throughout the year out of this lump sum, and are made at the discretion of the local Government except in certain special cases. The unexpended balances lapse at the end of the year to Imperial Services.

Operations of the year.

The following is a statement of all loans issued by the local Government up to 31st March 1876 to Municipal and local Fund Boards under the Act:—

——	On what Account.	Amount of Loan sanctioned.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Advanced.	Amount Repaid.	Balance.
		RS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Tinnevelly Local Fund Board.	For reconstructing the ruined portion of the bridge over the Satur River.	30,000	4½	26,961 14 2	8,000 0 0	18,961 12 2
Calicut do.	For the completion of the Tambracherry Ghaut road and approach in Wynaad.	89,000	4½	89,000 0 0	5,024 9 10	83,975 6 2
Sydapet do.	For constructing an iron girder bridge across the Courtilliar River.	1,05,420	4½	4,793 3 2	... ...	4,793 3 2
Negapatam Municipality.	For constructing a Market.	25,000	4½	25,000 0 0	2,083 5 4	22,916 10 8
Ootacamund Municipality.	For construction of certain works.	12,420	4½	12,420 0 0	... ...	12,420 0 0
Tellicherry Local Fund Board.	For the completion of Peria Ghaut Road.	60,000	4½	4,921 3 10	246 1 0	4,675 2 10
Coonoor Municipality.	For erecting Market sheds.	*7,248	4½	... ...	... ...	... ...
Mangalore Municipality.	For construction of certain works	9,150	4½	4,000 0 0	... ...	4,000 0 0
Coimbatore Municipality.	For improvement of water-supply.	4,000	4½	2,000 0 0	... ...	2,000 0 0

IMPERIAL SERVICES—MILITARY.

Nature of Military Finance.

The pay of the Army, whether European or Native, and the pay and cost of military establishments for feeding, clothing, and otherwise providing for troops, are as already mentioned, drawn from the Civil Department. The sums which are entered as departmental receipts under Military are separately accounted

* Disbursed in April 1876.

for, and are not drawn against for these purposes. The estimates for military establishments and pay of the troops are made up into a Budget by the Controller of Military Accounts. When this budget is passed by the Government of India the Controller issues cash assignments or letters of credit, in accordance with its provisions. For British Troops the assignments are sent to the Regimental Paymasters, who take up their money requirements from the nearest Civil Treasury; for Batteries of Artillery, Native Regiments, and military establishments they are sent to the Presidency Paymaster who pays on submission of monthly vouchers. The Accountants-General in the several Provinces where the Madras Army serves are furnished with lists of the annual cash requirement estimates, and issue their orders to the several Treasury Officers within their jurisdiction, who hold in readiness the funds necessary to meet the various demands. Detailed accounts of the military expenditure just described are rendered monthly by the Controller to the Accountant-General, Military Department, Calcutta. A brief memorandum of receipts and expenditure is sent to the local Accountant-General.

Finance of the year.

No information is available regarding the finance operations of 1875-76, other than what has already appeared under Chapter III.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—PUBLIC WORKS.

Nature of Finance and Account system.

It has already been explained in Chapter IV. that the Public Works Department executes works for Provincial and Local Funds as well as for Imperial Funds. A very large portion of the works are however for the latter. Moreover the Public Works Account Department is to a certain extent an Imperial Establishment, the superior officers of the department and all newly appointed members of the Subordinate Establishment being available for service in any part of British India. An account will, therefore, here be given of Imperial Public Works Finance and Account, and it will be understood that, except in minor details, the procedure with respect to Provincial and Local Funds is the same.

Budgets. Two separate budget estimates of Imperial Public Works receipts and charges are prepared annually; one for Irrigation Works, including the embankment and conservancy of rivers, the other for Military, Postal, and Telegraph Works. The irrigation budget is framed by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in communication with District Engineers. The budget estimate for Imperial Works other than irrigation is prepared by the Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads, in communication with District Engineers and the heads of the Military, Postal, and Telegraph Departments. Both budgets, after approval by the local Government, are submitted at the beginning of January to the Government of India, by whom they are finally passed. In these budgets a specific assignment of funds is made for each of the larger works to be undertaken or continued during the year, and special establishments are estimated for in detail; but the charges for general establishments for administrative and executive purposes are provided for by a percentage on the estimate for works, and repairs are provided for by lump sums placed at the disposal of the local officers of the department. Modifications of the budget are made from time to time during the currency of the year to which it relates. Increases and reductions of the total grants and important transfers can only be made by the Government of India; transfers of minor importance can be made by the local Government and by certain subordinate officers to whom its authority is delegated.

Disbursements. Each budget, when sanctioned by the Government of India, is virtually a letter of credit in favor of the Public Works Department current during the year to which the budget relates. At the end of the year the credit lapses. On receipt of a budget, the local Accountant-General holds the aggregate amount of the grants at the disposal of the Public Works Department; and to the extent of the aggregate amount of all such grants (including those made in Provincial and Local Fund budgets) he issues credit orders on the Government Treasuries in favor of the disbursing officers of the Public Works Department, on applications made from time to time through the Examiner of Accounts. The Accountant-General regulates only the total issue of credit orders limiting the total issue to the aggregate of all Public Works grants; the Examiner regulates the issue in detail, limiting the credit of each disbursing officer to the aggregate of assignments made on account of charges to be incurred by him. All miscellaneous receipts realized by a Public Works Officer are

at once paid into a Government Treasury to a separate account against which he is not allowed to draw. The expenditure of each officer is thus strictly limited to the amount of credit orders granted in his favor; and the aggregate expenditure of the department is therefore limited to the aggregate of all grants made by competent authority. The system of detailed appropriation prevents expenditure on account of any fund in excess of the grant made from that fund. The disbursing officers of the department are the officers in charge of executive divisions and their subordinates. The executive division is the recognized unit; and the officers in charge of these divisions, of which the number is from seventy-five to eighty, are the responsible disbursers. It is in their favor that credit-orders are granted on treasuries; and it is they who account to the Examiner for all receipts realized and expenditure incurred within their several divisions. They make such advances as may be necessary to their subordinates, and their subordinates account to them. They also make payments to officers of other departments to enable them to carry out such public works as may be entrusted to them.

—Accounts.

As just stated, the subordinate Executive Agents in each division account to the officer in charge of the division for all expenditure incurred by them. Their accounts are of the simplest description, being merely copies of their cash-books. The classification of receipts and outlay, and the compilation of the accounts of the Executive Officer and his subordinate into one set of Divisional Accounts is carried out at the head-quarters of the division; a responsible accountant is attached for this purpose to each division. Every month the Executive Officer submits to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts a classified abstract of his receipts and expenditure supported by schedules giving such details as are necessary for audit purposes. Officers of other departments, technically called Civil Officers, who are entrusted with the execution of public works, account every month directly to the Examiner for advances received and outlay incurred by them. The Examiner compiles the accounts received both from Civil Officers and from Public Works Officers, and submits to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, a monthly account of the receipts and disbursements of the department, classified under the following heads:—

Receipts.	Charges.
Irrigation.	*Irrigation.*
Receipts on Capital Account Extraordinary—	Capital Extraordinary—
Receipts on Capital Account Ordinary.	Works.
Receipts on Revenue Account.	Establishment.
Ordinary Revenue Receipts.	Tools and Plant.
Imperial (other than Irrigation).	Suspense.
Military.	Capital Ordinary—
Other Services.	Works.
	Establishment.
	Tools and Plant.
	Profit and Loss.
	Suspense.
	State outlay on Guaranteed Irrigation Companies.
	Revenue—
	Extensions and Improvements.
	Maintenance and Repairs.
	Establishment.
	Tools and Plant.
	Profit and Loss.
	Ordinary Agricultural—
	Works.
	Repairs.
	Establishment.
	Tools and Plant.
	Profit and Loss.
	Suspense.
	Imperial (other than Irrigation).
	Military. } with the same subdivisions as in the case of Ordinary Agricultural.
	Other Services. }

To the Provincial Accountant-General the Examiner reports monthly the total receipts and expenditure on account of Irrigation and other Imperial funds, distinguishing between Extraordinary and Ordinary.

Finance of the year.

No information regarding the year's finance is available other than what has already appeared under Chapter IV.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—TELEGRAPH.

Telegraph.

There is no local control of this item of Imperial Finance. No information is available for 1875-76, other than that already given under Telegraph Administration.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

Nature of the Services.

The general nature of Provincial Services has already been indicated in the first paragraph of this chapter. They represent that division of the public revenues and charges which for technical and purely financial purposes at any rate are regarded as having an interest limited to the Presidency only. They are administered by the Local Government subject only to the criticism and remarks of the Supreme Government.

History of the decentralization measure.

The head of account styled Provincial Services was first introduced in the year 1871. Under a resolution of the Government of India of the previous year it was decided to make over to each local Government a lump sum from the general revenues, to be administered by them and applied towards the expenses of certain defined departments; the receipts from these departments which had hitherto been credited to Imperial were to be credited in future to the new head of account; and the whole fund so constituted was to be styled the Provincial Fund. In thus decentralizing to a certain extent the fiscal authority no new powers were given to local Governments as regards provincial taxation, for the power of taxing locally for purposes confined to the Presidency had already been possessed and acted upon to a more or less considerable degree by the different administrations. Nor was there any appreciable elasticity in the resources thus placed under the control of the local Government, the assignment from imperial resources being fixed, and the departmental receipts being, as compared with that assignment, insignificant. The operation of the measure was to fix the sum which would thenceforward be contributed by Imperial Funds towards the expenses of the departments specified, and to provide that any additional expenditure in that direction which might be rendered necessary by the growing wants of the country should be met by taxation imposed locally under the legislative powers of the local Governments. This arrangement though constituting an important administrative measure does not at present involve questions of any considerable financial magnitude, at any rate in comparison with similar arrangements in England, in consequence of the small margin which the taxable resources of this country leave to local taxation after the claims of Imperial taxation have been satisfied. The departments transferred under the arrangement just mentioned were (1) Jails, (2) Registration, (3) Police, (4) Education, (5) Medical Services excepting Medical

Establishment, (6) Printing, (7) Roads and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, and (8) Civil Buildings. The sum assigned to this Presidency for the maintenance of these departments and to enable the Government to meet its share of the cost of the proportion of the Public Works Establishment employed on the two classes of Public Works thenceforward to be treated as Provincial, as also to purchase tools and plant, was £7,39,488 per annum. The total grants for the same services had previously been £876,726; but £81,810, being the sum estimated for the then current year as departmental receipts, was deducted, and the balance only, or £794,916, regarded as the assignment necessary from imperial resources. At the same time, as a measure of relief to Imperial resources, a sum of £350,000 was deducted rateably from the assignments made to all the provinces; in the case of Madras the proportion amounted to £55,428, and this further deduction brought down the sum assigned to the amount above mentioned on £739,488. This was the original arrangement. Additions however have since been made by the Government of India for various minor services transferred from time to time from the Imperial to the Provincial heading.

Present Financial results.

The actual Provincial expenditure on the transferred services in 1875-76 was £822,910; there was also Local Fund expenditure on the same services, amounting to £603,255, so that the total amount spent on these services in 1875-76 was £1,426,165. The Imperial expenditure in 1870-71 on the same objects was £1,222,164; so that a sum of £204,001, being the difference between these two amounts, has been in the present year saved to the Imperial Exchequer and charged to local sources. The amount of local taxation under the Road Fund was in 1870-71 £238,014. The total amount of present local taxation is £376,964, showing an increase of £138,950 in local taxation since the inauguration of the decentralization scheme; it is probable, however, that a great portion of this increase would have taken place in any case.

Receipts and Charges for year.

The subjoined comparative statement shows the receipts and payments on account of Provincial Services during the past and previous year :—

Receipts.

Items.	Actuals, 1874-75.	Actuals, 1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Allotment ...	85,38,539	83,55,701	...	1,82,838
Departmental Receipts—				
Jails	2,36,656	2,56,524	19,868	...
Registration	3,71,800	3,80,530	8,730	...
Police	26,249	37,680	11,431	...
Education	55,397	28,698	...	26,699
Medical	*11,756	*31,351	19,595	...
Printing	27,340	26,723	...	617
Marine	24,373	25,141	768	...
Miscellaneous Receipts—				
Fees and Fines ...	66,483	62,447	...	4,036
Sundry Receipts ...	9,445	51,753	42,308	...
Contributions ...	25,250	18,650	...	6,600
Public Works ...	1,72,833	79,669	...	93,164
Total ...	*95,66,121	*93,54,867	1,02,700	3,13,954

Expenditure.

Items.	Actuals, 1874-75.	Actuals, 1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds	2,648	4,601	1,953	...
Jails	8,61,909	10,57,532	1,95,623	...
Registration	2,44,781	2,66,563	21,782	...
Police	35,67,250	35,79,908	12,658	...
Education	6,57,105	8,75,308	2,18,203	...
Medical	†5,54,958	†5,56,567	1,609	...
Printing	2,21,997	2,46,357	24,360	...
Marine	11,886	...	...	11,886
Minor Establishments ...	1,44,506	2,30,831	86,325	...
Office-rent, Rates and Taxes.	67,853	85,032	17,179	...
Miscellaneous	2,89,833	2,31,848	...	57,985
Contributions	12,04,978	12,22,062	17,084	...
Public Works	15,35,284	11,03,689	...	4,31,595
Total ...	*93,64,988	*94,60,298	5,96,776	5,01,466

The Imperial grant for these services amounted to Rupees 83,55,701 in the year under notice, against Rupees 85,38,539 of the previous year. There was thus a deficiency of Rupees 1,82,838 in this source which was due entirely to certain special concessions made by the Government of India in 1874-75. The income of Rupees 9,19,497 from the several departments and

* Excluding the recoveries from Local Funds and Municipal Boards Rupees 1,74,757 in 1874-75 and Rupees 30,862 in 1875-76.

† Excluding the recoveries from Local Funds and Municipal Boards Rupees 1,74,757 in 1874-75 and Rupees 30,862 in 1875-76.

Miscellaneous Accounts, with the exception of the Public Works Department, was however greater in 1875-76 than in 1874-75 by Rupees 64,748. But the expenditure on their account amounted in the two years to Rupees 83,56,609 and Rupees 78,29,704 respectively, showing an excess of Rupees 5,26,905 in the former year. This is ascribable partially to the transfer from Imperial Services of the transactions of Model Farms and Botanical Gardens, the addition of a chair for the Physical Sciences at the Presidency College, the disbursement of larger Educational grants-in-aid, and the purchase of a large stock of printing materials; but the main cause of the increase is due to the amounts transferred from Jail and Educational expenditure to Local Funds having been smaller in 1875-76 than in 1874-75, viz., Rupees 1,77,890 in 1875-76 against Rupees 4,84,814 in 1874-75. As to Public Works the net outlay in 1875-76 was Rupees 10,24,020 against Rupees 13,62,451 in 1874-75, as the expenditure was restricted to the limited means at hand in the former year.

LOCAL FUNDS UNDER ACT IV OF 1871.

Nature of Funds.

A description of the nature of these funds and of the Boards which administer them has been given already under Chapter III. A general supervision only is exercised by the Local Government, and the funds may be described as funds raised locally, administered locally, and administered for strictly local purposes.

Operations of year.

Local funds were inaugurated in 1875-76 with a balance of Rupees 17,73,443, and, as particularized below, received and spent Rupees 61,49,660 and Rupees 61,62,788, respectively; so that, the balance at the close of the year stood at Rupees 17,60,315, or nearly the same as at the beginning of it:—

Receipts.

	Rs.	Rs.
Allotments from Provincial		
Services	12,33,984	
Special Funds	3,57,919	15,91,903
Rates and Taxes—		
Cess on Lands	36,03,247	
Tax on Houses	1,235	
Tolls on Roads, &c. ...	1,65,163	37,69,645

Receipts.

	RS.	RS.
Fees in Schools and Training Institutions		22,376
Contributions from other Local Fund Circles and Municipalities		29,530
Receipts of Schools and Endowed Foundations—		
Educational	10,634	
Hospitals and Dispensaries...	22,703	
Choultries, Markets, &c. ...	2,64,798	
Miscellaneous	4,614	
		3,02,749
Miscellaneous—		
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, Rents, Sales, and Contributions	85,160	
Public Works Receipts and Refunds	1,46,960	
		2,32,120
Advances, &c.		1,19,100
Loans		82,237
Total ...		61,49,660

Charges.

	RS.	RS.
Public Works—		
Communications	35,11,913	
Tolls and Ferries	2,795	
Educational	18,728	
Sanitary and Miscellaneous .	2,67,434	
	38,00,870	
Establishment	8,41,621	
Tools and Plant	37,112	
Refunds of Receipts, &c. ...	24	
Contributions	42,413	
		47,22,040

Charges.

	Rs.	Rs.
Education—		
Inspection	50,241	
Local Fund Schools ...	1,89,990	
Grants-in-aid	1,80,714	
Contributions	1,644	
		4,22,589
Sanitation, Medical Services, and Public and Charitable Institutions—		
Hospitals and Dispensaries and Medical Practitioners.	1,41,802	
Vaccine Establishments ...	78,952	
Sanitary Establishments and Cleansing Tanks and Wells.	2,87,298	
Markets, Choultries, &c. ...	2,09,632	
Contributions, &c.	80,969	
		7,98,653
Miscellaneous Establishment and Contingencies		89,273
Advances		1,12,547
Loans		17,686
	Total ...	61,62,788

Compared with the previous year the receipts exhibit an increase of Rupees 1,58,577, chiefly owing to larger contributions from Provincial Services and Surplus Pound Fund and loans obtained from Imperial Funds, while under charges the increase of Rupees 4,90,096 is chiefly due to a larger outlay on Communications and Sanitary and Miscellaneous Works and on Local Fund Schools.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Nature of the funds generally.

Special Funds are so called from their being formed for special purposes distinct from those to which Local and Municipal Funds are applied, and from those to which assignments from Imperial revenues are made. Though grouped for convenience under the

third of the Main Divisions of finance mentioned at the head of this Chapter these Special Funds are in the extent of their application partly Local and partly Provincial. The most important are noted below, being those which are administered more immediately by the Board of Revenue :—

1. Jungle Conservancy Fund.
2. Cattle Pound do.
3. Surplus Pound do.
4. Endowment do.
5. Village Service do.
6. Irrigation Cess do.
7. Cochrane's and Sadras Canal Fund.
8. Canal and Ferry Fund.
9. Nanal Grass do.
10. Public Bungalow do.

Of the list of funds given in the detailed balance sheet for 1875-76 shown below, the first ten are under the control of the Board of Revenue and the next five under that of the Inspectors-General of Jails and Police, the Director of Public Instruction, and the Superintendent of Marine. The District Road Fund of Bhadrachellúm Taluq is worked by the Collector of Godavery, while the transactions under Bearers' Fee and General Customs Funds are confined to only a few districts. The heads "District Road Fund" and "Labor Contract Fee Fund" await certain adjustments for being closed, and the balance under "One per cent. Income-tax Fund" has been transferred to Provincial Services. The mode in which the Municipal Funds are shown in Government Accounts having been changed, the transactions in connection with them are in future to be omitted from the list of Special Funds. The University Fee Fund receipts are adjusted annually by setting them off against a portion of the University expenditure borne on the Provincial Service Account. Of the funds under the control of the Board of Revenue, the Jungle Conservancy Fund of the Nilgiris was merged in the Forest Revenue on 1st April 1875, and the Nanul Grass Funds of Kistna, Chingleput, North Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore have been transferred to Irrigation Revenue, while those of Nellore Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Salem await to be so transferred.

Jungle Conservancy Funds.

The Jungle Conservancy Fund was organized in 1859 for the avowed object of conserving and extending village jungles, which were being rapidly destroyed by the villagers and others in the

exercise of ancient prescriptive rights. In order to preserve and improve them, a local tax on firewood cut and charcoal made for sale is levied through the village officers and applied to the formation of plantations and avenues, raising nurseries, &c., it being understood that the prescriptive rights of the ryots to fuel, leaves for manure, and wood for implements intended for their own use and not for sale should be left undisturbed. The operations of the fund in the several districts commenced in different years ranging from 1860-61 to 1866-67. In 1868-69 the fund was in existence in all but the Madras, Nilgiris, and Malabar Districts. In 1869-70 it was established in the Nilgiris by the transfer of the jungles which were under the conservancy of the Forest Department to the charge of the Commissioner. The jungles were, however, retransferred to the Forest Department from 1875-76. At first the income of the fund was small and the operations necessarily limited. In 1868-69 it was considered that the operations of the fund had become sufficiently extensive to require the preparation of a detailed programme of the work to be done in each year, which was accordingly ordered and carried out from 1869-70, by which system uniformity in the operations has been secured. From 871-72 the cost of roadside avenues was thrown upon Local Funds and the Jungle Conservancy Fund relieved of the charge. The general rate of seigniorage now in force on fuel is 6 Annas per 1,000 lbs. The rate for charcoal varies from 8 Annas to 2 Rupees, 3 Annas to 6 Pies per 1,000 lbs. In Ganjam and Malabar no seigniorage is levied on charcoal. Besides the tax on fuel and charcoal, the rents of jungles, sale of trees, and sale proceeds of wood contribute towards the receipts.

Cattle Pound Fund.

The Cattle Pound Fund was originally inaugurated under the Imperial Act III of 1857, which was repealed by Act I of 1871. The income of the fund is made up of fines paid on stray cattle and sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle. It is expended in the remuneration of pound-keepers and in the construction and repair of pounds, and the net surplus remaining, which constitutes what is called the Surplus Pound Fund, is applied to the construction and repair of roads and bridges and to other purposes of public utility. Under orders in force a half of the surplus is paid to local and municipal funds for these purposes, and the other half is appropriated to the Government Farms at Sydapet for agricultural education, &c. In 1871-72 four thousand five hundred and ninety-four pounds were maintained, which increased to 5,766 in 1875-76. The pounds are very

unequally distributed over the districts, as a condition of the establishment or retention of a pound is that it shall be self-supporting. As regards establishment, the head of the village is by law the ex-officio pound-keeper. In 1875-76 Government fixed the remuneration of pound-keepers, as to which great diversity of practice prevailed, at a uniform rate of 50 per cent. on collections for all districts except Nilgiris. In 1874 Government allowed the employment of a pound gumastah on 10 Rupees a month in such of the taluqs of each district in which one may be considered necessary, and these are now being gradually entertained.

Endowment Fund.

This fund comprises the endowment of choultries, alms-houses, and other public foundations not being religious. Most of the endowed institutions under the control of the Collectors have been transferred to Local and Municipal Boards, and their receipts and charges are exhibited in the Local Fund and Municipal accounts. The institutions now maintained from this fund are few in number, viz., the Munro chuttrum and dispensary in Bellary, the lungerkhana in Kurnool, seven chuttrums in Tanjore, one chuttrum and one water pandal in Tinnevelly. The receipts of these institutions comprise, for the most part, fixed allowances granted by Government.

Village Service Fund.

The assets of the Village Service Fund are derived chiefly from the cess collected with the Land Revenue under Madras Act IV of 1864 in the districts where the Act has been introduced, from the deductions from the land revenue made in some districts on account of village service and which the Government are pledged to continue for various reasons, and from the sums charged for the enfranchisement of Village Service Inams. In districts where the Act has not been introduced, the old merahs or fees paid by the people as remuneration to the village officers are collected and credited to the Fund. The object of the Fund is to improve the pay of the village servants, and to increase and alter their number so as to meet properly the requirements of the different villages. Act IV of 1864, which is introduced concurrently with the new settlement in each district, is as yet in operation only in Godavery, Kurnool, Trichinopoly, Salem, and parts of Tinnevelly. The maximum rate of cess allowed by the law, viz., 1 Anna in every rupee of assessment, has been levied, and as the cess was collected before the reorganization of the village establishments, there are large surpluses in the districts. A portion of the surplus has

been invested in Government securities, but the rate of cess in Kurnool was reduced from 1 Anna to 10 Pies in the rupee, subject to report after two years' trial of the whole re-organization of the village establishments recently carried out.

Irrigation Cess Fund.

The Irrigation Cess is paid voluntarily by ryots holding lands under certain river channels in lieu of customary labor formerly supplied by them. It existed formerly in Trichinopoly, Madura, and Coimbatore, but is now gradually dying out owing to want of any law to enforce the payment.

Cochrane's and Sadras Canal Fund.

The Cochrane's and Sadras Canal Fund exists only in the Chingleput District, its income being derived from tolls and license fees on boats using Cochrane's Canal to the north of Madras and the Sadras Canal to the south. The canals were originally Imperial and were made local by the Government of India on an application to that effect from the Government of Madras in 1864. The income is expended on the maintenance of the canals and in payment of the establishment for collecting tolls. The Northern Canal has been extended to within 14 miles of Nellore.

Canal and Ferry Fund.

The Canal and Ferry is raised under Madras Act I of 1870, and is made up of tolls and license fees on canals, lines of navigation, and ferries. The money is expended on the construction, improvement, repair, maintenance, and extension of the channels and ferries to which the provisions of the Act may be applied. As yet the Act is in operation only as regards certain ferries in the Godavery, Kistna, and Tanjore Districts, and the Salt Canal from Negapatam to Vedaraniem, to which it was extended in 1874-75.

Nanal Grass Fund.

The Nanal Grass Fund consists of the sale proceeds of the cuttings from nanal and coray grass and reed plantations grown on tank and channel banks for protection. The collections are expended on the maintenance and the general extension of the plantations. In 1874 Government ordered the receipts to be credited to a new head of account styled "Irrigation Revenue," so that the fund will soon cease to appear under Special Funds.

Public Bungalow Fund.

Almost all the travellers' bungalows in the Presidency have been transferred to Local and Municipal Boards, District Officers, and other departments of the service. In 1875-76 only two bungalows in Coimbatore remained to be disposed of. These have since been transferred, and the Public Bungalow Fund will shortly become extinct under Special Funds.

The following is a complete list of the Special Funds with their receipts, payments, and balances for 1875-76 :— **Balance Sheet for year.**

Names of Funds.	Balance on 1st April 1875.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance on 31st March 1876.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jungle Conservancy Fund.	1,41,293	2,51,577	3,92,870	2,30,869	1,62,001
2. Nanal Grass Fund ...	26,333	3,406	29,739	28,250	1,489
3. Pound Fund	71,809	2,25,379	2,97,188	2,28,290	68,898
4. Surplus Pound Fund ...	2,28,573	1,91,199	4,19,772	2,02,356	2,17,416
5. Village Service Fund ...	15,51,273	22,69,554	38,20,827	28,48,189	9,72,638
6. Irrigation Cess Fund ...	18,333	40,109	58,442	33,327	25,115
7. Canal and Ferry Fund ...	88,985	33,683	1,22,668	25,051	97,617
8. Cochrane's and Sadras Canal Fund.	1,650	53,698	55,348	51,386	3,962
9. Endowment Fund ...	19,842	6,119	25,961	8,482	17,479
10. Bungalow Fee Fund ...	—175	796	621	219	402
11. Convict Labor Fund ...	50,242	29,771	80,013	83,206	—3,193
12. Police Lodging Fund ...	81,977	24,070	1,06,047	82,811	23,236
13. School Fee Fund ...	40,458	1,03,811	1,44,269	1,26,408	17,861
14. Educational Building Fund.	—19,519	86,586	67,067	85,107	—18,040
15. Port Fund	89,477	3,38,271	3,27,748	1,52,499	1,75,249
16. General Fund, under the Customs Consolidated Act VI of 1863.	38,422	3,547	41,969	3,700	38,269
17. Bearers' Fee Fund ...	1,473	121	1,594	...	1,594
18. District Road Fund of Bhadrachellum Taluq.	161	389	550	...	550
19. District Road Fund ...	—18,581	8,913	—9,668	7,094	—16,762
20. Labor Contract Fee Fund.	604	...	604	...	604
21. University Fee Fund ...	...	33,728	33,728	33,728	...
22. One per cent. Income-tax Fund.	4,641	100	4,741	4,741	...
23. Municipal Fund	1,54,423	17,86,962	19,41,385	19,41,385	...
Total ...	25,71,694	53,91,789	79,63,483	61,77,098	17,86,385

In the year under report the Jungle Conservancy and Cochrane's and Sadras Canal Funds received large additions from the sale of Sriharikota jungle firewood in Nellore and from tolls levied on the brisk salt traffic of the year under notice in the Chingleput District. The large reduction in the balance of the Village Service Fund is due to the investment of Rs. 9,07,928 from the collections of Kurnool and Salem in Government Promissory Notes. The balances under "Police Lodging," "Convict Labor," and School Fee Funds have been reduced in consequence of the expenditure hitherto met from Public Works and other Provincial grants having had mostly to be met from these funds.

III.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

CASH REMITTANCES AND BALANCES.

Remittances to other Presidencies. The remittances to other Presidencies during the year under review amounted to Rupees 2,66,00,700, of which Rupees 11,00,000 were in cash, Rupees 2,05,90,000 in bills purchased in Calcutta and Bombay, Rupees 49,04,000 by transfers, and Rupees 67,000 by bonds. Besides the above copper and uncurrent silver coins were sent out to the value of Rupees 70,805, as noted below:—

	Uncurrent Silver.	Copper.
Calcutta	6,805	...
Coorg	...	64,000

Cash balance. The cash balance on the 31st March 1876, contrasted with that held on the same date during the preceding four years, is as follows:—

	RS.
1871-72	2,94,40,000
1872-73	3,25,77,400
1873-74	2,68,07,700
1874-75	2,81,33,500
1875-76	2,82,21,600

Remittances from District. The total remittance to the General Treasury at the Bank of Madras from the District Treasuries amounted to Rupees 4,23,76,780, of which Rupees 2,15,57,070 were in cash and notes, and Rupees 2,08,19,710 paid into the branches of the Bank of Madras for credit afforded to Government at par at the Head Office.

Demand for silver. The demand from the Provinces for small silver coins during the year under review was not so large as in the previous one, as there was a large balance of small silver coins left at the close of the year in the Treasury, the amount supplied being Rupees 4,02,900, or Rupees 9,68,600 less than the issues in 1874-75. A supply of small silver coins to the value of Rupees 6,25,000 was received from Calcutta.

Demand for copper. The demand for copper coins also was not very great as these coins are largely received into Government Treasuries from the public in payment of Government demands. The total amount

issued was Rupees 68,240, against Rupees 94,750 issued in the previous year.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Nature of arrangements.

The Presidency is divided into three Circles of Paper Currency Issue, Madras, Calicut, and Cocanada. The Madras Circle of Issue includes the districts of Nellore, Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, and Bangalore, with the town of Madras as head-quarters for the issue of notes for the circle; The Calicut Circle includes the districts of Malabar, South Canara, Coimbatore, and Travancore, having Calicut as the office of issue; and the Cocanada Circle embraces the remaining districts, viz., Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, and Kistna, with head-quarters at Cocanada. In addition to the three head-quarters of issue, a currency agency is established at Vizagapatam to afford facilities to the public for exchanging coin for notes or notes for coin. The Exchange Department at the head-quarters of each circle of issue issues Home notes for coin or other notes, and coin for notes. Other or foreign circle notes are only cashed when there is an available margin for cashing foreign circle notes, which margin is calculated, by deducting from the reserve of silver coin the difference between the circulation account and the fixed minimum for the time being, and the amount of notes held by other offices. At the Head Office at Madras, notes of its sub-circles, Calicut and Cocanada (including its agency at Vizagapatam) are at all times freely cashed. The Exchange Department also issues small silver and copper coin in exchange for coin or notes. Notes of other circles, when fit for re-issue, are with the exception of notes of Calcutta and its sub-circles, freely re-issued to the public. The re-issue of Calcutta and its sub-circle notes is restricted to *bonâ fide* travellers. District Treasuries are supplied with notes by the Accountant-General, through the Treasuries at the head-quarters of each circle of issue, on the receipt of indents from the district treasuries, provided he considers it admissible to do so. Although no person has a legal claim to obtain cash for notes except at the currency office of issue, notes are cashed freely at Mofussil Treasuries when the Treasury officers are satisfied that no

inconvenience can be caused to their treasuries by the encashment. Notes tendered by travellers, other than visitors to hill sanitaria, are cashed to a limited extent, even when the Treasury is unable to cash them to the general public. At every place other than the head-quarters of a circle of issue notes of the home circle are a legal tender in satisfaction of any claim against Government, though ordinarily no person is pressed to take notes in part or full of his demand. Payment of Government dues may be made in Government currency notes of any circle of issue. Railway Companies are also required to receive notes of any circle in payment of fares and freight, and the officer in charge of a Treasury into which such company pays its earning is authorized to receive notes so earned.

Notes in circulation in 1875-76.

The value of the notes in active circulation on the last day of each month in 1875-76 is contrasted with that in 1874-75 in the following statement. The average amount of circulation is given at foot of the months :—

On the last Day of	Madras.		Calicut.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
April	96,59,095	1,04,30,790	23,49,995	27,22,490
May	97,95,050	1,09,01,780	26,81,525	28,63,630
June	1,00,69,645	1,11,24,240	29,01,580	29,54,375
July	1,06,10,395	1,10,67,145	31,12,220	28,85,725
August	1,05,86,770	1,01,43,395	22,12,870	32,32,515
September	1,05,15,835	1,00,82,645	23,75,960	32,36,290
October	1,00,57,030	98,96,625	27,61,800	31,43,310
November	1,04,00,255	95,86,960	27,03,295	30,52,290
December	1,03,39,365	1,02,88,355	25,76,675	31,20,800
January	97,22,195	1,08,33,625	23,93,670	26,59,470
February	1,01,03,475	1,24,08,485	24,83,400	27,82,425
March	98,71,535	1,31,61,315	25,65,465	27,73,355
Average ...	1,01,44,220	1,08,27,113	25,93,205	29,52,223

On the last Day of	Cocanada.		Total.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
April	19,61,235	24,54,930	1,39,70,325	1,56,08,210
May	21,21,025	27,54,425	1,45,97,600	1,65,19,835
June	21,05,340	31,82,200	1,50,76,565	1,72,60,815
July	20,25,090	28,90,925	1,57,47,705	1,68,43,795
August	13,67,430	28,71,105	1,41,67,070	1,62,47,015
September	12,31,465	25,42,150	1,41,23,260	1,58,61,085
October	12,54,250	22,17,480	1,40,73,080	1,52,57,415
November	8,35,180	19,85,950	1,39,38,730	1,46,25,200
December	10,38,520	20,49,025	1,39,54,560	1,54,58,180
January	11,62,500	25,75,845	1,32,78,365	1,60,68,940
February	15,27,355	30,57,690	1,41,14,230	1,82,48,600
March	20,70,170	36,95,165	1,45,07,170	1,96,29,835
Average ...	15,58,297	26,89,741	1,42,95,722	1,64,69,077

It will be seen from the above—(1) That the circulation of notes has attained a considerable increase in the past year, being nearly two crores at the close of the year against one and-a-half of the previous year. (2) That taking all the circles together the increase over the previous year has existed in all the months. (3) That taking the circles separately an increase appears in all the months except in July in the Calicut Notes, and in all the months except August, September, October, November, and December in the Madras Notes. In the case of Calicut the difference is due to the cancellation of notes of the value of Rupees three lakhs, and in the case of Madras to the Bank there having in August 1875 exchanged a large amount of notes for cash.

Operations of the Exchange Department.

The operations of the Exchange Department at Madras are indicated below for the past two years:—

	1874-75. RS.	1875-76. RS.
Notes issued in exchange for coin or other notes ...	5,00,26,140	5,13,43,230
Coin issued in exchange for notes	47,29,505	39,88,525
Notes received for coin or other notes	5,28,19,020	5,01,82,790
Coin received for notes issued	19,36,625	51,48,965

Receipt, Issue, and Cancellation of Notes.

The following tables show the amount of notes of each circle received, issued, and cancellee by the respective circles during the past and previous years:—

Circles.	Notes Received.			
	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		RS.		RS.
Madras	4,64,187	5,00,57,965	4,46,060	4,75,13,400
Calicut	97,528	45,59,760	84,999	47,95,525
Cocanada	17,093	23,83,200	17,774	28,64,160
Total ...	578,808	5,70,00,925	5,48,833	5,51,73,085

Circles.	Notes Issued.			
	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		RS.		RS.
Madras	4,55,268	4,95,38,110	4,54,731	5,08,03,180
Calicut	83,542	47,79,055	95,533	50,03,415
Cocanada	18,350	35,91,450	23,159	44,89,155
Total ...	5,57,160	5,79,08,615	5,73,423	6,02,95,750

Circles.	Notes Cancelled.			
	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		RS.		RS.
Madras	3,17,203	2,38,59,045	2,97,042	2,22,50,265
Calicut	88,592	41,72,360	77,781	41,28,575
Cocanada	13,641	21,85,955	12,315	23,46,580
Total ...	4,19,436	3,02,17,360	3,87,138	2,87,25,420

It will appear, from the above that the extensive circulation of notes in the past year was owing to Cocanada having issued about nine lakhs more than last year, to the issue of twelve and-a-half lakhs more in Madras, and to twenty-five lakhs less notes than in the previous year having been returned to the Madras Circle. At Madras the average number of notes that passed daily over the counter and of those cancelled during the past year has been—

	RS.
Receipts 1,876 of value	... 1,84,259
Issues 1,619 of value	... 1,77,659
Cancellation 1,339 of value ...	... 99,395

Reserve Government securities.

The value of Government securities held at the several circles has been as follows :—

	At beginning of Year.			At close of Year.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
At Madras ...	56,28,462	14	0	59,28,462	14	0
At Calicut ...	10,00,058	14	3	7,00,058	14	3
At Cocanada ...	6,00,058	14	3	7,00,058	14	3
Total ...	72,28,580	10	6	70,28,580	10	6

The alterations are due to the payment in Government securities of three and two lakhs of Rupees by the Calicut and Cocanada Circles respectively for their notes cancelled at Madras and of two lakhs of Rupees by the last-mentioned circle for a similar cancellation at Calcutta.

Coin.

The coin reserve has been as follows :—

	At beginning of Year.			At close of Year.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
At Madras ...	38,51,724	10	6	66,10,797	2	0
At Calicut ...	11,88,941	1	9	12,49,441	1	9
At Cocanada ...	12,70,001	1	9	29,15,001	1	9
	63,10,666	14	0	1,07,75,239	5	6

The fluctuations in the reserve are indicated below :—

	Maximum.			Minimum.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
At Madras ...	*66,10,797	2	0	28,40,372	2	0
At Calicut ...	†27,20,941	1	9	11,42,942	1	9
At Cocanada ...	*29,15,001	1	9	12,70,001	1	9

Notes lost, &c.

No Sovereigns have been tendered, but there has been a slight increase in the receipt and issue of small silver during the year.

The number of reports of notes lost, mutilated or mismatched, and the value paid to the public under this head have been nearly the same as in last year.

* On 31st March 1876. † On 15th October 1876.

Notes forged. No forged notes have been presented. But the number of fraudulently altered notes has increased; the alterations consisted in the excision of certain figures and the insertion of others, taken from notes stolen during transit by post, to make the numbers on both halves correspond. These alterations, however, have always been detected. It is believed that these notes have been prepared at Madras where there was wholesale theft of letters prior to April 1876.

Currency Agency. The Agency at Vizagapatam has issued notes to the value of Rupees 2,37,000 in exchange for coin and Rupees 70,000 in exchange for notes. There has been no falling off in the business done during the year.

Profit to Government. After meeting all expenses the profit to Government from Madras Currency Notes has been Rupees 2,68,032-5-5, or Rupees 51,067-0-11 more than the previous year.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Nature of Money Order System. The money order system has taken the place of the native hoondie or mercantile bill. The receipt and payment of the orders is attended to by a paid Agent at the head office at the Presidency and by the Treasury Officers in the districts. The amount of an order cannot exceed Rupees 150, nor is the amount grantable on one day to the same person ordinarily permitted to exceed 500 Rupees. Orders not presented for payment within one year from date of issue are not payable without satisfactory explanation of delay afforded to the Comptroller-General. Orders are granted on Europe also under similar rules, but they have to pass through the Accountant-General, Bombay. The rates of exchange is determined by the Comptroller-General from time to time and telegraphed to the Madras Accountant-General.

Offices at Work. There were sixty-seven offices at work at the opening of the year, during the currency of which no offices were closed, but five additional ones were opened.

Results. The following summarized statement shows the results of the past as compared with those of the preceding year:—

Particulars.	1874-75. No.	1874-75. Value.	1875-76. No.	1875-76. Value.
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Offices open	67	...	72	...
Orders issued { Inland ...	26,214	9,32,145 2 0	26,621	9,31,779 7 0
Orders issued { Overland ...	634	33,853 3 8	740	42,068 14 8
Orders paid { Inland ...	34,481	12,32,987 7 0	34,521	11,51,320 10 9
Orders paid { Overland ...	94	2,677 4 4	93	2,452 11 4
First Commission	...	10,948 8 0	...	10,977 10 0
Second Commission	...	145 2 0	...	131 2 0
Lapsed Orders	...	337 6 0	...	289 14 0
Charges	...	7,190 9 4	...	5,761 10 2
Profit	...	4,240 14 8	...	5,636 15 10

In the above comparison the difference against 1875-76 of Rupees 81,666-12-3 in the value of orders paid has been occasioned by the falling off in the drawings chiefly of local Treasuries and of Bengal and Mysore Circles. Local orders paid fell from Rupees 6,16,899-9-0 to Rupees 5,68,657-6-0, and those of Bengal from Rupees 41,685-12-0 to Rupees 24,423-10-0, and those of Mysore from Rupees 1,05,612-9-0 to Rupees 82,678-5-0. As, however, there has been an increase in the number of orders issued and paid concurrently with a decrease in their value, the average value of each order must have become smaller. Accordingly for the past three years the average value of orders has been—

	Issues. RS. A. P.		Payments. RS. A. P.
In 1873-74 ...	39 13 2	and	38 11 7
In 1874-75 ...	35 8 11	and	35 12 1
In 1875-76 ...	45 0 0	and	33 5 7

Hence it may be inferred that the primary object for which the Money Order System was introduced, viz., the safe transmission of small sums of money, is being slowly but surely attained.

Business at Chief Office, Madras.

The transactions at the Chief Office, Madras, exhibit an upward tendency compared with those of 1874-75, notably under orders issued, as will be seen from the subjoined statement:—

Years.	Issues. No.	Issues. Value.	Issues. Commission.	Payments. No.	Payments. Value.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
1875-76 ...	3,457	1,98,521 8 0	2,208 4 0	15,476	3,96,944 15 0
1874-75 ...	2,799	1,43,372 14 3	1,602 8 0	15,245	4,35,332 10 0
	+658	+55,148 10 0	+605 12 0	+231	—38,387 11 0

Income and Cost. The entire receipts of the department as shown in the statement given under "Results" have been Rupees 11,398-10-0 and charges Rupees 5,761-10-2, so that the balance in favor of the department amounted to Rupees 5,636-15-10.

ASSAY.

Operations of the year. In the year under report 17,449⅞ tolas of the silver bullion of the value of Rupees 18,959-4-9 was purchased and seigniorage of Rupees 398-2-3 on the same was recovered and credited to Government. The bullion held at the beginning of the year, amounting to Rupees 37,738-4-7, was thus raised by the purchase of the year to Rupees 56,697-0-4 which was remitted to the Calcutta Mint, and the Establishment at Madras was closed on 31st March 1876 under Government of India, No. 3,696, dated 30th September 1875.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

RESULTS OF LATEST CENSUS.

Area, &c., of the Presidency.

It has already been mentioned that the Presidency includes an area of 139,698 square miles; that it is divided into 21 districts, besides the Native principality of Poodoocottah, the latter contributing 1,380 square miles of the total area given above; and that the districts are divided into 156 taluqs, sub-divided into 56,421 villages.

History of census enumerations.

The first census of the Madras Presidency was taken in 1822, when the population was returned at 13,476,923. The next enumeration, within the same territorial limits, was in the year 1836-37, when the numbers were returned at 13,967,395, or an increase of only 490,472 in fourteen years, a result doubtless chiefly due to defective census returns, but also attributable in some measure to the epidemic cholera prevailing from 1818 to 1826 or 1827, and to the later epidemic, preceded by famine, which raged in 1833 and 1834. The first of the quinquennial enumerations was taken in 1851-52, when the population was found to have risen to 22,031,697, of which 273,190 belonged to the district of Kurnool, which had been annexed after the previous census was taken. An increase of 58 per cent. in fifteen years shows that one or other of the censuses was inaccurate, and it is now believed that many of the zemindaries were omitted, or their population much understated in the returns for 1836-37. The results of the four quinquennial enumerations are shown below:—

Years.	Population.
1851-52	22,031,697
1856-57	22,857,855
1861-62	24,656,509
1866-67	26,539,052

The figures for 1861-62 and 1866-67 are exclusive of North Canara, which was transferred to Bombay in 1862, with a population at that time of somewhere about 300,000. The census of 1871 was taken in accordance with the desire of the Supreme Government for a general census of the whole of India. A full abstract of the census results was given in Chapter I of the Administration Report for 1872-73, to which or to the original Census Report reference can be made. A more brief abstract is here given.

Present Population. The result of the returns in 1871 was to fix the population of the Presidency at 31,597,872, being a gross increase of 5,058,820 over the figures for 1866-67 and a net increase of 4,274,452 after deducting the population in localities not included in the previous census. The average population of each taluq in 1871 was 200,520; of each village 564·4, varying from 251·6 in Vizagapatam to 5,234·4 in Malabar; of each house about 5, varying from 3·55 in the Nilgiris and 3·98 in Cuddapah to 7·67 in South Arcot and 7·68 in Madras City. The average number of houses in a village varied from 57 in Vizagapatam to 1,008 in Malabar, the mean being 112·4. There were 226·2 persons to the square mile, varying from 66 in the Nilgiris and 117·7 in Vizagapatam to 540·1 in Tanjore and 14,724·1 in Madras City.

Religions. The religions of the population were as follows;—Hindus 28,863,978, Mahomedans 1,857,857, Christians 531,178 (490,290 Natives, 14,505 Europeans, 26,374 Eurasians), Jains 21,254, undistinguished 6,910.

Houses. The number of dwellings in the Presidency was 6,229,954; of which 371,960 (6 per cent.) were empty on the night of the census. Classified according to their construction, 492,279 were terraced, 447,420 were tiled, 5,180,146 were thatched and the character of 110,109 was unspecified. 2,505,539 persons occupied terraced houses (average 5); 2,693,827 occupied tiled houses, (average 6); 25,391,540 thatched houses (average 4·9); and 125,826 were not inmates of houses on the census night, of whom 80,045 were in Malabar.

Sexes. The proportions of the sexes cannot be accurately ascertained in this country, owing to peculiarities of Native feeling. In the entire Presidency 502 males and 498 females per 1,000 were enumerated and the proportion was 99 females to 100 males. In eight districts only did females appear to preponderate, in the ratio 103·6 : 100. In Bellary the ratio was 93·9 : 100, in Vizagapatam 94·5 : 100, in Ganjam 95·1 : 100, in Cuddapah

94·9 : 100. In Malabar, South Canara and South Arcot the percentages of females, as returned, were 99·2, 99·8, 98·2, respectively; in Tanjore 106·9, in Poodoocottah 108·4. Hindus (including Native Christians and Buddhists) returned 99 : 100, Mahomedans 100·3 : 100, Eurasians 102 : 100, Europeans 46·2 : 100.

Ages.

If the ages be grouped in decennial periods and compared, as in the following table, with the corresponding numbers for England and Wales in 1861, it will be apparent that children below 10 are more abundant, proportionately, in India than in England and persons above 50 less; while Madras possesses less than half of the English proportion of persons above 60 :—

Ages.	10		20		30		40	
——	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
British Census, 1861 ...	25·0	24·4	20·6	19·6	16·3	17·5	12·8	13·2
Madras Census, 1871 ...	32·5	32·4	19·5	19·5	17·6	18·9	12·5	11·7

Ages.	50		60		Above 60		Unknown.	
——	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
British Census, 1861 ...	10·2	10·3	7·06	7·08	7·01	7·7	...	...
Madras Census, 1871 ...	8·2	7·9	5·06	5·10	3·07	3·3	1·6	1·2

Infirm persons.

In the following table the infirmities of the general population are given as returned in the census. Persons of unsound mind appear to number about 0·45 per 1,000. In the "deaf or dumb" return persons deaf by age are included. The blind are about 1·9 per 1,000, most of them being aged. Leprosy appears to be less common inland than on the coast, and the proportion in the several districts ranges from 0·2 to 1·0 per 1,000 :—

Infirm.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Insane	4,088	3,447	7,535
Idiotic	3,491	2,991	6,482
Deaf *or* Dumb ..	21,373	19,596	40,969
Blind	27,984	32,369	60,353
Leprous	9,240	4,607	13,847

General comparative vital statistics.

The following table gives at a glance the most general results in the Presidency statistics, comparing them with those of the whole of India, and in some cases with those of England :—

	England.	British India.	Madras Presidency.
Total population, excluding feudatory States.	...	190,563,048	31,281,177
Total area, square miles, excluding feudatory States.	...	904,049	138,318
Average population per square mile.	422	211	226
Average number of houses per square mile.	73	41	42
Average number of persons per house.	5·33	5·14	5·60
Total population, including feudatory States.	...	238,830,958	33,308,225
Total area, including feudatory States, square miles.	...	1,450,744	1,48,128
Population of largest town...	London. 3,254,000	Calcutta. 795,000	* Madras. 398,000
Proportion of Hindus to total population.	...	73·07	92·27
Proportion of Mahomedans to total population.	...	21·45	5·94
Proportion of Christians to total population.	...	·47	† 1·71
Number of persons employed in professions and Government service.	...	2,404,855	289,676
Number of persons employed in agriculture.	...	37,462,220	5,215,847

SANITARY STATISTICS—GENERAL.

Duties of Sanitary Commissioner.

The only purely Sanitary Officer in this Presidency is the Sanitary Commissioner. This officer is the adviser of Government in its Civil and Military Departments, of Local Fund Boards, and of Municipalities, on all questions relating to the prevention of disease and the preservation of health. He possesses no executive power, and his functions are confined to the collection of sanitary information and to inspection and report. He receives weekly returns of sickness and mortality from military hospitals

* Slightly more than in Manchester and Birmingham, each of which towns has about 350,000 inhabitants.

† The Christians in Madras form thus five-sixths of the whole number of Christians in British India.

and annual reports of cantonments, monthly returns and annual reports from Central and District Jails, and monthly returns of births and deaths from Districts, Municipalities, and Cantonments; and during the prevalence of cholera he receives daily returns of attacks and deaths from District Officers. Civil hospitals do not send returns to the Sanitary Commissioner. The information thus collected is recorded and tabulated; and abstracts of the cholera returns are supplied daily to the Quartermaster-General, the Surgeons-General of the Indian Medical and British Medical Departments, and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. Budget estimates of Local Fund Boards are submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner before being forwarded for the sanction of Government, in order that he may express an opinion upon the sufficiency of the proposed provision for sanitary wants. From Municipalities the Sanitary Commissioner receives an annual sanitary report. In tours the Sanitary Commissioner inspects jails, of which he is an official visitor, Municipal towns, and villages, forwarding to the responsible authorities such suggestions for the improvement of their sanitary condition as may occur to him. Notes of these tours of inspection are printed in his monthly Proceedings. In the same Proceedings, which are supplied to all Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, are published replies to references on sanitary subjects and sanitary papers communicated by Government to the Sanitary Commissioner. In this manner each local body is made aware of the sanitary improvements which are being carried out in other parts of the Presidency and of India. The Sanitary Commissioner holds a somewhat ambiguous position with reference to the Civil and Military Departments of Government. The original Sanitary Commission and its successor, the Sanitary Commissionership, were instituted chiefly with a view to military requirements, and they were at first connected with the Military Department and communicated with Government through the Military Secretary. The civil portion of the Commissioner's duties however gradually assumed larger proportions, and it was decided in 1869 that he should be thenceforward, as in Bengal, under the orders of the Civil Department, and that all expenses connected with the appointment should be transferred to the Civil Budget. The duties of the Sanitary Commissioner lie now mainly in the civil branch of the administration. One result of the double position occupied by the Sanitary Commissioner is that he has a different

local jurisdiction in the two capacities. Thus the garrisons in Burmah, Secunderabad, the Mysore country, and the Central Provinces are all under inspection by the Sanitary Commissioner for the Madras Presidency; in civil matters however he has no jurisdiction beyond the Presidency limits. Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India the Sanitary Commissioner includes in his yearly report a detailed account of the health, &c., of British and Native troops; as however this differs in no material respect from the account furnished on the same subject by the military medical authorities, and as an abstract of the latter has already been given in Chapter III under the section headed "Military," it does not appear necessary to introduce the Sanitary Commissioner's Army statistics in this or the following sections. There are differences between the statistics of the two offices just named. Thus the Sanitary Commissioner embodies in his statistics only such regiments as are actually serving in Madras commands, including British Burmah, while the returns from the Surgeon-General's office exhibit the vital statistics of all Madras regiments irrespective of their being within or without the limits of the Madras Presidency. The method of tabulation from returns is also different in the two offices. A third cause of discrepancy is that the Sanitary Commissioner deals with corps according to the station in which they may have been quartered, but the Indian Medical Department accepts results irrespective of location. Thus it may happen that a corps has spent ten months of the year in Bangalore and two in Cannanore; under such circumstances the Sanitary Commissioner records one series of results for the time passed at Bangalore and another for that passed at Cannanore. In the Surgeon-General's office on the other hand each regiment is looked upon as a unit and its health statistics are projected in general totals and averages irrespective of locality. The former plan is adopted with a view to sanitarian and the latter with a view to medical purposes. Still the net result in the two sets of statistics is much the same, and for the purposes of the present report there is no necessity to introduce both; as the medical statistics have been made up for the official year these have been preferred. As regards the relations between the Civil Medical Department and the Sanitary Department of the Government, it may perhaps be pointed out that while it is the business of the former to treat disease and to promote medical science, it is the business of the latter to act in the direction of preventing disease, and to collect vital and

mortuary statistics as a guide to sanitary measures and as a test of sanitary progress.

Mode of registering births and deaths.

The machinery of birth and death registration differs in town and country. In the districts generally it is simple and inexpensive, but not on the other hand as accurate as could be wished. The Curnam or Village Accountant records the births and deaths which occur in his village, obtaining his information in the former case from the village dhoby or washerman and in the latter case from the village taliary or watchman. A monthly abstract of his records, which in the case of deaths includes particulars as to age and cause of death, is forwarded to the Collector through the taluq authorities. The returns are tabulated in the Collector's office, and transmitted by him to the Sanitary Commissioner. It is the duty of the Revenue Inspectors, a class of subordinate Revenue officials, to supervise the registration as far as they have opportunities for doing so. There is no law compelling persons to report births or deaths to the village officers. In municipal towns special Registrars are appointed, sometimes for purposes of registration only, and sometimes for this in conjunction with other sanitary duties. The law makes compulsory the registration of births and deaths occurring within municipal limits, relatives being bound to report within 20 days. Payment of Registrars by results has in some cases been attempted, but the plan has been abandoned. It is believed that under ordinary circumstances birth registration in this Presidency may be regarded as obviously defective when the registered rate falls below 2·5 per cent. of population. The English birth-rate is understood to be 3·51, and the French birth-rate 2·63 per cent.; the corresponding death-rates being 2·25 and 2·36 respectively.

Mode of ascertaining public health.

The machinery for birth and death registration, involving as it does registry of the ages at death and presumed causes of death, constitutes at present the only means of testing the public health which can be described as of a scientific nature. The organization of a separate Health Department has been at various times contemplated, but financial difficulties have prevented the plan from being carried out. The particulars which follow regarding public health are taken from the returns of the Sanitary Commissioner. It is to be noted however that the Government obtain health returns from Collectors of districts through the Board of Revenue, and from medical officers in charge of stations through the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department; and that these sources of information, though not professedly of a

scientific or statistical nature, are still on general questions as valuable, and in the present state of birth and death registration perhaps as accurate as the more formal returns of the Sanitary Department. A notice of the public health as reported by the Medical Department will be found in a subsequent section.

Population. The population according to the census of 1871, of the districts and towns supplying returns of births and deaths during 1875, was 30,278,903—15,178,449 males and 15,100,454 females. This is slightly different from the general total population given in the last section, but certain places, especially in Zemindaries, send in no returns of births and deaths.

Births. 638,771 births were registered, or 21·09 per 1,000 of the population. Of these 327,754 were males and 311,017 females, being in the proportion of 100 to 94·89, or of 105·38 to 100.

Deaths. 641,260 deaths were registered, 335,388 of males, 305,872 of females, the proportion being 100 to 91·20 or 109·65 to 100. The death-rate was thus 21·1 per 1,000, or 4 per 1,000 higher than that of 1874. The extensive prevalence of cholera accounts in some degree for the higher mortality of 1875, but it may be hoped that improved registration has something to do with the results observed.

Age at death. The following table shows the numbers dying at different periods of life :—

Ages.	Population.	Deaths.	Proportion per Mile.
Under 6 years	6,580,599	201,497	30·6
6 to 12 do.	4,812,372	47,341	9·8
12 to 20 do.	4,851,742	41,879	8·6
20 to 30 do.	5,702,078	67,208	11·7
30 to 40 do.	3,778,993	60,163	15·3
40 to 50 do.	2,527,838	56,604	22·3
50 to 60 do.	1,593,982	58,477	36·6
Above 60 years	983,749	108,091	109·8
Unknown ages	449,824	...	...

Dividing life into four periods we obtain the following numbers of deaths in each during 1875 :—

Infants unable to walk	96,457
Boys and girls	149,449
Adults	231,661
Old people	163,693
Total ...	641,260

The subjoined table shows the total mortality and that due to each of the principal causes of death, for a series of years, in comparison with 1875 :— Comparison with previous years.

Years.	Total Deaths.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-com-plaints.	Other Causes.
1866	600,106	200,961	23,106	110,102	...	265,937
1867	372,026	33,205	27,907	112,511	...	198,403
1868	390,959	8,036	34,330	105,692	...	242,901
1869	451,981	21,034	17,448	132,346	...	281,153
1870	451,020	55,867	11,252	151,027	...	232,874
1871	444,371	17,656	20,823	192,469	38,928	174,495
1872	508,182	13,247	39,074	214,148	39,387	202,326
1873	513,232	840	51,784	222,843	36,392	201,375
1874 ... {	* 533,650	313	48,365	226,309	38,068	220,395
{	† 521,329	313	48,343	226,220	37,993	208,460
1875 ... {	* 655,053	94,657	24,787	252,131	37,613	245,865
{	† 641,260	94,546	24,775	252,042	37,484	232,413

Cholera carried off 94,657 persons during the year; 147·3 per 1,000 of total deaths and 3·1 per 1,000 of census population. The disease became epidemic in the south-east in April and spread gradually into every district but two. Another wave from the north had reached the northern district by the close of the year: and at that time the Vizagapatam and greater part of the Kistna districts remained unaffected by either epidemic. Mortality by Cholera.

The number of deaths from small-pox was less in 1875 than in any year since 1871. It was 24,787, 0·8 per 1,000 of census population. No district escaped altogether. Mortality by Variola.

It will be seen from the table subjoined that the mortality attributed to so-called fevers has been increasing year by year, since 1868. The total in 1875 was 25,2131, or 8·3 per 1,000 of population :— Mortality by Fevers.

Population				30,319,882
Fever mortality in		1866	... ...	100,102
Do.	do.	1867	... ...	112,511
Do.	do.	1868	... ...	105,692
Do.	do.	1869	... ...	132,346
Do.	do.	1870	... ...	151,027
Do.	do.	1871	... ...	192,469
Do.	do.	1872	... ...	214,148
Do.	do.	1873	... ...	222,843

* Inclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and "Born dead."

† Exclusive of do. do. do.

Mortality by Bowel-complaints.

Fever mortality in		*1874	...	... 226,309
Do.	do.	†1874	...	... 226,220
Do.	do.	*1875	...	... 252,131
Do.	do.	†1875	...	... 252,042

37,613 deaths were registered under bowel-complaints, giving a mortality of 1·2 per 1,000.

Unnatural deaths.

A table of unnatural deaths for ten years is given below. Deaths by snake-bite were reported from every district except the Nilgiris. Wild beasts were destructive to human life in every district except the Nilgiris and Tanjore :—

Years.	Suicides.	Wounding.	Accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by Wild Beasts.	Total.
1866	623	‡	6,216	2,208	9,047
1867	615	‡	5,853	2,145	8,613
1868	602	‡	6,007	2,633	9,242
1869	694	‡	6,057	2,559	9,310
1870	1,438	‡	8,158	2,729	12,325
1871	2,370	1,093	8,473	3,387	15,323
1872	2,366	944	8,724	3,116	15,150
1873	2,077	918	8,267	*a* 2,989	14,251
1874	‡1,880	828	7,771	*b* 2,600	13,079
	§1,876	828	7,762	*c* 2,599	13,065
1875	‡1,816	880	7,188	*d* 2,553	12,437
	§1,811	880	7,177	*d* 2,553	12,421

Public Health Statistics generally.

It appears from the figures given above that, according to the registers, the mortality of 1875 was higher than that of any of the previous nine years, being approached only by that of 1866 when 200,961 deaths by cholera were recorded. It may be observed that in the decennial period 1866-75, the three years in which the effects of cholera were least marked, 1866, 1873, and 1874, exhibit the highest mortality from small-pox.

* Inclusive of Europeans and Eurasians.
† Exclusive of do. do.
‡ Inclusive of do. do.
§ Exclusive of do. do.
a Of these 2,638 were by snake-bite and 351 killed by wild beasts.
b Of these 2,353 do. 247 do.
d Of these 2,306 do. 247 do.

SANITARY STATISTICS—LOCAL FUND CIRCLES.

Distribution of Funds.

Sanitary expenditure by Local Fund Boards is divided technically into three classes: (*a*) improvement of water-supply, (*b*) enlargement or improvement of village sites, and (*c*) conservancy of towns and villages. The main source of income of Local Fund Boards is the land-cess, two-thirds of which is necessarily devoted to Communications. The remaining third is available for other objects and, though there are some other minor sources of income, may be taken roughly as the income available for miscellaneous expenditure. This third is divided amongst four claimants, Education, Medicine (Hospitals and Dispensaries), Convenience, and Hygiene (the last including Vaccination). The ratio of distribution is decided in each case on its merits.

Condition in 1875-76.

In the following statement are given the principal items of information for 1875-76 relating to sanitary matters in Local Fund Circles. Vaccination is not included, being dealt with separately :—

Population*	28,734,546
Birth-rate per 1,000	20·6
Death rate do.	20·5
Cholera death-rate per 1,000 ...	3·1
Fever do. do. ...	8·2
Income†	11,93,140
Sanitary expenditure‡	2,76,602
Ratio per cent. of sanitary expenditure to available income ...	23·1

SANITARY STATISTICS—MUNICIPALITIES.

Births and deaths.

The aggregate population of the 48 municipal towns, according to the census of 1871, was 1,607,747. 45,522 births were registered, or 28·31 per 1,000 of this population. The propor-

* According to Census of 1871; exclusive of municipal towns.

† Taken as one-third of land-cess.

‡ Includes sanitary works or conservancy establishment, sanitary improvement of sites, improvement of water-supply, not expenditure on hospitals, dispensaries, vaccination, or registration.

tion between the sexes was 100 males to 92·8 females; or 100 females to 107·8 males. The registered birth-rate is lower than that of 1874 and obviously lower than the true one. 25 per 1,000 of living is a low annual rate, but 16 towns registered lower than this in 1875; the deaths registered were 52,806—32·84 per 1,000, 94·4 females to 100 males. Only 12 towns escaped cholera. In the other 367,818 deaths from this disease were registered—4·8 per 1,000 of total municipal population; 5·7 per 1,000 of population of towns attacked. Deaths from fevers occurred in every town. The total was 9,749—6·1 per 1,000. Bowel-complaints carried off 5,844 persons—3·6 per 1,000 of population. Under the head of injuries, 579 deaths were reported, including 127 suicidal (73 men and 54 women), 45 from snake-bite, and 9 by wild beasts.

Sanitary Condition.

In the following statement will be found the principal information relating to the sanitary condition of the towns:—

Population according to Census of 1871 ...	1,607,747
Birth-rate per 1,000	28·3
Death-rate do.	32·8
Cholera mortality per 1,000	4·8
Fever do. do.	6·1
Total income (1875-76)	1,630,182
Sanitary expenditure*	303,929
Ratio per cent.	18·6

Effect of sanitary expenditnre upon health.

It may be pointed out that sanitary expenditure has an apparent effect upon health, estimated by mortality. If the mean death-rate be calculated of the 13 towns on the one hand, whose expenditure on conservancy exceeded 30 per cent., and of those towns, also 13, on the other hand whose expenditure was less than 20 per cent., it will be found that the registered death-rate of the former, whose mean expenditure on conservancy was 34·8 per cent. of income, was 27·7 per 1,000, while that of the latter, whose mean expenditure was 15·5 per cent., was 33·8, that is to say, 6·1 per 1,000 higher. To eliminate from the comparison the possible effect of freedom from cholera, those towns—3 in the former, 5 in the latter series—in which no cholera mortality occurred may be struck out of both lists. In the former set there were three such, and in the latter set there were five. If this deduction is made it will be found that the death-rate of 10

* Under Grant III, exclusive of Vaccination and Registration.

towns, expending 34·9 per cent. of income on conservancy, was 29·2; while that of 8 towns, expending 14·3 per cent., was 34·6. The difference is 5·4 per 1,000, and this is apparently in favor of sanitary expenditure.

SANITARY STATISTICS—JAILS.

Strength, sickness, and mortality.

The total jail population of the Madras Prisons on the 31st December 1874 was according to the Sanitary Commissioner 9,973; made up of inmates of European Prison, Ootacamund, 28, of Central Jails 5,016, and of District Jails 4,929. On 31st December 1875 the numbers corresponding to these were 23, 4,880, and 5,058, and the total was 9,961. There was therefore a decrease of 12. 18,241 persons were sent to Madras jails during the year, not including mere transfers. 17,584 were liberated, 209 transported, 8 escaped, 386 died, and 66 were executed. The average strength of prisoners, as given in the monthly medical returns, was 9,849. Admissions were 7,412 or 752·56 per 1,000; daily sick 289·60 or 29·40 per 1,000. 381 deaths appear in the medical returns or 38·68 per 1,000 of average strength. The Inspector-General's returns give 386 deaths, which would make the ratio 39·19 per 1,000. In the subjoined table the sickness and mortality of 1875 are shown in comparison with the means of six years previous to the introduction of adequate dietaries and other improvements, with the rates for 1867 and 1868 (the period of transition), and with the means of six years immediately preceding 1875 :—

Periods.	Per 1,000	
	Admissions.	Deaths.
Means of 1861—66	1371·1	107·0
1867	1012·4	53·9
1868	869·1	33·8
Means of 1869—74	719·2	27·2
1875	572·6	38·7

Diseases.

Of 7,412 admissions into hospital 1,350 were due to intermittent and 651 to continued (not enteric) fevers. Remittent caused 20, diarrhœa 700, dysentery 662, dracunculus 294, venereal 251, rheumatism 195, cholera 95. The number of

cholera cases was highest in July (21), August (22), and December (25). Of the deaths 76 were due to diarrhœa, 64 to dysentery, 35 to dropsies, 9 to atrophy and anæmia, 7 to phthisis. Neither scurvy nor dracunculus caused any deaths. Cholera destroyed 40 or 4·1 per 1,000 of strength; 13 of the fatal cases occurred in August and 13 in December. In the following table the mortality in 1875 due to cholera and four usual jail diseases is compared with that of previous periods :—

Periods.	Deaths per 1,000.				
	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Dropsies.	Anæmia.
Means of 1861–66.	23·6	12·9	22·5	...	...
1867	0·8	8·8	10·5	5·3	12·1
1868	0·2	5·5	7·3	1·9	5·7
Means of 1869–74.	1·3	4·7	5·0	1·9	1·1
1875	4·1	6·4	7·7	3·5	0·9

The following table shows the superiority of Central over District Jails in point of healthfulness during 1875 :—

Jails.	Strength.	Ratios of Sickness and Mortality.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	Deaths.
Central	5,009	541·22	24·15	35·13
District	4,813	972·57	34·50	42·59

EMIGRATION.

Nature of South Indian Emigration.

The population of Southern India is drained to some extent by emigration of the laboring classes to neighbouring countries, and especially to Burmah and Ceylon. British Burmah contains a large area of uncultivated land, and there is a migration of population from the Telugu districts, especially from the ports of Coringa and Cocanada to Burmah, but no account is kept of the numbers so migrating. The movement is voluntary, and unaided by the Government. A number of women emigrate from the northern districts to Burmah for the purpose of

prostitution in the Burmese sea-ports. They usually return to their own country after a few years of absence, or when they have saved money. A temple was recently built at Coringa by a woman of this class at a cost of Rupees 30,000, or £3,000. The emigration to Ceylon is on a larger scale, the greater part of the labor required on the coffee estates in Ceylon being furnished from Southern India. At certain seasons of the year, when labor is in demand, the laboring classes of the southern districts travel across to Ceylon; and, when they have saved a little money, return again to their native villages. The cooly traffic between the south ports and Ceylon is constant and mutually advantageous to the people of India and to Ceylon. The high wages offered by the planters enable the people to save, and ultimately to take the position of small farmers in their own villages, while the planters in Ceylon can always obtain as much labor as they want by offering sufficient inducements. The Ceylon Government undertakes to see that the coolies are properly housed, fed, and provided with medical attendance, and the migration to and from the coffee districts is entirely voluntary. About 70,660 persons go over to Ceylon every year from the southern districts, and of these about 54,000 return to India. The others settle more or less permanently in the island. The following table shows the migration of the Madras population to and from Ceylon for 10 years prior to the date of the last census :—

	To Ceylon.	From Ceylon.
1862	68,896	41,915
1863	70,718	61,765
1864	81,800	62,276
1865	89,597	64,539
1866	88,528	49,229
1867	42,769	45,996
1868	51,033	37,061
1869	58,689	54,346
1870	65,114	55,082
1871	89,529	68,310
Total ...	706,673	540,519
Mean of 10 years ...	70,667·3	54,051·9

This table shows that the great check to coffee speculation in 1867 immediately affected the labor market. In that one year more coolies returned from the island than went over. But the

great industry of Ceylon, under the stimulus of high prices, has been reviving, and in 1871 the cooly migration was as great as in the years 1864 to 1866, when much capital was expended in opening out new estates. In the ten years ending with 1871 the southern districts of India lost 166,154 persons by migration to Ceylon. The greater part of the survivors of these places are probably doing better for themselves in the land of their adoption than they could hope to do in their native land. They are free to return whenever they please, and that they do not come back must be taken as an indication that they are content to remain. Emigration goes on also to the more distant countries of Mauritius, Bourbon, and the West Indies, under regulations defined by law; but the numbers proceeding to those places are comparatively few. The following abstract shows the number of emigrants and of returned emigrants to and from Mauritius, Bourbon, and West Indies for the ten years ending 1871 :—

	From Madras Ports.	Returned Emigrants.
1862	6,804	542
1863	5,118	614
1864	5,229	...
1865	7,133	1,261
1866	7,317	1,192
1867	12,339	851
1868	1,426	768
1869	3,084	1,696
1870	3,816	667
1871	3,308	1,293
Total ...	55,574	8,884
Mean of 10 years ...	5,557·4	888·4

Nature of Government protection.

The legal provisions regarding emigration are the same throughout India. The Government take no account of emigration other than that to Ceylon; to the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, and Seychelles; to the French Colonies of Réunion, Martinique, Guadaloupe and its dependencies and Guiana; and to the Danish Colony of St. Croix. Emigration to these places, excepting Ceylon, is regulated or provided for by Act VII of 1871, and contracts regarding emigration proper to any other places have not the force of law. The Ceylon emigration is regulated, as far as the Ceylon Government is concerned, by the Ceylon ordinance as 11 of 1865; on the part of

the Madras Government, the number of emigrants is checked by the Collectors of the southern districts. This movement of labor, though practically emigration, inasmuch as many of those who go are lost to the country, and though representing the greater number of so-called emigrants, is not of a kind to require much technical interference on the part of the local Government. As has been said, emigration to Burmah and the Straits Settlements goes on from this Presidency, but it is informal and is not checked. For the British Colonies named above a machinery of protection is provided under the Act specified. Each Colonial Government concerned nominates its agent and recruiters for the Presidency and establishes its depôt for the reception of emigrants at the town of Madras; the Protector of Emigrants on the other hand, assisted by a Medical Inspector, represents the local Government. The emigrant enters into an engagement with the recruiter in one or other of the districts for service in the colonies under certain conditions as to time of service, pay, rations, free passage both on the way to the colony and return home, and hours and day of work in the colony. The time of service is usually five years. In the case of the Mauritius the pay ranges from 5 to 10 Rupees according to service in the colony, and in other colonies the pay is usually 5 Rupees. The emigrants have generally to work six days in the week and nine hours in the day. Emigrants when licensed by the recruiter are registered in the mofussil by Magistrates and at the Presidency town by the Protector. The recruit is brought before the Magistrate or Protector as the case may be, and if he is found to understand the terms of the engagement, and to be willing to emigrate, he is registered and sent to the depôt belonging to the colony concerned, where he remains under the care and responsibility of the recruiter till he embarks. Previous to embarkation the vessel intended to carry emigrants is surveyed by competent marine officers and certified to be fit to carry emigrants, and the Protector personally superintends embarkation. The stock of provisions and medicines, and the accommodation to be afforded, is prescribed by standing orders. The Protector is empowered to stop the embarkation of such emigrants as seem to him unfit to undertake the voyage. The Protector inquires into the treatment experienced by them in the colony and during the voyage and a report is made to Government. Anything worthy of notice and requiring remedy is communicated to the Colonial

Government concerned. The return emigrants, or immigrants as they are sometimes called, can only land at the port of Madras, and their numbers are there registered. The only British colony at present represented in this Presidency is the Mauritius, but the establishment of an agency and dèpôt for Natal is in contemplation. For the French colonies, in which case a special convention secures to the French Governments similar advantages to those enjoyed by British colonies, the procedure is very much the same; there are however three ports of embarkation and three depôts, viz., at Madras, Pondicherry, and Karikal. The interests of the local Government are represented at Madras by the Protector of Emigrants, and at the two French ports by two special officers styled British Consular Agents. For the Danish colony mentioned in the Act no provision is made.

Emigration to British Colonies during past year.

During the past year there was a decrease in emigration to the British Colonies under Act VII of 1871, one ship only carrying 294 emigrants having sailed to the Mauritius. There was no emigration to any other colony. Seventy-eight females were despatched with 157 males, rather more than the requisite percentage of forty per cent. Thirty-three male and twenty-six female children went with their parents. Eight vessels arrived with 1,247 return emigrants from Mauritius, among whom only four deaths occurred. Two male infants were born during the voyage. One vessel arrived with 383* return emigrants from Natal, among whom only six deaths occurred, and one male infant was born on the voyage. Rupees 485-6-3 were remitted by emigrants in Natal to relatives in this Presidency. No laborers were recruited under the Indian Labor Act (No. V of 1866). The amount collected on account of fees and licenses in Madras and the Mofussil on British emigration was Rupees 256-8-0, the disbursements amounted to Rupees 3,062-14-0, the expenditure thus exceeded the receipts by Rupees 2,806-6-0.

Emigration to French Colonies during past year.

There was no emigration to any of the French colonies from Madras, but three ships left Pondicherry and Karikal for Réunion with 1,047 emigrants, one ship sailed for Cayenne with 427 emigrants, and one ship for Martinique with 470 emigrants, making a total of 1,944. There is a decrease of 1,265, making the emigration about 61 per cent. below the emigration of the previous year. Three ships arrived at Pondicherry from Réunion

* Males 234; females 149.

during the year with 352 return emigrants, of whom one died on the voyage. Two ships arrived from Cayenne and Martinique with 784 return emigrants, of whom 62 died during the voyage. The amount collected for fees and licenses in Madras, Pondicherry, Karikal and other places was Rupees 3,708. The expenditure was Rupees 7,476-0-1, of which Rupees 600 were spent in Madras, Rupees 3,595-6-9 at Pondicherry, and Rupees 3,280-9-4 at Karikal. The expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rupees 3,768-0-1.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Definition of this section.

Under this section are treated the operations undertaken by Government, or by Local Boards in towns and rural circles acting under the orders of Government, for the medical relief of the population. This is done in the case of the Army by Military Hospitals attended by officers of the two Medical Departments, and in the case of the general public by a system of civil hospitals, dispensaries, and asylums. Officers of Government are medically attended by officers of the Indian Medical Department. The information and statistics regarding public health given at the close of the section are those obtained from the observations of sickness taken exclusively in connection with the civil Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Asylums.

Constitution of British Medical Service.

The British Medical Service is the portion of the Army Medical Department serving in the command with European troops. The establishment sanctioned for the Madras Presidency and Burmah includes 1 Surgeon-General, 3 Deputy Surgeons-General, 26 Surgeons-Major, and 48 Surgeons, making in all a total of 78. Each officer comes to India on a tour of foreign service, returning to England on its conclusion. The ordinary period of this tour is five years, but in special cases it may be prolonged beyond that limit. The routine duties of the department are exclusively in connection with British troops. The Surgeon-General is in communication with Government through the Military Secretary, with the Commander-in-Chief through the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, and War Office in London through the Director-General of the Department. He conducts the duties of his office at the seat of Government. The Deputy Surgeons-General are in charge of circles or divisions, and are responsible

both to the General Officer in command of their particular district, and to the Surgeon-General. These officers perform yearly inspections of barracks and hospitals occupied by British troops. The Surgeons-Major and Surgeons are in professional charge of officers and soldiers and their families, and are available during their tour of duty in this Presidency to be sent wherever British troops are stationed.

Constitution of Indian Medical Service.

To the Indian Medical Department are allotted medical duties connected with the Native Army and the civil administration of the country; its members are also occasionally employed by Government on scientific and other extra-professional duties. The department consists of Commissioned and Subordinate grades, and its officers are specially engaged for service in India and other Eastern Dependencies. The Subordinate Medical Establishment consists of two classes, viz., the Apothecary or Warrant and the Hospital Assistant class. In addition to the ordinary and Military Medical Subordinates there are at present under training two classes of Medical Subordinates intended for employment under Government in Provincial Hospitals and for service in the Hospitals of Municipalities and of Local Fund Boards. These officials are to be designated respectively Civil Apothecaries and Civil Hospital Assistants, and to be purely civil officers not amenable to military discipline or available for military duty. The Surgeon-General at the head of the department is entrusted with the control and superintendence of Military Hospitals and Medical Establishments connected with Native troops; and of Lock Hospitals, Medical Store Depôts, Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, and Medical Establishments attached to the Judicial, Revenue, Police, and other Civil Departments. In matters connected with the Native Army this officer is subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief. There are six Deputy Surgeons-General, to each of whom is assigned a circle of superintendence.

Nature of agency for civil medical relief.

The agencies for the relief of the sick poor in this Presidency are annually increasing under the operation of the Towns Improvement and Local Fund Acts. According to the latest information there were 134 hospitals and dispensaries in operation throughout the Presidency, the medical staff of which consisted of 48 Commissioned Officers, 4 Honorary Surgeons, 62 Officers of the Warrant grade, and 81 Hospital Assistants, making a total of 195 Medical Agents. These institutions are open to all classes of the community applying for relief.

Of the 134 institutions 99 are hospitals having wards for in-patients, and 35 may be classed as dispensaries, inasmuch as they at present only afford relief to out-patients. Since the passing of the Towns Improvement and Local Fund Acts in 1871, the cost of maintaining hospitals and dispensaries has, under sanction of the law, been thrown on Municipalities and Local Fund Boards, and at the present moment the entire cost of all up-country civil hospitals and dispensaries is met by those Boards, with the exception of the pay of the Medical Officers when of the Commissioned grade or of the grade of Honorary Surgeon. In the case of a Native Surgeon, Warrant officer, or Hospital Assistant holding charge of a civil hospital along with police or jail duties one-fourth of his pay becomes a provincial charge in virtue of the latter duties. In most cases the local hospital is a joint charge on the adjoining Local Fund Circles and the Municipality in which it is situated, the expenses being divided equally between them. At the Presidency town the General Hospital, on account of its being a clinical school for the College students, and four other special hospitals are entirely supported by Government. The cost of the Civil Lock Hospital in Madras is also partly borne by Government, but the maintenance of the other hospitals is purely a municipal charge. At Mofussil stations Government support two Lunatic Asylums and a Lazaretto, together with Civil Dispensaries at the three large military stations of Secunderabad, Kamptee, and St. Thomas' Mount. The cost of the Civil Hospitals on the Nilgiris is also partly met from provincial funds. The cardinal principle, however, of the existing system of medical relief for the masses in this Presidency is its maintenance by local taxation, consequently its extension depends chiefly on the action of the rate-payers. So far the new arrangement has proved no obstacle to the extension of medical relief, but would appear on the contrary to have given it a fresh impetus; dispensaries have multiplied rapidly under Local Boards, and the increase in their number would have been still greater had the Medical Department been in a position to provide the requisite number of medical men to take charge of the new institutions. The provision of medical men, and their education and training, has up to the present moment been undertaken by the Government. The Contagious Diseases Act, No. XIV of 1868, is administered by a Health Officer specially appointed.

Civil Hospitals—General Working.

At the close of 1874-75 122 Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries were in operation; 12 new institutions were opened during the

year under review, making a total of 134. The distribution of these in the several circles of medical administration is noted below :—

Presidency and Northern Districts ...	52
Southern District, Malabar and Canara ...	62
Mysore and Ceded Districts	18
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	1
Nagpore Force	1
Total ...	134

—Sick treated.

The totals of in and out-patients treated during the year under review and the year immediately preceding may be gathered from the subjoined table. These figures exhibit an aggregate increase of 105,818 in favor of 1875-76, of which increase 1,977 have been returned as in and 103,841 as out-patients. The total numbers treated in the hospitals opened during 1875-76 were in-patients 200, out-patients 22,507 :—

	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Europeans and East Indians ...	3,340	32,987	3,177	35,219
Natives	23,651	588,552	25,791	690,161
Total ...	26,991	621,539	28,968	725,380

—Diseases treated.

The percentage of mortality from cholera among in-patients amounted according to the returns to 48·71 amongst out-patients to 24·47 ; the former of these ratios approaches accuracy, the latter is much short of the truth. It must, however, be borne in mind that the means of ascertaining results in the case of out-patients are less trustworthy than in the case of in-patients, and that cases of diarrhœa, always more or less common during a cholera epidemic, are frequently regarded and returned as cases of true cholera. The mortality from cholera among in-patients of hospitals will always stand high, inasmuch as the patient is not as a rule submitted to treatment until all domestic remedies have manifestly failed, and a fatal termination is impending. Of ordinary diseases constipation contributed the largest proportion of cases to the admissions for the year ; the other more common affections were fevers, stomach and bowel-complaints, vermination, ophthalmia, bronchitis, skin diseases, ulcer, rheumatism, and injuries of various kinds. Considering

their general prevalence among the people, the class of venereal diseases furnished fewer admissions than might have been expected. In some districts syphilis is very common, and exercises a most prejudicial influence on the health state and physical development of the population. The disease is not confined to the profligate classes, including the so-called religious prostitutes, but permeates the domestic life of the respectable classes of the native community; and one reason why hospital returns do not confirm this fact depends upon the widespread presence of the disease, and on the success with which its milder forms are treated, not by the vythians only, but by the people themselves. Their great remedy is mercury. The number of cases of small-pox is small; this, however, forms no criterion of the prevalence of the disease, as natives are averse on religious grounds to place their friends attacked with this disease under treatment in hospital. Other eruptive fevers were few in number, and with the exception of bronchitis, diseases of the respiratory organs were not common.

—Surgical Operations.

Forty operations were performed on European in and out patients without a casualty; in 1874-75 the casualties amounted to 25 per cent. The number of operations performed on Native patients amounted to 1,572, viz., 252 on in and 1,320 on out-patients. Of the 252 in-patients operated on 10 died, or 3·96 per cent., the corresponding ratio of the preceding year being 5 per cent.

—Death-rate.

The average death-rate among in-patients was 1 in 18.

—Caste of Patients.

Rather more than three-fourths of the total admissions for the year consisted of Hindus. Of Mahomedans the admissions amounted to about one-fifth of the aggregate of Hindus. The number of European and Eurasian sick was as usual comparatively small. The following table shows the ratios to total admissions of the different castes of in and out-patients:—

Caste.	In-patients.			Out-patients.			In and Out-patients.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	3·85	1·45	3·11	·88	1·03	·94	1·00	1·05	1·02
Eurasians	6·77	10·22	7·84	3·42	4·88	3·92	3·55	5·06	4·07
Hindus	76·36	80·03	77·49	79·89	80·27	80·02	79·75	80·26	79·92
Mahomedans ...	13·02	8·30	11·56	15·81	13·82	15·12	15·70	13·63	14·99

—Buildings. Standard plans and estimates for Local and Municipal Hospitals were sanctioned during the year. In 1875-76 ninety-five of the hospitals were located in buildings either specially erected or specially adapted for the purpose, and thirty-nine in rented buildings. At the close of the year ten new buildings, in lieu of a corresponding number of rented houses, were in course of erection, and will probably be ready for occupation during the present official year. As a rule hospital buildings have been kept in good repair, and Municipal and Local Fund Boards have usually been ready to respond to every reasonable requisition for improvements and additional accommodation.

—Finance. The subjoined table gives a brief statement of the different sources of income and of the amounts realized under each head during the last two years, in connection with hospitals :—

——	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase in 1875-76.	Decrease in 1875-76.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
From Government ...	2,46,872 7 0	2,72,191 15 1	25,319 8 1	... ...
Municipal and Local Funds	2,69,883 4 2	3,01,516 13 7	31,633 9 5	... ...
Local sources ...	27,753 4 5	49,459 1 0	21,705 12 7	... ...
Interest on capital ...	18,163 10 2	21,243 1 8	3,079 7 6	... ...
European donations and subscriptions ...	14,950 13 4	10,490 0 3	... ...	4,460 13 1
Native do. do. ...	21,752 14 4	13,989 6 11	... ...	7,763 7 5
Sale of medicines ...	5,169 0 0	5,951 7 5	782 7 5	... ...
Total ...	6,04,545 5 5	6,74,841 13 11	82,520 13 0	12,224 4 6

It will be observed that while there is a marked increase under five of these headings, there is an equally marked falling off in two, viz., in the amounts of European and Native subscriptions, a result to be expected considering that the institutions are now supported by local taxation.

Lunatic Asylums —Population. The lunatic asylum population in this Presidency has been increasing year by year. Thus the total number of patients who came under treatment in 1865 was only 136, whereas in 1875-76 the number had risen to 509. This gradual increase has been partly the consequence of an increase in admissions, but principally owing to the accumulation of patients in whom the disease had assumed a chronic form, and of whom many are likely to remain as life-residents. The number of chronic cases is likely to go on increasing; but the three existing asylums have space for 683 patients—a number not likely to be exceeded for the next six or seven years.

—Criminal Lunatics.

The number of criminal lunatics sent for treatment to asylums has been increasing rapidly. Thus in 1865 the number of criminal insanes in Lunatic Asylums was only 4 and in 1871-72 is stood at 54; but in 1875-76 it had increased to 118, and of that number 43 were admitted during the year. In explanation of this increase it must be pointed out that in former years insane criminals were chiefly detained in jails, whereas they are now transferred to asylums. In the following table will be found, in a brief form, the results of the treatment of this class during the past two years:—

Years.	Admissions.			Total Treated.			Discharged.			Died.			Remaining.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1874-75 ...	41	4	45	104	13	117	22	3	25	11	6	17	71	4	75
1875-76 ...	41	2	43	112	6	118	26	...	26	11	1	12	75	5	80

This table shows but little change from one year to another.

—Admission of Insanes.

During 1875-76 there were admitted into the three asylums 176 insanes, or, with 1 re-admission, 177 insanes, of whom 145 were males and 32 females. In the previous year the admissions and re-admissions amounted to 170, or 7 less than in 1875-76. This shows that the chief cause of the increase to the asylum population is the accumulation of chronic cases, and not the increase in admissions. The castes and sex of the 177 admissions were as follows:—

———	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans and East Indians	13	6	19
Hindus	95	19	114
Mahomedans	28	5	33
Native Christians	6	1	7
Other Castes	3	1	4
Total ...	...	...	177

Of the total admissions only 18·07 per cent. were females; or, excluding Europeans and East Indians, the ratio of females amongst admissions of pure natives of India was 19·69 per cent. In the great majority of instances the patients were found to

have been uneducated and to belong to the humble ranks of life. The rates per cent. of admissions at the different periods of life to the total admissions were as under :—

Rate per cent. of admissions	under	...	20 =	3·33
Do.	do.	from	... 20 to 40 =	76·21
Do.	do.	do.	... 40 to 60 =	19·64
Do.	do.	above	... 60 =	1·12

Types of Insanity.

Of the 177 admissions during 1875-76 no less than 81, or 45·76 per cent., were cases of acute mania. The next most common type amongst admissions was chronic mania, 50 cases of this form having come under treatment. Taking the whole asylum population during the year the most common form of insanity was chronic mania, and next to that acute mania and chronic dementia. There were also 18 idiots detained in the asylums.

Recoveries.

The percentage of cures to total treated in 1874-75 was 15·65, but last year the percentage rose to 18·07. For the same two years the percentages of recoveries to admissions were 45·29 and 51·97 respectively. The latter rate is the most favorable recorded during the past eleven years. Recoveries took place from the various forms of mental disease as follows :—

	Percentage of Recoveries to the Total Treated under each Head.
Acute mania	33·07
Chronic do.	18·43
Melancholia	13·88
Acute dementia	20·83
Chronic do.	4·80
Puerperal mania	100·

Excluding the single case of puerperal mania, the largest proportion of recoveries to the total treated under the same head took place amongst patients suffering from acute mania. The forms of mental disease showing the next largest percentages of recoveries were acute dementia and chronic mania.

Mortality.

Although the deaths were somewhat numerous, there was nevertheless a marked diminution as compared with those recorded in 1874-75. The figures for the two years were as under :—

	Rate per Cent. of Mortality to Total Treated.	Rate per Cent. of Mortality to Daily Average Strength.
1874-74	10·16	14·50
1875-76	7·66	11·27
Decrease ...	2·50 per cent.	3·23 per cent.

Alleged Causes of Insanity.

Of the 509 cases which came under treatment, there were 339 instances in which the previous history afforded no clue as to the cause of mental disorder. Of the known causes those pertaining to the physical class were as usual the more numerous, there having been 135 instances of the former to 35 of the latter. Among physical causes the more prominent were the use of narcotic drugs, epilepsy, and congenital and hereditary disease. Amongst the criminal class of lunatics the alleged use of intoxicating drugs was by far the most common cause of mental aberration, which in its turn was probably the proximate cause of the criminal act. Of the moral causes the most frequent were religious excitement, misfortune, and domestic trouble.

Sickness.

During the year 180 lunatic patients were sent for bodily ailments to the asylum hospitals. Of that number 116, or 66·44 per cent. of total treated, were discharged cured, while 10 were discharged otherwise, and 39, or 21·66 per cent., died. The chief ailments from which they suffered were dysentery, ague, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, general dropsy, atrophy of the nerves, epilepsy, and debility. The diseases from which the largest numbers of deaths resulted were atrophy of the nerves, debility, epilepsy, and diarrhœa. Considering that a large number of the insanes sent to the asylums are often in very inferior general health, the amount of sickness cannot be considered large, as the entire number treated for bodily ailments was only a little over 35 per cent. of the total population.

Financial.

The following table shows the cost of the asylums during the past two years:—

Asylums.	Total Charges during 1874-75.	Total Charges during 1875-76.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Madras	58,750 6 10	66,789 4 0
Vizagapatam	6,412 2 10	7,188 6 2
Calicut	7,897 4 3	7,755 14 5
Total ...	73,059 13 11	81,733 8 7

The figures as they stand in the above appear to indicate an increase in cost in 1875-76, amounting to Rupees 8,673-10-8, but on taking credit for the sums repaid into the Treasury, consisting of recoveries on account of private paupers, military patients, &c., the charges were actually less by Rupees 1,861-7-11 than in 1874-75. Taking credit for all recoveries the net cost of the three asylums during the past year was Rupees 71,148-6-0, while in 1874-75, with a smaller number of patients, the net cost was Rupees 73,009-13-11. The following statement shows the average cost of maintenance per patient in each asylum during the past two years :—

Asylums.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Madras	171 4 6	156 5 9
Vizagapatam	106 0 7	114 14 1
Calicut	88 11 8	88 14 10

The total profit realized from lunatic labor in the three asylums only amounted to Rupees 58-4-10. These figures, however, only represent actual cash receipts and disbursements, and take no notice of the value of a useful work done in the shape of gardening nad general conservancy of premises.

Civil Lock Hospital.

In the year 1875 the number of admissions in the Civil Lock Hospital, Madras, was 757. Of Europeans and East Indians there were 36 and of Natives 721; these came from the District Health Offices, and a few sought admission of their own accord. The number remaining on the 31st December 1874 were no Europeans and East Indians and 100 Natives, making a total treated of 857 cases, the average daily sick being European and East Indians $3\frac{1}{2}$ and Natives $90\frac{1}{2}$. There were three deaths among the Natives during the year.

Contagious Diseases Act in Madras.

The Civil Hospitals within the Madras Municipal limits showed a decline of syphilis during 1875-76, but the cases of gonorrhœa showed no decrease. The Royapettah Hospital, situated in the midst of the Mahomedan population, had a decrease of one-fourth per cent. in primary and secondary cases. The average weekly number of British troops stationed in Fort St. George, who were under treatment for several diseases, was 9·94 with an average strength of 515 men. Cases of syphilis treated show $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and of gonorrhœa $10\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The three Native Corps have seldom or never a venereal case in

hospital. There were 1,282 registered common prostitutes on the register. There were 20 deaths during the year and 9 withdrawals on account of marriage, &c.

Public Health—Cholera.

The standard of public health as reported by the medical profession was below par. Early in the year cholera made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Negapatam, whence it spread to the neighbouring districts of South Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Tinnevelly. There is reason to believe that the disease was imported from Ceylon. One noticeable feature in the history of the epidemic was the number of instances in which local outbreaks of cholera were traced to importation, by some person or persons arriving in the locality from cholera-tainted places. During the month of April 84 deaths from cholera were reported as having occurred in the four districts above mentioned; in May the aggregate increased to 1,633. Efforts were immediately made to arrest the progress of the disease, though with little appreciable influence on the epidemic, for in June the casualties in the Tanjore District alone amounted to 4,972, and the epidemic had spread to the districts of Chingleput, Cuddapah, and Coimbatore. In July the epidemic not only increased in intensity in the districts already referred to, but appeared in Nellore, Madura, Bellary, North Arcot, and Salem, and the month closed with a mortality of 14,162. In August a slight decrease in the number of deaths was noted, but the area of invasion had extended to Malabar and Ganjam. During September cholera prevailed in all the Southern Districts of the Presidency, and in its progress northward it invaded the Kistna Collectorate. The casualties during the month aggregated 13,541, and those in October closely approached the same figure. It was hoped that the north-east monsoon would bring, with a fall in the temperature, a copious rainfall, but unfortunately these hopes were not realized, and the mortality, instead of diminishing, showed rather a tendency to increase. In November the deaths rose to 16,028, the incidence of the disease being strongly marked in Madura, Tinnevelly, Salem, and Coimbatore. In December the disease reached the Godavery Collectorate and attained its maximum severity in the Southern Districts; the deaths in that month reached the melancholy aggregate of 16,222. From this date the epidemic began to decline, the casualties in January, February, and March being respectively 14,701, 11,106, and 7,790. The total mortality from cholera throughout the Presidency during the year under review

amounted to 129,105. This aggregate is probably under rather than over stated. The table given below shows the districts, the total deaths from cholera in each district, and the ratio of deaths per mille of population. The districts which suffered in a less degree were those of South Canara, Kurnool, Kistna, Godavery, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam :—

—	Total Deaths.	Ratio per Mille of Deaths to Population.
Tanjore	21,017	10·65
Coimbatore	13,921	7·89
South Arcot	13,142	7·48
Madura	13,032	5·75
Trichinopoly	8,708	7·26
Salem	10,935	5·56
North Arcot	9,795	4·86
Tinnevelly...	7,589	4·48
Malabar	9,106	4·04
Cuddapah	5,001	3·70
Nellore	4,215	3·06
Bellary	5,035	3·02
Chingleput	2,266	2·42

—Cholera in the Town of Madras.

There is no direct evidence of the importation of cholera into the Presidency Town, but inasmuch as the disease was prevailing in the neighbouring districts at the time of the outbreak, it is more than probable that it was introduced by travellers from the affected districts. At the same time it must be borne in mind that cholera is endemic in Madras, and that there are and were in this town local insanitary conditions highly favorable to the genesis and spread of the disease. The outbreak was at its height in September and October; it subsided at the close of the year, but increased again towards the termination of the official year. The total mortality within municipal limits amounted to 1,450, or 3·00 per mille of the population. Of the different classes of the community, Eurasians suffered most and Europeans least, the death-rates of these two classes being respectively 6·50 and 3·00 per mille.

—Small-pox.

Small-pox obtained more or less in every district of the Presidency, but was most prevalent in the Collectorates of Ganjam, Madura, South Arcot, Tinnevelly, Bellary, North Arcot, and Kurnool. The total deaths from this disease throughout the Presidency during the year amounted to 24,719, or 11,534 less than in 1874-75.

Fevers were even more prevalent during 1875-76 than in the previous year, the recorded deaths from fevers during the two years having amounted to 243,565 and 239,387 respectively. —Fevers.

VACCINATION.

The Department of Vaccination consists of an Inspector, Superintendents, First and Second class Vaccinators, and Volunteers, the last being more properly candidates preparing for admission into the department. The general supervision of the department devolves on the Inspector who is a Commissioned Medical Officer. The Inspector visits all parts of the Presidency, and subordinate supervision is maintained by the Superintendents, of whom there are one or more in each district, and who are all in direct subordination to the Inspector. The actual work of vaccination is done by the Vaccinators, whose pay varies according to grading and local arrangements. The Vaccinators themselves are under the orders of the local Boards. As a general rule each works in his own Municipal town or taluq, but in some cases the plan has been adopted of working in bodies which itinerate from village to village. With a few exceptions the whole cost of the Department of Vaccination is borne by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities. Government however contributes the pay and allowances of the Inspector and entertains at its own expense two or three Cantonment Vaccinators. Down to the beginning of 1875-76 vaccination was treated as a branch of the Medical Department, and the principal officer was styled Superintendent-General; it is now treated as a branch of the Sanitary Department, and the officer just named is styled Inspector of Vaccination. Nature of Department.

During the year under review, 3 Superintendents and 17 Vaccinators were added to the staff by different Local Fund Boards. A further increase of Superintendents may be anticipated during the next year. There were three casualties among the Superintendents during the year. Nine casualties and 22 appointments occurred in the staff of Vaccinators. During the year 2 Vaccinators were prosecuted for rendering false returns of work. The casualties among Vaccinators as reported by Superintendents consist of 21 resignations, 18 dismissals, 9 desertions, and 3 deaths. There are at present on the register of the department 29 Superintendents of Vaccination, 114 First- Establishment in 1875-76.

class and 211 Second-class Vaccinators, excluding those employed by Local Fund Boards. One Female Vaccinator only, a Mahomedan, was newly entertained during the year and sent to the Tanjore District. Among the Female Vaccinators there are at present—

East Indians	1
Roman Catholic Native Christians	2
Protestant Native Christians	3
Hindus	1
Mahomedans	6

The entire staff comprises—

	Superintendents.	Vaccinators.
East Indians	3	10
Hindus	20	230
Mahomedans	5	67
Native Christians	1	33
Brahmins	...	7
Total	29	347

The deaths among the Vaccinators show a percentage of ·86 to strength. The chuttrum vaccinators were amalgamated with the department during the year. There were 27 private Vaccinators on the register.

Operations. The total number of operations during the year under review was 381,412, with a success of 93·89 per cent., showing a decrease of 46,750 operations below that of the previous year. The following are the particulars :—

Departments.	Total of Operations.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
Vaccine Districts and Vaccine Depôt.	291,493	...	22,801	...
Military Cantonments	5,323	1,834	...	...
Private Vaccinators	5,940	...	122	...
Temporary Vaccinators ...	12,677	...	27,399	...
Local Fund do.	14,671	13,922	...	...
Medical Subordinates	11,032	...	6,219	...
Municipalities	29,115	...	4,401	...
Zemindaries	4,245	...	1,146	...
Civil Dispensaries	408	...	1,621	...
Hospital Assistant, Pulney Hills and Amindivi Islands.	51	...	201	...
Railway Apothecaries	...	...	10	...
Chuttrum Vaccinators	1,189	...	3,764	...
Result-system Vaccinators ...	5,268	...	...	...
Total ...	381,412	15,756	67,774	...

With the exception of the districts of Kurnool, Madras, and Nellore, the Hill Tracts of Ganjam, Jeypore in Vizagapatam, and Budrachellum in the Godavery, all the Vaccinators have been during the past year working under the orders of the Local Fund Boards of the several districts. Of the 27 Private Vaccinators only 13 worked, showing a total of 5,940 operations; 5,056 of these operations were performed in the Coimbatore District. None were commissioned during the year. The work generally was not very satisfactory owing to the transition state of the department and the Vaccinators being away attending to cholera patients. In the town of Madras the money-batta payment to vaccinated subjects was reduced from 2 to $\frac{1}{4}$ Anna each, and with the reduction the work fell considerably in numbers, showing a decrease of 16,161 operations below that of the previous year. The vaccine lymph is reported good in all the districts of the Presidency. Batta to mothers for furnishing working arm lymph was paid in several districts. 35,843 infants under one year of age were vaccinated, showing a decrease of 601 cases under that of the previous year; small-pox prevailed to a large extent during the year, and efforts were made by the several Local Fund Boards to meet the epidemic by employing extra Vaccinators during the continuance of the disease. The cost of each operation varies in the several districts; it was highest in the Cuddapah and lowest in the Coimbatore Districts. The average cost of each operation of the department proper has been Annas 5 and Pies 7, and that of the whole Presidency has been Annas 4 and Pies 10.

Madras Vaccine Depot.

At the Madras Vaccine Depôt 614 cases were operated on, with 269 successful and 345 unknown results. There is a decrease of 819 operations below those of the previous year. 190 charges of vaccine lymph were distributed throughout the Presidency. The vaccine lymph continued good and effective throughout the year. The cost of each operation was Rupees 1-8-1.

Zemindaries.

Four zemindaries—Jeypore in the Vizagapatam, Pittapore in the Godavery, Venkatagherry in the Nellore, and the Arnee Jaghire in the North Arcot Districts—continue to employ 12 Vaccinators amongst them. The particulars of the work done are enumerated in the following statement:—

Zemindaries.	Districts.	Number of Vaccinators.	Caste.				Sex.			Successful.	Unsuccessful, including Doubtful.	Unknown.	Percentage of Success.	Infants.
			Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Castes.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
Jeypore ...	Vizagapatam.	8	...	170	1	1,732	1,088	815	1,903	1,510	228	165	86·88	282
Pittapore..	Godavery.	2	...	1,161	11	...	705	467	1,172	1,003	109	60	90·11	50
Venkatagherry.	Nellore ...	1	...	610	29	...	350	289	639	624	15	...	97·65	103
Arnee Jaghire.	North Arcot	1	...	519	10	2	296	935	531	500	24	7	95·41	105
	Total ...	12	...	2,460	51	1,734	2,439	1,806	4,245	3,637	376	232	90·60	540

Civil Dispensaries. Two Vaccinators were employed in the dispensaries at Cuddalore, one at the New and the other at the Old Town, but the returns are imperfect.

Municipalities. There are in all 52 Municipal Vaccinators. Their collective work throughout the year amounted to 29,115 operations, thus showing a decrease of 4,491 cases below that of the previous year, with a percentage of 90·69 of success, and the results in 1,340 cases were reported as unknown. The particulars of the work in Municipalities are given in the accompanying statement:—

Number of Vaccinators	52
Caste—	
Christians	350
Hindus	24,558
Mahomedans	3,802
Other Castes	405
Sex—	
Males	17,278
Females	11,837
Total	29,115
Successful	25,190
Unsuccessful	2,585
Unknown	1,340
Percentage of success, excluding those unknown from the total	90·69
Infants	7,576

The Railway Apothecaries did not conduct vaccination during the year under review, the Government Vaccinators paying periodical visits to the stations. Railways.

11,032 operations were performed by the Medical Subordinates in this Presidency during the year, showing a decrease of 6,019 cases below that of the previous year, which however may be attributed to the non-receipt of returns. The percentage of success was 66·15, and the results in 350 cases were unknown. Medical Subordinates.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

(a.)—Preparatory Remarks.

Historical retrospect —1826 to 1855.

The history of education in this Presidency has not yet been written. This fact, and the interest naturally attaching to the subject, will justify a more lengthy historical retrospect of educational progress in Madras than would otherwise be inserted in the present place. In 1826 Sir Thomas Munro appointed a Board of Public Instruction to organize a system of public instruction with authority to establish two principal schools in each collectorate and an inferior school in each taluq. Fourteen collectorate schools and eighty-one taluq schools were accordingly set on foot, together with a central school at the Presidency, but the scheme proved a failure, and all the schools established in the provinces were abolished. In 1836 the Board of Public Instruction was superseded by a new Board styled the "Committee for Native Education," who were directed to organize a Normal school for training teachers for the eventual establishment of English schools in different parts of the country. This body was in its turn replaced by the University Board which was constituted by Lord Elphinstone for the government of an institution to be styled the Madras University, and to consist of a high school and college upon the plan followed by the Scottish Universities. The high school was opened in April 1841, but it was not until January 1853 that the standard was considered by Government sufficiently advanced to justify the establishment of a Collegiate Department. In 1853 and 1854 Provincial schools were opened at Cuddalore, Rajahmundry, Combaconum, Calicut, and Bellary. The educational operations of the Madras Presidency were at this period on a very small scale compared with those of the other Governments. The entire expenditure in 1852-53 amounted to only Rupees

45,556-13-4. In the provinces scarcely any thing had been done. In addition to the Provincial schools just mentioned, there was nothing but a small industrial school at Negapatam, a few elementary schools for the instruction of the Khonds of Gumsur and Chinna Kimedy, some Vernacular schools in the delta tâluqs of the Godavery District, two Vernacular schools in South Arcot, and a small school at Pulicat originally founded by the Dutch Government. A monthly grant of Rupees 350, known as the Schwartz grant and dating from the commencement of the present century, had been given to certain Protestant schools in Tanjore and Ramnad. Certain Yeomiahs granted by the former Mahomedan Government for the instruction of Mahomedan children in the Koran had been continued in Nellore and North Arcot, and just at the close of this period a grant of Rupees 5,000 was given to the Madras Training Institution, which was established in 1853 to train male and female teachers for employment in Christian schools.

—Establishment of present Government Department.

In March 1855, Mr. Alexander Arbuthnot, the Secretary of the University Board, was appointed Director of Public Instruction, and during the course of the year sanction was given for the appointment of four Inspectors of Schools, twenty Assistant Inspectors, afterwards styled Zillah Visitors and now known as Deputy Inspectors, and sixty Sub-Assistant Inspectors called Taluq Visitors. The Madras University was remodelled and received the name of the Presidency College. A Law Class was established as a branch of this institution and provision was made for a Normal school for training teachers, four Provincial and eight Zillah schools, a hundred Taluq schools, a Depôt for school-books, Educational Presses, and Rupees 12,000 for scholarships. To carry out these measures occupied several years and some changes were made from time to time in the details of the plan originally sketched out. Thus the full number of taluq schools was never established, and schools of a somewhat higher grade known as Anglo-Vernacular schools took the place of some of the taluq schools. The Madras Normal school was supplemented by Normal schools of a more elementary type in the provinces. A special school for Mahomedans known as the Madrasa-i-Azam was remodelled in 1859. The Provincial school of Combaconum grew into a College and was formally recognized as such in 1867. The Madras Medical School established in 1835 was constituted a College in 1851 and transferred to the Educational Department in June 1855. The School of Ordnance Artificers, established privately in 1840, was in 1855 constituted

a Government institution. At about the same time a School of Arts opened privately in 1850, and a School of Industry similarly established in 1851, became Government institutions and were amalgamated under the designation of the School of Industrial Arts. The Survey School originally attached to the Board of Revenue and afterwards to the Chief Engineer's Office was constituted the Civil Engineering College in 1858.

—Private Schools.

Although Government had up to 1855 done but little, educational operations had been carried on in different parts of the Presidency by private societies and individuals, and in some districts on a very extensive scale. In these operations the various Missionary Societies had taken a leading part. The two chief Societies of the Church of England, the Church Missionary Society, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, had established a considerable number of Village Boarding schools and Day schools in the Southern Districts, but principally in Tinnevelly. The Scotch Free Church Mission had large schools in Madras, at two of the principal towns in the neighbouring district of Chingleput, and at Nellore. The efforts of this Mission were then as now mainly devoted to education. The Mission connected with the Established Church of Scotland, the London Mission, and the Wesleyan Mission had also large schools in Madras. In Vizagapatam and Masulipatam schools had been established by the London Mission and by the Church Missionary Society, and on the Western Coast a similar institution was in operation at Mangalore founded by the German Mission. Exclusive of the indigenous village schools the number of schools supported other than by Missionary Societies was comparatively small. The chief of these was Pachiappah's Institution, a large school in Madras established from the proceeds of a bequest left for charitable purposes by Pachiappah Moodelliar and in connection with which smaller schools had been established at Conjeveram and Chellambrum. At Nursapore and Coimbatore schools had been established partly supported by native subscriptions, but their establishment was mainly due to the influence and aid of European officials.

—Grants-in-aid to private schools.

The first Government Grant-in-aid Rules, that is to say rules for regulating State aid given to private schools, were published in 1855, simultaneously with the arrangements above mentioned for the establishment of a purely Government Department. The rules were couched in very general terms, but embodied some important principles. They provided that the grants were to be

for specific purposes, mostly for teachers' salaries, and that they were not to exceed in amount the sum contributed on the part of the school itself, that is to say from fees, endowments, &c. Except in the case of Normal and Female schools they were to be confined to schools in which school fees were levied. Every aided school was to be under Government inspection, and no teacher was to receive a grant until his qualifications had been reported on by a Government Inspector. Experience showed that more definite rules were needed, and in 1858 a new code appeared. It was to a large extent an adaptation of the old English Code. Its main feature was an elaborate system of Teachers' certificates in connection with the salary grants. Nine standards of qualification were laid down for schoolmasters and five for schoolmistresses and for each standard there was a departmental examination. To each class of certificate a specific grant was attached, which represented one-third of the teacher's salary. These rules were superseded by a third code which came out in 1865, and which with some modifications is in force still. In this code the number of grades for schoolmasters was reduced to five, and for schoolmistresses to three. The maximum grants claimable under these rules were made much higher than they had been before, representing one-half instead of one-third of the salaries of teachers. The University B.A., F.A., and Matriculation examinations were substituted for the departmental examinations for the three higher grades, the departmental examination in these grades being confined to a paper in method and teaching a class in the presence of an Inspector. Grants again were made claimable under the code for various purposes besides salaries, such as the erection and repair of buildings and the purchase of furniture, school apparatus, and books. Grants could also be claimed as an alternative in elementary schools on the payment for results system, but the standards for native schools were pitched so high, that this portion of the code remained at first inoperative. A new set of Results Rules came out in 1868 and are at the present moment in force. These are avowedly framed for elementary schools and are of a more elementary character even than the results rules in force in Great Britain, there being only four instead of six standards. In many respects they are well adapted to the educational requirements of this Presidency. Large numbers of indigenous as well as Mission schools in every district have been improved with the aid of these rules, and the

results grants system has almost entirely superseded the salary grant system in elementary schools of all classes. Schools aided on the results grant system generally receive no aid except a result grant once a year. A still further modification of the original grant-in-aid system has of late been allowed to grow up in the form of what is known as the "combined" system, consisting of part fixed salaries and part results grants under the rules. The arrangements for carrying out this system are at present treated as special cases in each instance, but in view to the utility and popularity of the plan it is in contemplation to draw up fixed rules. The three main systems of aid are then the salary-grant system, the results-grant system, and the combined system. The pure results-grant system is considered to be chiefly adapted for the promotion of education in backward parts of the country and among the ruder classes, where the advantages of a less mercenary and purer method of State aid would meet with no appreciation. The salary grant system is regarded as the most suitable where public opinion is active and where confidence placed in teachers will meet with response. The combined system occupies in principle a ground intermediate between the other two, and may probably be relied upon for all intermediate acts of circumstances. The description of the different forms of State aid given to private schools will not be complete without mentioning that in a few cases lump grants and special grants are given by Government; these, however, are quite exceptional. In speaking of State aid in this paragraph it must be understood that the term includes the aid given by various Municipal and Local Fund Circle Boards, which are in fact quasi-Government institutions. The grant-in-aid rules were originally drawn up to regulate aid given by the Government itself, but the Boards just mentioned have been required to adopt the Government rules.

—Act VI of 1863.

After the grant-in-aid system of 1855 had been in force for some years, it became apparent that however useful it might be in improving higher and middle class schools, it had been doing up to that date very little for elementary education in consequence of the limited number of applications made from elementary schools. In 1863 the Madras Education Act was passed. The object of this measure, which was based on the Municipal Act XXVI of 1850, was to provide a proper machinery for the collection and management of a rate, by which certain village schools in the sub-division of the Godavery District were

supported, and to furnish the inhabitants of towns and villages in other parts of the Presidency with the means of raising permanent funds for the establishment of new and the improvement of existing schools and of availing themselves of the grants-in-aid which Government were prepared to give. The Act provided that if the majority of the rate-payers in the Godavery District did not petition against the continuance of the schools within two months from a given date, the schools should be continued for five years, and that a similar procedure should be observed at the end of every recurring period of five years. In any district the inhabitants might petition for an order declaring the Act in force in any town or village, and the order was to be issued if, after inquiry, a sufficient majority of the inhabitants was found in favor of the application. When however the Act came to be worked, it was found to be ill-adapted to rural communities. The Godavery Commissioners were inexperienced ryots, who knew little or nothing about the management of schools. The collections fell in arrears and the teachers remained unpaid for long periods. In the other districts very few schools were established, and in many cases after the Act had been put in force with the apparent assent of the inhabitants, it was found necessary to close the schools or to abandon the attempt to establish them. At the end of seven years the Act had been brought into operation in only nine out of nineteen districts, and the total number of rate schools was only 104. In the Godavery District the number had dwindled down to fifty-nine, in the other districts it ranged from two to seventeen. Among these were two important schools of the higher class at Palghaut and Sydapet. Except in the Godavery District, the other schools were almost entirely middle-class schools. Thus the experiment of extending an interest in education by means of a voluntary rate met with little general success.

The only alternative was a compulsory cess. So far back as April 1859 the attention of the Government of India and of the several Local Governments had been drawn by the present Earl of Derby, who was then Secretary of State, to the expediency of imposing a compulsory rate to defray the expenses of schools for the rural population. The measure did not at that time find favor at Madras, the Government, at the head of which Sir Charles Trevelyan, being opposed to any compulsory taxation for educational purposes. In May 1868 the Government of India pointed out that Act VI of 1863 had entirely failed in the —Acts of 1871.

main object for which it was passed, and suggested for consideration the introduction of an education cess on the model of the one which had proved so successful in Northern and Western India. The necessity for supplementing Imperial revenues by local taxation had long been felt in this Presidency, and various local Acts were already in operation under which the conservancy of the principal towns and the formation and maintenance of district roads had been provided for by local taxes. The embarrassed condition of the finances of India, which became known in the following year, although it was not, as was popularly supposed, the immediate cause of the enactment of the Towns' Improvement Act III of 1871, the Local Fund Act IV of 1871, and the Madras Municipal Act V of 1871, rendered it impossible to defer this class of legislation any longer, and those Acts were accordingly passed, providing among other things for the promotion of education in town and country. The provisions of the Acts and the nature of the taxation levied under them have been fully described under Chapter III. The description of education to which Local and Municipal Funds were applicable was purposely left undefined in the Acts. Government have however since decided that these funds shall be mainly appropriated to the maintenance and improvement of "elementary" education. The exceptions which have been allowed are the rate schools of the higher and middle class established under the Madras Education Act, institutions for medical and technical training, and certain schools which have been dealt with as exceptional cases. It was originally intended that one-fourth of the cost of all Government normal schools should be debited to Local and Municipal Funds, but it was found that some of these schools supplied few or no teachers to elementary schools, and it was considered inequitable to throw any portion of their cost on Local or Municipal Funds. This part of the scheme was therefore carried out only with reference to a few Normal schools and circumstances occurred which rendered it of very short duration even in this limited form. In the years 1871-72 and 1872-73 three hundred and twenty-three Local Fund schools had come into existence, and the house-tax under the Local Funds Act had been imposed in a corresponding number of villages or groups of villages. As the effect of this order was to leave charges for sanctioned "Union" schools unprovided for to an aggregate amount of Rupees 1,10,000, a special grant was made from Provincial Funds to

the circles concerned to supply such deficiency as could not be met from the unallotted balance of the General Fund of each circle. Since 1873-74 Local Fund Circle education has been developed without the aid of a house-tax. It was calculated at the end of 1873-74 that, including the one-third land-cess, the General Local Fund might be estimated at about $14\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, of which $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs were allotted as an additional contribution to the Road Fund, and three quarters of a lakh was given as a contribution towards the pay of the Deputy Inspectors and the cost of Normal schools. From the commencement of 1874-75 it was resolved that no contributions should be made from the one-third land-cess to the Road Fund until the requirements of the other purposes to which the General Local Fund might by law be applicable had ben fully met and that all charges on account of Deputy Inspectors and Normal schools should be resumed in toto as a provincial charge. The general effect of these measures was to place about eight lakhs and a half at the disposal of the Local Fund Boards for elementary education. In December 1874 the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities were further relieved of all charges connected with female education, and a few girls' schools which had been maintained or aided by them were constituted Government institutions.

—Recent progress.

During the last five years the progress has been satisfactory, whether in State schools, in Local Board schools, or in private schools aided by the State and Local Boards. There has been a great development of elementary education and female education. Colleges and higher-class schools have also been increasing in numbers and efficiency. The Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland, the Doveton Protestant College, and the S.P.G. High school, Tanjore, are now fully developed Colleges educating up to the B.A. degree. The rates of school fees have been twice raised and many of the higher-class schools are beginning to pay half and even a larger proportion of their cost by means of school fees. Middle-class education is in a less satisfactory state. The higher-class schools are stimulated and improved by the University examinations. The lower-class schools come under the influence of the examinations for results grants. Middle-class schools suffer from the absence of a middle-class examination. The expediency of establishing such an examination has been recently suggested by the Government of India and is now under consideration.

Controlling Agency.

The Department of Public Instruction is administered by an officer styled the Director of Public Instruction, aided by six

Inspectors of Schools, under whom are two distinct grades of Subordinate Inspectors called Deputy Inspectors and Inspecting Schoolmasters. The Inspectors travel in their divisions for eight months of the year, and examine each year every higher and middle class school and a certain number of the elementary schools situated in them. The examination of aided schools is more cursory and less complete than that of Government schools. The Inspector has the general charge of all Government schools in his division and aids the Presidents of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities with his advice in the management of Local Fund and Municipal schools. Thirty-eight Deputy Inspectors have up to date been sanctioned. Besides aiding the Inspectors in their examinations of higher and middle class schools these officers have the immediate supervision of the Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq schools, and in some districts of a few Government Girls' schools. They are also largely employed in superintending Municipal and Local Fund schools, and nearly all the work of examining schools for results grants is done by them. As members of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, they have to advise and vote on local educational questions, and it is their duty to report and remark on any shortcomings in the Educational Budgets of their circles. There are at present 115 Inspecting Schoolmasters. Their duty mainly consists in travelling about slowly from village to village and teaching the masters of indigenous schools how to prepare their pupils for examinations under the rules for results grants. They show the masters how a school should be organized by dividing the pupils into classes, by the adoption of time-tables, by the introduction of printed books and maps, and by keeping registers of attendance. They do not conduct examinations for results grants. Most of the Inspecting Schoolmasters are paid entirely from Local Funds, but four are at the present date paid by Municipalities, and one in the Bhadrachellum and Rekapully Taluqs is paid from Provincial Funds. In the Hill tracts of Ganjam, there is an officer of nearly the same standing as an Inspecting Schoolmaster, who is styled the Superintendent of Hill Schools, but he is under the orders of the Special Assistant Agent, who has the general management of the Hill schools. In some districts the Inspecting Schoolmasters visit Local Fund schools.

Classification of Educational Institutions.

Omitting for the moment the Madras University, such institutions as deal with special or professional instruction, and certain private institutions which although under inspection do not require aid from public funds, the remainder of the

institutions in connection with the educational department may be divided, according to the mode in which they are supported, into three classes as follows:—(*a.*) Public institutions under the direct management and control of the Educational Department and maintained from Provincial Funds, supplemented in a few cases by endowments, and in most cases by fees, which are paid into the treasury and credited either to Provincial Funds or the School Fee Fund; these are called Government institutions: (*b.*) Public institutions under the direct management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, ("Local Fund Schools" and "Municipal Schools") or of Committees acting under the control of Government, and mainly supported from Public Funds, Local, Municipal, or Provincial, but in which the fees if any are credited to the Local Board and not to Government: (*c.*) Private institutions receiving from Government or local Boards (i) salary grants, (ii) results grants, (iii) lump grants, or (iv) aid on the combined system, supplemented in most cases by fees from parents, and in some cases by private subscriptions and endowments; these are called "aided schools."

Government institutions. Government institutions for general education falling under class (*a*) may be sub-divided into Colleges, Provincial schools, Anglo-Vernacular schools, Taluq schools, and schools for special classes of the community. In Colleges, Provincial, Zillah and Anglo-Vernacular schools the following classification prevails, but no institution contains all the classes enumerated:—*College Department*: Tenth or B.A. Class, Ninth or Preparatory B.A. Class, Eighth or F.A. Class, Seventh or Preparatory F.A. Class. *Upper School*: Sixth or Matriculation Class, Fifth or Preparatory Matriculation Class. *Middle School*: Upper Fourth Class, Lower Fourth Class, Third Class. *Lower School*: Second Class, First Class. There are at present only two Government Colleges for general education, the Presidency College and the Provincial College of Combaconum; both of these contain a complete College Department and the lowest class in the former is the lower fourth, in the latter the upper fourth. There is a Law Class attached to the Presidency College which prepares students for the B.L. examination. There are four Provincial schools at Rajahmundry, Calicut, Mangalore, and Bellary. The highest class in all is the eighth; the lowest the lower fourth, except at Bellary, where the lowest is the third class. There are eight Zillah schools in which the highest class is the sixth; the

lowest is generally the second, but a first class exists at Kurnool, and an Ooriya first class at Berhampore. There are nine Anglo-Vernacular schools. At Cannanore there is a fifth class from which pupils occasionally matriculate. The others are middle-class schools which ought to have an upper fourth class; few of them however go beyond the lower fourth, and in some the highest class is the third. There are forty-nine Taluq schools. Hitherto these schools have had a classification of their own, the fifth or highest class about corresponding with the lower fourth, and the first class being a vernacular class, which does not exist in Zillah schools. In future the classes will be numbered according to the Zillah school standard and the vernacular class will disappear. Few of the Taluq schools have reached the standard prescribed for them, and some of them have no middle department at all. The Madrasa-i-Azam and Anglo-Vernacular school, Mylapore, are special schools for Mahomedans at Madras. In the former, the highest class is the lower fourth; in the latter, the third class. There are also ten elementary schools for Mahomedans at Rajahmundry, Ellore, Masulipatam, Adoni, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Vellore, Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Nagore. There are sixteen Elementary schools for Ooriyas and Khonds in the Hill tracts of Gumsur and Chinna Kimedy, five Elementary schools for boys in the Rekapally and Bhadrachellum Taluqs, transferred to the Godavery District from the Central Provinces, a school for the half-savage Yenadies of Sriharicottah, now temporarily closed, and an Elementary mixed school for the children of European Pensioners at Tripassore.

—Quasi-Government Institutions.

The Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund is the only institution which is managed by a Committee, working under the control of Government. There are two higher-class schools falling under class (*b*). These are the Local Fund schools at Palghaut and Sydapet, which correspond with Zillah schools. There are forty middle-class Local Fund schools and six middle-class Municipal schools. Most of these correspond with Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq schools, but a few are purely Vernacular schools. There are also 654 Local Fund schools of the lower class and forty-one Municipal schools. Most of the Local Fund schools are Vernacular schools in which the highest class corresponds with the third results standard. It is optional with the Local Fund Boards to allow English to be taught or not, but most of the schools are vernacular schools. Girls are not

excluded from these schools, but the number in attendance is insignificant. Theoretically these schools are managed by the Local Fund Boards with the aid of the Inspector of the division, in practice the tendency of the system is to throw all administrative details into the hands of the Deputy Inspectors. A few of the Municipal schools are schools for special classes, such as Mahomedans, East Indians, Silk-weavers, &c., but the majority of them are for all classes, and in large towns they act as feeders to the more advanced schools, and do some of the work which used to be formerly done in the primary departments of those schools. The attendance in some of these schools is tolerably large, ranging between one and two hundred, and a few of the best schools are beginning to realize a fair income from school fees. It is a matter for regret that so few Municipal schools have been as yet established, the Boards preferring to utilize the results system. In the Town of Madras this is exclusively the case. English is taught in a good many of the Municipal schools, which thus act as feeders to more advanced schools.

—Aided Institutions.

Under class (*c*) there are three Private Colleges, four Collegiate schools, and thirty-eight Higher-class schools aided on the salary grant system from Provincial Funds. All Middle-class schools which receive salary grants are also aided from Provincial Funds. Salary grants are rarely given now to Lower-class schools, but if given they are paid from Local or Municipal Funds. Grants earned under the results system are at present paid from Provincial Funds if the school is certified by the Inspecting Officer to belong to the Middle class, and from Local or Municipal Funds if it is certified to belong to the Lower class. The line of demarcation between these two classes of schools will be explained further on. certain rate schools originally established under the Madras Education Act and afterwards transferred to Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, and certain Middle-class schools which had been aided on the salary grant system previous to their transfer to the Local Fund Boards, receive lump grants from Provincial Funds. Since the adoption of the house-tax, lump grants have also been given, not only to individual schools, but also to certain Local Fund Circles. These grants are not in any way regulated by the ordinary rules. Certain aided schools are worked by Local Boards on the combined system already mentioned. This was originally applied to the Middle-class Local Fund schools of Malabar. According to this plan a proportion of each Teacher's fixed salary was taken and made to

depend on the result of the annual examination of the school. His regular salary was reduced, but if he exerted himself, he might eventually get something more than he would have otherwise drawn. In May 1873 this scheme in a somewhat different form was applied to the Elementary Local Fund schools of Malabar. The indigenous teachers were in this case to be trained and to receive a monthly stipend of Rupees 4 with full results grants in addition to such school fees as they could collect. In July 1874 a somewhat similar scheme was sanctioned for the Middle-class and Elementary schools of South Canara, but under this arrangement the indigenous Schoolmasters were to receive Rupees 6 instead of Rupees 4 a month. Various other schemes on the combined system, differing not only in their details, but in their fundamental principles, have been since sanctioned or proposed for different parts of the Presidency. In some districts full results grants are given in addition to salaries of varying amounts; in others only half results grants are given; in some the amount drawn as salary is deducted from the result grant, and is thus a mere advance to be eventually refunded. In some districts the fees belong to the teachers, in others to the Local Fund Boards. In some districts buildings and furniture are provided by the Boards, in others by the teachers. There is generally at present no condition that the teacher shall be trained, or even that he shall be certificated. In some districts schools on the combined system are regarded as Local Fund schools, in others as private schools. It has already been mentioned that all these details are under consideration, with a view to the framing of general rules.

Female Education.

Female education was for many years almost entirely in the hands of the Missionary Societies. Of late years secular schools have been springing up in various parts of the Presidency, among which may be specially named several large schools established by the Maharajah of Vizianagram at Madras and in various parts of the Northern Circars. None of the Maharajah's schools receive any aid from the State, and some of them, although under inspection, furnish no returns. In December 1874, the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, as has been already mentioned, were relieved of all salary and results grants which they had been previously paying on account of girls' schools and mixed schools of boys and girls, and a few girls' schools which had been entirely supported by them became Government institutions. This policy has not

however been strictly adhered to and several Municipalities have been recently permitted to open Municipal girls' schools. The only girls' school of the higher class is the Doveton Girls' school. There are at present ten Government girls' schools and five Municipal girls' schools. Most girls' schools are aided on the salary grant system, but results grants are given at rates 50 per cent. higher than those allowed for boys, and a capitation grant of a Rupee a-head is allowed on the average attendance throughout the year. Results grants are also given for needle work at rates ranging from 1 Rupee to Rupees 4.

Constitution of the Madras University.

The University of Madras was established on the 5th September 1857. It is constituted on the model of the University of London and is purely an examining body, conferring degrees in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. The Senate, which consists of a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, and not less than thirty Fellows, is divided into the four Faculties just mentioned, and has power, subject to the approval of Government, to make bye-laws and regulations. The executive government of the University is vested in the Syndicate. This body appoints Examiners, regulates examinations, keeps the accounts, and carries on the correspondence of the University, with the aid of the Registrar, who is an officer appointed once in two years by the Senate. There is no limit of age for any of the University examinations. In the Faculty of Arts there are four examinations: the Matriculation, First Arts, B.A., and M.A. examinations. In the Faculty of Laws examinations are held for the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws. The Faculty of Medicine has the degrees of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Medicine, and Master in Surgery. Candidates who have obtained the degrees of B.A. and M.B. and C.M. are permitted to proceed to the degree of M.D. without examination on producing a certificate of having been engaged two years in the practice of their profession. Previous to the institution of the University medical diplomas were conferred by the Medical College. The only examination in the Faculty of Civil Engineering is that for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering. The table given below shows the number of degrees conferred since the establishment of the University :—

B.A.	... 463
M.A.	... 11
B.L.	... 108
M.L.	... 3

L.M.S.	1
M.B. and C.M.	6
M.D.	3
B.C.E.	14

Fees ranging from Rupees 10 to Rupees 50 are levied for the various examinations of the University, and these nearly suffice to cover the payments made to the Examiners. The salary of the Registrar, the cost of his establishment, and the expense of stationery, furniture, printing, and other miscellaneous charges are at present borne entirely by Government. The net cost of the University in 1875-76 was Rupees 12,684-6-4, but the question of making the University entirely self-supporting is now under consideration.

Special Institutions. The school of Agriculture has already been described under Chapter IV. The Madras Medical College, the Civil Engineering College, the Madras School of Industrial Arts, and the Lawrence Asylum will be separately noticed hereafter. The only other institution of a special nature is the Law class of the Presidency College. The Law Professorship after being in abeyance for three years was revived in 1873. The majority of the students are persons who are following various avocations other than that of law.

Normal schools. Two different systems have been tried in the Normal schools of this Presidency. Originally the students were kept under instruction for long periods and were prepared for successive certificate and University examinations. On admission they were required to execute an agreement binding themselves to serve as teachers in a Government or aided school for five years and during the whole period of their training they were supported by a scholarship, which they were bound to refund in the event of their failing to fulfil the agreement into which they had entered. Under this system the attention of both masters and pupils was far too much directed to success in the examinations, and the training became a secondary consideration. The Educational Department being unpopular, the best men generally held aloof from the Normal schools, and even those who accepted the scholarships and signed the agreements, often did so without any real intention of becoming teachers, their object being to pass the University examinations, and to get employment in the Revenue or Judicial Departments. This system has been to some extent abandoned. No preparation for University examinations goes on now in any way of the Normal schools.

Students who have already passed such examinations are trained for nine or ten months, but are not required to enter into any engagements and are not guaranteed employment in the Educational Department. The Madras Government Normal school is now entirely on this footing and trains graduates, First Arts men and matriculates, who receive scholarships of Rupees 15, 12½, and 10, respectively. The other Government Normal schools in the mofussil are conducted in the main on the principle just mentioned. The Government Female Normal school at Madras prepares six East Indians or Europeans, eight Native Christians, and sixteen Hindus for the first, second, and third grades of the school mistresses' Teachers' Certificate examination. The course extends over four years, during which the scholarships rise from Rupees 6 to Rupees 12. There are four aided Normal schools for males at Masulipatam, Dindigul, Palamcottah, and Sawyerpuram, and one for females at Palamcottah.

Teachers' certificates.

A Government examination for Teachers' certificates in connection with the salary grant-in-aid rules already described is held in July or August. Normal students and all female candidates, whether Normal students or not, are at present admitted to this examination without paying any fees. Other candidates are charged a fee of Rupees 5. It has been recently determined to restrict the fifth or lowest grade examination to Normal students. Persons who are not Normal students will not be admitted to this examination, but will receive a fifth-grade certificate if they pass the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, Vernacular Branch, and satisfy the Inspecting Officer in giving a lesson to a class. Persons who have passed the University examinations obtain a certificate after passing in Method and teaching a class before an Inspector.

Government Scholarships.

There are at present four kinds of Government stipendiary scholarships, that is to say (1), scholarships awarded on the result of the University examinations; (2), scholarships given to Ooriya pupils in the taluq schools of the Ganjam District; (3), scholarships held by Normal students; and (4), scholarships tenable in the Medical College, the Civil Engineering College, and the School of Arts.

Financial system of Government Department.

Fifteen superior officers of the department, including the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector of Schools, the Principals of the Presidency College and Provincial College of Combaconum, and the Professors of the Presidency College,

are graded in classes and their salaries rise by annual increments from the minimum to the maximum prescribed for their class. The Principal and Professors of the Medical College, who belong to the Indian Medical Department, and the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, who is an officer of the Corps of Royal Engineers, are subject to special regulations. The principle of giving salaries rising by increments has been recently sanctioned in the case of the Head Masters of Zillah schools, the Head Master of the Madrasa-i-Azam, and the masters of Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq schools. Masters and Deputy Inspectors who are paid from Provincial Funds have the same claim to pension as other members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, but masters who are paid from the School Fee Fund are not on the same footing as the others. The School Fee Fund is a general fund to which are credited all fees received in Government schools except the fees of the Presidency, Medical, and Civil Engineering Colleges, the Madras Male and Female Normal Schools, and the Madrasa-i-Azam, which are credited to Provincial Services. The School Fee Fund was formerly devoted exclusively to charges connected with Government schools, such as salaries of School Assistants, servants, library and prize allowances, rent and contingent expenses, but as the receipts have increased, while the charges have remained nearly stationary, the School Fee Fund is now largely indented on to supplement the grants given from Provincial Funds to aided schools. Although the Medical College is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, no charges connected with this institution fall on the Educational Budget. The salaries of the Principal and major Professors, who are all officers holding various medical appointments, and the stipends of the Military Hospital Apprentices appertain to Imperial Services. The salaries of the minor Professors and all the other items belong to the medical branch of Provincial Services. The Educational Building Fund was originally formed from the surplus balance of the Devasthanum Funds. Under the orders of the Court of Directors this amount was set apart for educational buildings and was subsequently considerably augmented by a transfer of the unexpended portion of the annual grant of Rupees 50,000 given for native education from 1828-29 to 1854-55. A 4 per cent. Treasury note was issued in the same year for Rupees 10,00,000, afterwards reduced in 1868 to Rupees 8,00,000. The interest upon this note, after meeting charges incurred in

connection with educational buildings, was credited to the educational building fund and continued to accumulate until July 1861, when the Secretary of State directed that no further additions should be made by the accumulation of interest, and that, whenever the building charges fell below the interest, the balance should be applied towards defraying general educational expenditure. Sums raised by private contributions and subscriptions for the construction of school-houses are credited to this fund. All charges on account of educational buildings are met from it and are divided into charges on account of original buildings and repairs of Government Colleges and schools and building grants to aided Colleges and schools. These charges have of late years greatly exceeded the annual receipts from interest and local contributions, and it has been necessary from time to time to divert considerable sums from capital. The Presidency College, the Senate-house, and the Provincial College of Combaconum have largely contributed to the depletion of this fund, which was reduced on the 31st March 1876 to Rupees 4,29,500.

The undermentioned scale of monthly school fees has been required since the 1st September 1871 in Government schools and schools aided by Government :— School Fees.

Classes.	Government Schools.				Schools aided by Government.			
	Madras.		Mofussil.		Madras.		Mofussil.	
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
B.A.	5 0 0		4 0 0		3 8 0		2 12 0	
F.A.	4 0 0		3 0 0		2 12 0		2 0 0	
Matriculation or VI ...	3 0 0		2 8 0		2 0 0		1 12 0	
V and IV	2 8 0		2 0 0		1 12 0		1 8 0	
III	1 8 0		1 0 0		1 0 0		0 12 0	
II	1 0 0		0 12 0		0 12 0		0 8 0	
I	0 8 0		0 8 0		0 8 0		0 6 0	

Only 5 per cent. of the whole number of pupils in any school are allowed to be free scholars. Besides these fees an entrance fee is charged, when a pupil first enters a school, at the rate of Rupees 8 in the Matriculation class, Rupees 2 in the fifth and fourth classes, and Rupee 1 in the other classes. Mahomedan and Ooriya pupils pay only half the above rates. No rules have been laid down with regard to school fees in girls' schools, and the fees in the Practising Departments of Normal schools

are not regulated by the above scale. No school fees are levied in the hill schools of Ghoomsur and Chinna Kimedy and some of the other elementary schools maintained by Government for special classes. The rules relating to school fees have been declared not to be in force in schools aided on the results system, and in schools supported directly by Local Fund and Municipal Boards it is left to the Boards and Commissioners to decide whether any, and if so what, fees shall be levied.

Technical classification of educational institutions.

The classification of colleges and schools given in the above prefatory remarks has been made with reference to the sources from which those institutions are supported. It is not convenient to adopt this classification in the following account of the year's operations, but rather to give the institutions in the order of their educational standard as observed technically in the Educational Department. The order observed in the following remarks will therefore be as follows:—Madras University, Arts Colleges, Collegiate schools, Higher-class schools, Middle-class schools, Elementary schools, Girls' schools and Mixed Boys' and Girls' schools, Professional Colleges and Technical schools, Normal schools and Teachers' Certificate Examinations, and General Statistics. A reference to the remarks given above will show at whose cost, &c., any particular institution or set of institutions which may be mentioned hereafter is maintained. The definition of the term "elementary" as applied to education has been found necessary in connection with the duty imposed on Local Boards as mentioned above, to provide for instruction answering to that description. The rules for results grants having been framed for elementary schools, the fourth or highest standard under those rules would seem to be the natural limit of elementary education. It was however decided in 1871 that the line of demarcation between elementary and middle-class education should be drawn at the third standard which does not go beyond the second book of lessons in the vernacular, writing from dictation, the compound rules and reduction, the rudiments of grammar, the geography of the district, English reading as contained in the first book, and writing easy words in large hand. The fact of two or three boys passing under the fourth standard was however not to be regarded as taking a results school out of the list of Middle-class schools. This year a more definite rule has been adopted and a results school is not ranked as a Middle-class school unless it passes six boys in five heads of the fourth standard, arithmetic

being one of the heads. The fourth standard includes reading from the third book in the vernacular, writing from dictation, moderately easy questions in vulgar fractions and proportion, a general knowledge of vernacular grammar, the geography of the Madras Presidency, and a general knowledge of the geography of Hindustan, the second book of lessons in English, writing English from dictation and the etymology and syntax of simple sentences. The distinction between Middle and Higher class education is not necessary except for purely technical purposes. Middle-class education may however be regarded as extending to a limit about two years below the Matriculation standard of the University, after which will come Higher-class education. Schools which have a Matriculation class or a Preparatory Matriculation class are classed as Higher-class schools. Still higher instruction is given in Collegiate schools, which educate up to the F.A. standard; and in Colleges which educate up to the B.A. degree. There are no institutions in which M.A. classes exist. This degree is attained by private study.

(*b.*)—Madras University.

Matriculation

It will be seen from the table given below that there was the usual increase in the number of candidates who came up for the University Matriculation examination in December, but a great falling off, not only in the proportion, but even in the number of men who passed. The number of first-class men, which showed a very large increase last year, has gone back to something like its former figure.

General Result.		1874-75.	1875-76.
Examined		1,911	2,120
Passed.			
First Class ...	Government institutions	56	41
	Other schools and private study ...	64	27
Second Class.	Government institutions	192	167
	Other schools and private study ...	472	427
Total passed ...		784	662

First Examination in Arts.

There has also been the usual large increase in the number of candidates coming up for the First Examination in Arts, but the number who succeeded in passing is very little larger than

it was last year. This is mainly due to a large decrease in the number of candidates who have passed with the aid of private study.

General Result.		1874-75.	1875-76.
Examined		342	396
Passed.			
First class ...	Government institutions	14	17
	Other schools and private study ...	9	10
Second class..	Government institutions	57	64
	Other schools and private study ...	103	96
Total passed ...		183	187

B.A. Examination. The number of candidates who appeared for the B.A. degree rose this year from 85 to 105, and the number of passed men from 55 to 67. As in the previous year the chief failures occurred in English and Mathematics, but there was a marked increase in the number of candidates who failed in Mental Philosophy.

M.A. Examination. Two candidates appeared for the degree of Master of Arts. One passed in History and Moral Science, and was placed in the second class. He is the first Native Christian who has taken this degree.

B.L. Examination. The result of the B.L. examination this year was nearly the same as last year. All the successful candidates came from the Law Class of the Presidency College.

General Result.		1874-75.	1875-76.
Examined		16	13
Passed..	First class	...	...
	Second class	2	2
	Third do.	7	6

M.L. Examination. The only candidate who appeared for the degree of Master of Laws failed to pass.

B.C.E. Examination. The result of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering is shown below. The successful candidates all came from the Civil Engineering College. A first class has never been obtained before in this examination.

General Result.		1874-75.	1875-76.
Examined		2	5
Passed..	First class	...	1
	Second class	1	1
	Third do.	1	1

Three candidates from the Madras Medical College appeared for the Preliminary Scientific examination, and all three passed. The number last year was two. No other examinations were held in the Faculty of Medicine. **Medicine.**

The results of the University examinations in the optional languages selected by the candidates during the last three years are shown in the following tables:— **Examinations in optional languages.**

Languages.	Matriculation.						Percentage of passed Candidates.		
	Examined.			Passed.					
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Greek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latin	130	105	116	97	68	76	75	65	66
Sanscrit	71	98	108	48	46	48	68	47	44
Persian	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	100
Tamil	776	862	965	562	701	742	72	81	77
Telugu	357	439	467	248	321	397	69	73	85
Canarese	171	192	210	161	90	168	94	47	80
Malayalam	181	192	222	165	131	206	91	68	93
Hindustani	18	23	26	13	18	15	72	78	58
Uriya	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	100
Total ...	1,704	1,911	2,120	1,294	1,375	1,658	76	72	78

Languages.	First Examination in Arts.						Percentage of passed Candidates.		
	Examined.			Passed.					
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Greek	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100
Latin	18	30	25	15	22	18	83	73	72
Sanscrit	18	31	36	15	24	18	83	77	50
Persian	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100
Tamil	121	130	170	120	124	170	99	95	100
Telugu	55	60	60	52	55	60	95	92	100
Canarese	36	38	51	36	36	44	100	95	86
Malayalam	32	49	52	32	43	49	100	88	94
Hindustani	3	2	...	3	2	...	100	100	...
Total ...	285	342	396	275	308	361	96	90	91

Languages.	Bachelor of Arts Examination.						Percentage of passed Candidates.		
	Examined.			Passed.					
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Greek	2	...	1	2	...	1	100	...	100
Latin	7	7	8	6	5	5	86	71	63
Sanscrit	3	3	10	3	3	7	100	100	70
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamil	54	48	46	53	48	46	98	100	100
Telugu	9	12	14	9	12	14	100	100	100
Canarese	3	6	9	3	6	9	100	83	100
Malayalam	8	7	16	8	7	16	100	100	100
Hindustani	1	2	1	1	...	1	100	...	100
Total ...	87	85	105	85	80	99	98	94	94

Classes of the Community represented. The following table shows the extent to which the several classes of the community are represented among the successful candidates of the last two years. Native Christians and East Indians are on the whole advancing, Mahomedans are falling off. Brahmins show a large advance in the B.A. examination, a small one in the F.A. examination and a large falling off in the Matriculation examination. Non-Brahmin Hindus show a still larger falling off in the matriculation examination, with a very small decline in the F.A. examination and a very small advance in the B.A. examination:—

Classes of Community.	Matriculation.		First Arts.		B.A. Degree.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Brahmins	472	409	112	114	39	47
Hindus not Brahmins	215	146	38	37	9	10
Mahomedans	9	6	1	1	...	...
Native Christians	49	49	20	21	2	5
East Indians	26	36	9	9	4	5
Europeans	13	16	3	5	1	...
Total ...	784	662	183	187	55	67

Cost of University. The account for the year which has just closed stands as follows:—

Receipts.	Amount.			Disbursements.	Amount.		
	Rs	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Fees received from candidates.	33,710	0	0	Establishment	4,368	0	0
Sale of calendars	190	0	0	Fees of Examiners for 1874-75.	16,010	0	0
Do. of Ruskin's Selections...	103	4	0				
Furniture money paid into the Treasury.	12	7	11	Fees of Examiners for 1875-76.	35,680	0	0
				Stationery, furniture, printing, and miscellaneous charges.	6,652	2	3
Total Receipts ...	34,015	11	11	Total Disbursements ...	62,780	2	3
				Deduct Receipts ...	34,015	11	11
				Balance against the University.	28,694	6	4

It will be seen that the fees received from the candidates nearly covered the fees paid to the Examiners of 1875-76, but that owing to the accidental delay in the payment of the Examiners for the previous year the cost of the University, which has really been Rupees 12,684-6-4, is shown as Rupees 28,694-6-4.

(*c.*)—Arts Colleges.

The following statement shows the strength of the different departments of the Presidency College at the close of the last three years, the number of students who went up for the University examinations, and the result of each examination :— **Presidency College.**

Years.	31st March.			Examined.			Passed.						
							Matriculation.		F.A.		B.A.		
	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Matriculation.	F.A.	B.A.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1873-74	112	131	...	54	37	21	2	22	1	11	2	12	3
1874-75	129	137	...	40	34	16	5	23	4	23	1	9	2.
1875-76	165	144	77	46	32	24	4	25	7	14	1	13	5

There has been a remarkable increase in the strength of the College department, the four classes of which it is composed each containing between 36 and 48 students. In the school departments also there is not room for much further increase, the strength of the classes ranging from 34 to 39. The Mahomedan

element is still insufficiently represented in the Presidency College, there being only 4 Mahomedans in the College classes, 16 in the Upper school, and 8 in the Middle school.

Provincial College, Combaconum.

It will be seen from the following statement that the number in the College Department of the Combaconum Provincial College has risen from 147 to 165, and that there has also been as large an increase in the Higher and Middle Departments as the building will admit of. The B.A. classes are comparatively small, containing 12 and 26 students, while the F.A. classes contain 61 and 66 pupils each. The average strength of the seven classes in the school departments is 45. The Provincial College of Combaconum has fully maintained its high reputation during the year under review. In the two lower University examinations it has surpassed every institution in this Presidency, and in the B.A. examination it is in advance of past years and second only to the Presidency College.

Years.	31st March.			Examined.			Passed.						
							Matriculation.		F.A.		B.A.		
	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Matriculation.	F.A.	B.A.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1873-74 ...	114	193	126	68	28	14	19	34	3	17	...	8	3
1874-75 ...	147	174	127	76	27	13	33	29	7	15	1	7	4
1875-76 ...	165	175	139	83	42	16	20	35	6	24	...	11	3

The economy with which this institution is conducted is not less remarkable than the high standard of efficiency which is maintained in every class. The financial returns of this year show that in the Middle Department the receipts exceeded the charges by Rupees 699-10-10, being equivalent to a profit to Government of Rupees 6-5-9 on each pupil, or, if the school fees alone are taken into consideration, of Rupees 6-3-4. Regarding the supposed economy of abolishing Government schools and replacing them by aided institutions need scarcely be insisted on.

Central Institution of the Free Church,

The following statement shows the attendance in the different departments of the Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland during the last three years, the number of pupils who went up for the University examinations, and the number who passed :—

Years.	31st March.				Examined.			Passed.						
								Matriculation.		F.A.		B.A.		
	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Lower School.	Matriculation.	F.A.	B.A.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1873-74.	108	169	355	205	57	29	6	1	32	1	17	...	5	...
1874-75.	153	180	370	223	63	38	8	7	31	1	23	...	4	1
1875-76.	179	180	387	225	62	44	14	2	20	4	24	...	3	4

The College Department is the largest in this Presidency, and in the School Department there has long been no room for much further growth. In the two higher University examinations the institution shows a very satisfactory advance. The Principal's report shows that two evils which are very prevalent in most Colleges and schools are beginning to disappear in this institution. Boys who fail to obtain promotion do not leave to try their fortune in some other school, and those who are going in for University Examinations do not remain at home for some months before the examination season begins under the preposterous notion that better preparation can thus be made. A fortnight for private revision is considered beneficial and is allowed, and with this they are satisfied. An application was made to Government during the course of the year for increased aid. This was not granted, but funds have been obtained from other sources, and there is an early prospect of an increase to the staff of the College Department of this valuable institution.

Doveton Protestant College.

The following statement shows that the Doveton Protestant College has nearly the same attendance as it had last year, but that a larger proportion of the pupils than usual are in the elementary classes. The institution about maintained its position in the two higher University examinations, but the number of matriculates was smaller than it has been for some years :—

Years.	31st March.				Examined.			Passed.						
								Matriculation.		F.A.		B.A.		
	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Lower School.	Matriculation.	F.A.	B.A.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1873-74.	32	39	78	51	Not ascertained.		4	2	7	2	7	1	3	...
1874-75.	24	39	88	48	Do.		3	1	7	...	...	1	1	1
1875-76.	26	41	55	71	12	9	5	...	4	1	6	1	1	2

S.P.G. High School, Tanjore.

The S.P.G. High school, Tanjore, although it has not assumed the appellation of a college, has now a small but fully-developed College Department containing four classes. The number on the rolls of each Department during the last three years and the results of the University examinations are given in the following statement :—

Years.	31st March.				Passed.						
					Matriculation.		F.A.		B.A.		
	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Lower School.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1873-74 ...	32	136	203	137	3	30	...	9	1	1	1
1874-75 ...	36	148	248	146	7	23	...	8	...	1	...
1875-76 ...	42	145	233	147	1	17	1	8	...	2	...

(*d.*)—COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS.

General Comparison of Collegiate Schools.

Notwithstanding the transfer of the S.P.G. High School at Tanjore to the list of Colleges, the number of Collegiate schools, or schools educating up to the First Examination in Arts, remains unaltered, because the Coimbatore High School has now become a Collegiate school. The following table compares the attendance in these institutions, during the last two years :—

Institutions.	31st March 1875.					31st March 1876.				
	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Lower School.	Total.	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Lower School.	Total.
Provincial School, Rajahmundry.	23	46	128	...	197	18	91	125	...	234
Do. do. Bellary ...	16	82	78	...	176	16	85	117	...	218
Do. do. Calicut ...	37	112	96	...	245	33	101	49	...	183
Do. do. Mangalore.	26	103	102	...	231	33	106	84	...	223
Noble High School, Masulipatam.	14	55	122	57	248	14	36	101	33	184
S.P.G. High School, Trichinopoly.	38	147	364	153	702	30	186	389	178	783
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.	9	79	106	228	422	13	86	118	198	415
High School, Coimbatore and Branch School.	...	120	233	258	611	22	97	229	243	591
Total ...	163	744	1,229	696	2,832	179	788	1,212	652	2,831

The first and second classes, which constitute the lower school, were abolished many years ago in the Provincial schools, but they still exist in the four aided schools. The Middle departments do not admit of any exact comparison, because the third class has also been abolished in all the Provincial schools, except Bellary. The results of the University examinations are compared in the following table:—

Institutions.	Examined.				Passed.							
	Matriculation.		F. A.		Matriculation.				F. A.			
					1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
Provincial School, Rajahmundry.	23	26	5	8	3	17	1	11	...	3	2	4
Do. do. Bellary.	29	14	5	9	2	10	...	4	...	1	...	7
Do. do. Calicut.	47	47	14	19	2	28	7	25	1	8	3	9
Do. do. Mangalore.	24	28	9	12	1	15	1	19	2	6	...	3
Noble High School, Masulipatam.	20	15	Not stated.	7	...	3	...	7	...	2	...	5
S.P.G. High School, Trichinopoly.	Not stated.				2	27	...	21	3	1	...	7
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.	Not stated.				1	9	2	9	1	4	...	...
High School, Coimbatore and Branch School.	Not stated.				3	14	4	25	...	...	...	...
Total ...	.....				14	123	15	121	7	25	5	35

(*e.*)—HIGHER-CLASS SCHOOLS.

General Remarks.

The number of Higher-class schools excluding the school departments of Colleges and Collegiate schools was 38. Twelve schools which ranked last year as Middle-class schools have been added to this list. Six of these, viz., the Government Anglo-Vernacular school, Cannanore, the S.P.G. High school, Ramnad, the St. Thomé Seminary, the Harris school, the Church Mission school, Tinnevelly, and the Breek's Memorial schools have all succeeded in passing one or more pupils at the Matriculation examination. The other six, viz., the Central school, Nursapore, the London Mission school, Salem, the Town school, Combaconum, the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular schools of Caroor and Shivagunga, and the Subscription school of Tuticorin have all a Matriculation or Preparatory class, but have not passed any pupils in the Matriculation examination.

Tables. The following tables show in a succinct form the condition of the Higher-class schools in the six educational divisions:—

First Division.

31st March 1875.	
Upper	253
Middle	637
Lower	456
Total ...	1,346
31st March 1876.	
Upper	293
Middle	795
Lower	432
Total ...	1,520
Matriculated.	
1874-75.	
First Class	5
Second Class	33
1875-76.	
First Class	2
Second Class	46

Second Division.

31st March 1875.	
Upper	208
Middle	381
Lower	386
Total ...	975
31st March 1876.	
Upper	213
Middle	397
Lower	315
Total ...	925
Matriculated.	
1874-75.	
First Class	6
Second Class	18

Matriculated.

1875-76.

First Class	
Second Class	24

Third Division.

31st March 1875.

Upper	999
Middle	1,949
Lower	1,398
Total ...	4,346

31st March 1876.

Upper	1,012
Middle	2,176
Lower	1,486
Total ...	4,674

Matriculated.

1874-75.

First Class	16
Second Class	127

1875-76.

First Class	6
Second Class	88

Fourth Division.

31st March 1875.

Upper	294
Middle	936
Lower	929
Total ...	2,159

31st March 1876.

Upper	290
Middle	996
Lower	881
Total ...	2,167

Matriculated.

1874-75.

First Class	3
Second Class	37

1875-76.

First Class	7
Second Class	28

Fifth Division.

31st March 1875.

Upper	297
Middle	525
Lower	337
Total ...	1,159

31st March 1876.

Upper	224
Middle	596
Lower	329
Total ...	1,149

Matriculated.

1874-75.

First Class	2
Second Class	37

1875-76.

First Class	...
Second Class	25

Sixth Division.

31st March 1875.

Upper	166
Middle	223
Lower	97
Total ...	486

31st March 1876.

Upper	152
Middle	239
Lower	102
Total ...	493

Matriculated.

1874-75.	
First Class	3
Second Class	16
1875-76.	
First Class	1
Second Class	19

(*f.*)—Middle-class Schools.

General remarks.

A few schools which have been hitherto ranked as Middle-class schools, but which have an upper department, have been transferred to the list of Higher-class schools, and a good many so-called Middle-class schools have been transferred to the lower class, because they have no middle department. The effect of this more rigid classification has been to reduce the number of schools entered under middle class. It is not necessary to follow the details of Middle-class schools through the various divisions, nor does this branch of institutions offer much matter for special notice. The question of Middle-class education presents many difficulties, and these are under the consideration of Government.

(*g.*)—Elementary Education.

Classification of Elementary Statistics.

Elementary schools may be divided according to the principles noticed in the prefatory remarks into the following classes :—

(*a*) Government schools maintained from Provincial funds, under which head come a few Taluq schools, the Hill schools of Ghoomsur and Chinna Kimedy, the Elementary Government schools for Mahomedans, the schools in the Bhadrachellum and Rekapally Taluqs, the Yenadi school, Srihariкota, and the Pensioners' school, Tripassore.

(*b*) Schools supported entirely by Local Fund Boards.

(*c*) Do. do. Municipalities.

(*d*) Schools aided on the salary-grant system by Government or Boards.

(*e*) Do. do. result system do.

(*f*) Do. do. combined system do.

(*g*) Unaided schools.

As girls as well as boys are admitted into nearly all these classes of schools, it has not been usual to exclude any schools.

from this section of the report on the ground that they are mixed schools. The statistics of results schools have moreover always been so prepared as to include, not only boys and girls, but schools both of the middle and lower class without regard to the artificial line of demarcation, by which they are departmentally distinguished for the purpose of determining whether they shall be aided from Provincial or Local and Municipal funds. Schools on the combined system have also not been hitherto separated from schools on the ordinary results system. In all these respects the statistics have been left unchanged.

Elementary Taluq Schools. Taluq schools are intended to be middle-class schools, but there have always been a certain number of these schools which have failed to reach the standard required. In 1871-72, out of fifty-five Taluq schools nineteen were really Elementary schools. Some of these inferior schools have been closed, others have succeeded in becoming Middle-class schools, but at the commencement of the year 1875-76 there were still eight of these schools in existence.

Hill Schools. There are at present sixteen Hill schools. The total attendance has risen from 812 last year to 849. Of this number only 52 are in the fourth or highest class.

Schools for Mahomedans. In 1872 it was decided that special schools and classes should be established for Mahomedan boys. In these schools and classes they were to study English as a language, but to receive substantive instruction through the medium of Hindustani, and it was intended that after making a certain amount of progress they should join higher schools or classes already established, receiving special instruction in their vernacular alone. The attendance has risen from 457 last year to 487.

Badrachellum and Rekapally Schools. Owing to the transfer of the Bhadrachellum and Rekapally Taluqs from the Central Provinces to this Presidency, five elementary schools have been brought on the establishment at an annual cost of Rupees 780 per annum. These schools have been placed under the management of the Collector of the Godavery District.

Local Fund Schools. The following statement shows the distribution of Local Fund schools of the lower class at the end of the year, as compared with the previous year. Even if allowances be made for schools which have been transferred from the middle to the lower class, the increase is very striking.

During the course of the year under review numerous proposals for the establishment of additional Local Fund Schools have

been submitted to Government, but most of them have been remanded for further consideration with reference to a general scheme for elementary education which has recently been put forward by the Government:—

Districts.	Circle.	Lower-class Local Fund Schools. 31st March 1875.	Lower-class Local Fund Schools. 31st March 1876.	Pupils. 31st March 1875.	Pupils. 31st March 1876.	Remarks.
Ganjam ...	Chetterpore ...	1	1	28	20	
	Chicacole ...	2	...	33	...	
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam ...	...	(a) 20	...	477	(a) 19 on the combined system.
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	108	(b) 139	2,559	3,529	(b) 31 on the combined system.
	Ellore	98	96	2,153	2,367	
Kistna ...	Masulipatam ...	...	3	...	121	
	Guntoor ...	2	(c) 2	35	57	(c) Combined system schools.
Total, 1st Division ...		211	261	4,808	6,571	
Bellary ...	Bellary ...	1	1	42	30	
	Ghooty ...	5	6	122	180	
	Pennacondah ...	1	(d) 1	40	52	(d) Combined system school.
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	1	1	34	25	
Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...	143	128	3,198	3,458	
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	21	22	697	753	
Total, 2nd Division ...		172	159	4,133	4,498	
Chingleput ...	Sydapet ...	7	7	328	286	
South Arcot.	Cuddalore ...	...	43	...	1,482	
	Virdachellum ...	7	(e) 14	216	449	(e) 7 on the combined system.
Total, 3rd Division ...		14	64	544	2,217	
North Arcot.	Chittoor ...	...	(f) 13	...	447	(f) Combined system schools.
	Vellore ...	...	(f) 4	...	218	
Salem ...	Salem ...	...	(f) 16	...	1,975	
	Gossoor ...	16	(f) 20	550	815	
Tanjore ...	Tanjore ...	20	16	706	573	
	Negapatam ...	21	21	1,439	1,124	
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly ...	...	(f) 21	...	852	
Total, 4th Division ...		57	156	2,695	6,004	
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	1	1	30	27	
Madura ...	Madura ...	4	4	79	85	
Total, 5th Division ...		5	5	109	112	
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	...	6	...	250	(g) Combined system schools.
	Tellicherry ...	...	(g) 3	...	103	
Total, 6th Division ...		...	9	...	353	
Grand Total ...		459	654	12,289	*1,9755	* Of these 111 are girls.

Municipal Schools.

The subjoined statement gives a list of towns which support Municipal schools of their own. The list includes mixed schools, but excludes girls' schools. The increase shown in the statement is almost entirely due to the transfer to the lower class of certain schools which ranked last year as Middle-class schools :—

Municipalities.	Municipal Schools of the Lower Class.		Pupils.	
	31st March 1875.	31st March 1876.	31st March 1875.	31st March 1876.
Berhampore	1	1	108	126
Cocanada	1	...	46	...
Rajahmundry	1	...	51	...
Masulipatam	2	2	109	91
Guntoor	3	2	119	82
Total, 1st Division ...	8	5	433	299
Ghooty	1	1	53	37
Anantapore	1	1	102	97
Cuddapah...	...	1	...	109
Adoni	1	1	150	180
Nellore	3	8	58	256
Total, 2nd Division ...	6	12	363	679
Wallajahpet	2	2	107	122
Vellore	1	3	40	171
Salem	4	6	140	322
Tanjore	5	5	611	445
Combaconum	4	5	394	392
Mayaveram	3	2	331	217
Total, 4th Division ...	19	23	1,623	1,669
Tinnevelly	...	1	...	52
Grand Total ...	33	41	2,419	*2,699

Working of Results Grant System.

The following table shows the working of the results-grant system throughout the Presidency whether administered by the Government or by Local Boards. The number of schools for which grants were sanctioned has risen from 5,306 to 5,342, but the attendance in these schools has fallen from 144,900 to 132,505. In both sets of figures the attendance of those schools which received grants during the year, but were closed before its expiration, is omitted. On the other hand, the number of unaided schools preparing for results grants has risen from 2,888 with 54,460 pupils to 4,362 with 87,014 pupils. Taking both classes of schools together there has been an increase of 1,510 schools and 21,159 pupils. The grants sanctioned rose from Rupees 2,53,915-0-4 to Rupees 2,82,830-12-8, the main increase being

* Including 17 girls.

under the head of Local Funds, although there was some increase both under Provincial and Municipal Funds:—

Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned during the Year	5,342
Attendance in Aided Schools during the Year	*132,505
Number of Schools under Improvement, but not aided during the year	4,362
Attendance in Unaided Schools during the year	87,014

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of Grants sanctioned during the year—			
From Provincial Funds	62,380	5	8
From Municipal Funds	31,791	11	0
From Local Funds	1,88,658	12	0
Amount of Grants actually drawn during the year—			
From Provincial Funds	53,820	5	8
From Municipal Funds	33,008	14	7
From Local Funds	1,70,469	7	2

The preceding table may be summarized as follows for the six educational divisions:— Summary for each division.

Divisions.	Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned.	Attendance.	Grants sanctioned.	Average Grant per School.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
First	877	17,249	39,522 8 0	45 1 1
Second	797	13,612	19,332 0 0	24 4 1
Third	1,022	27,562	43,659 12 0	42 11 6
Fourth	835	21,159	47,470 8 0	56 13 7
Fifth	1,263	30,598	89,500 5 11	70 13 10
Sixth	548	22,325	43,345 10 9	79 1 7
Total ...	5,342	132,505	2,82,830 12 8	52 15 7

The average grant per school has risen from Rupees 47-13-8 to Rupees 52-15-7. This is mainly due to the fifth division, in which the average has suddenly advanced from Rupees 51 to Rupees 70-13-10. The first and fourth divisions show a small increase, the third and sixth divisions a very insignificant decrease, while in the second division the decrease is more marked. This has always been the most backward of all the divisions.

* This does not include the attendance of schools which received grants during the year, but were closed before its expiration.

Number of Pupils passed under each Standard.

The following is a summary for the whole Presidency of the number of pupils who passed for each standard :—

—	Standards.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular.					English or Extra Language.			Remarks.
				Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	
* 5,822 Schools passed Pupils.	I.	4,907	33,003	23,621	24,807	22,946	...	...	...	...	...	1,561 Girls.
	II.	3,773	21,419	14,509	16,623	13,972	...	...	...	...	...	846 „
	III.	2,181	10,603	6,865	8,825	6,218	2,569	3,904	1,626	1,731	...	427 „
	IV.	718	4,026	2,560	3,554	1,456	1,628	1,822	1,309	14,271	787	333 „
	Total...		69,051	47,555	53,809	44,592	4,197	5,726	2,930	3,158	787	3,167 Girls.

If this table is compared with the corresponding table in last year's report it will be seen that there is a decrease in the number of pupils presented under every standard except the third, in which the increase is very small. There is also a falling off in the number of pupils who passed in every subject and under every standard, except writing under the third standard. The number of girls presented under the first and second standards is smaller, and under the third and fourth standards larger than it was last year, and on the whole there is a small decrease. The following table compares the percentages of pupils who passed in reading, writing, and arithmetic during the last two years :—

Standards.	Reading, including explanation of meaning.		Writing, including Spelling.		Arithmetic.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
I	73	72	77	75	70	70
II	71	68	79	78	69	65
III	68	65	83	83	61	59
IV	65	64	87	89	39	36

These figures also, with one or two trifling exceptions, imply that there has been some falling off.

* Several schools passed pupils in more than one standard.

Mappila Schools.

According to the Census Report of 1871 the total Mahomedan population of this Presidency amounts to 1,880,720, of whom 595,899 belong to the district of Malabar, 546,912 of this number being Mappilas. These people are, almost entirely uneducated. Some progress has been made in the Mappila schools although the standard reached in most is still very low.

Education among the Ooriyas.

The Ooriyas of Ganjam are making satisfactory progress under the various encouragements held out to them by Government. There were upwards of 1,000 more under instruction at the end of March 1876 than in 1875, viz., 4,803 against 3,747.

(*h.*)—Female Education.

Number of Schools and pupils.

It will be seen from the table given below that the number of girls' schools has increased by 35, and of girls attending them by 1,122. If to these be added the girls in Normal schools and Mixed schools, the total number under instruction is 23,793 against 19,582 last year. These figures do not include certain large schools supported by His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagrum, which although under inspection furnish no returns. It is an encouraging fact that the number of girls now under instruction exceeds the total number of boys and girls put together in 1859-60. The decrease in the number of middle-class schools is the result of the more rigid classification which has been adopted this year. The great apparent increase in the number of mixed lower-class schools is due to the fact that no girls are now returned as attending boys' schools, all schools in which boys and girls are taught together being treated as mixed schools :—

Schools.	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Schools.	Girls.	Schools.	Girls.
Girls' Higher	1	117	1	115
Do. Middle	48	3,865	23	1,811
Do. Lower	220	7,924	280	11,102
Total ...	269	11,906	304	13,028
Normal	2	123	2	120
Mixed Middle	36	327	41	555
Do. Lower	1,130	6,068	1,982	10,090
Boys' do.	...	1,158	...	...
Total ...	1,166	7,553	2,023	10,645
Grand Total ...	...	19,582	2,329	23,793

Nationality. Nearly all classes of the community show some advances as will be seen from the following statement, but most of the pupils are either Hindus are Native Christians. The number of Mahomedans and Pariahs under instruction, although small, has increased considerably. Of the 908 Mahomedan girls no less than 628 are Mappilas. Among the Hindus there are only 2 Ooriya girls:—

Nationality.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Hindus	9,548	12,431
Native Christians	6,735	7,515
East Indians	2,010	2,128
Mahomedans	624	908
Pariahs	382	543
Europeans	279	264
Parsees	4	4
Total ...	19,582	23,793

Number under various managements. In the following statement the schools are classified according to the agency by which they are managed. The number of girls in Government schools has risen from 510 to 959, in Missionary schools from 11,607 to 13,898, and in other schools from 7,465 to 8,936:—

	Government Schools.								Missionary Schools and Religious Charities.								Other Schools.								Grand Total.
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Coorgas.	Pariahs.	Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Coorgas.	Pariahs.	Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Coorgas.	Pariahs.	Total.	
Mixed Schools.																											
Middle Class ...	11	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	14	8	...	17	284	131	4	...	...	444	85	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	97	555
Lower do. ...	115	...	...	23	2	...	...	...	140	511	...	42	317	2,755	...	...	301	3,926	5,043	686	5	68	214	...	2	6	6,024	10,090
Female Schools.																												
Higher Class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	92	3	...	...	...	115	115
Middle do. ...	...	...	40	24	...	...	...	...	64	531	...	60	170	414	...	...	24	1,199	...	...	46	500	2	...	...	...	548	1,811
Lower do. ...	642	42	...	...	9	...	...	...	693	3,816	10	21	450	3,778	...	...	182	8,257	1,645	170	12	184	112	...	...	29	2,152	11,102
Normal Schools.	22	...	1	17	8	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Total ...	790	42	41	64	22	...	...	...	959	4,866	10	140	1,221	7,150	4	...	507	13,898	6,773	856	83	844	343	...	235	8,930		23,793

Government Girls' Schools. It has been mentioned that a few girls' schools hitherto supported entirely by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities have since become Government institutions under the direct management of the Educational Department. In January 1875 the Deputy Inspectors were ordered to assume the management of these schools and the establishments were taken over exactly as they stood. In two or three instances slight increases of salary have been since sanctioned, but the existing arrangements can only be regarded as provisional.

Municipal Girls' Schools. There are now five Municipal Girls' schools, the attendance at which is shown in the following statement :—

Municipalities.	31st March	
	1875.	1876.
Berhampore (Hindu)	...	42
Do. (Mahomedan)	...	39
Combaconum	70	96
Srirungum	...	50
Tellicherry	...	52

(*i.*)—Professional Colleges and Technical Schools.

Law Class. In the second course of 1875 of the Presidency College Law Class there were 64 students on the rolls and in the first course of 1876 there were 75. Eight students passed the B.L. examination this year, two being placed in the second class and six in the third class.

Other Institutions. The Madras Medical College, the Civil Engineering College, and the Madras School of Industrial Arts will be separately noticed hereafter. The School of Agriculture has already been noticed under Chapter IV.

(*j.*)—Normal Schools.

Madras Normal School. The following statement exhibits the numerical changes in the Normal Department and the Practising school of the Madras Normal School during the year :—

Department.	Number remaining on the 31st March 1875.	Number admitted since.	Number left since.	Number remaining on the 31st March 1876.
Normal	18	22	19	21
Practising	172	113	104	181
Total ...	190	135	123	202

Of the nineteen students who left, nine (of whom two were graduates) received appointments varying from Rupees 70 to Rupees 15 per mensem, six left of their own accord after being in the institution a short time only, two were dismissed for incompetence, and two were without employment at the close of the year. This outturn in point of numbers cannot be considered satisfactory. It is, however, entirely due to causes over which the staff of the school has no control, and these causes are mainly three—1*st*. The strong prevalent opinion in this Presidency that teachers for the higher classes of schools need no training, and the consequent comparative ease with which untrained men find employment as teachers in the numerous aided schools; 2*nd*. The irksome character of a schoolmaster's work as compared with that of a lawyer or a Government clerk, and the absence of prospects according with most young men's ambition; and 3*rd*. The uncertainty of getting employment at the end of the period of training. Seventeen students were examined in December for certificates and all passed, one obtaining a certificate of the first class, twelve of the second, and four of the third. Of these two were graduates, four were First Arts men, and eleven were matriculates. The two graduates headed the list, but the F.A. men took rather low places, standing 9th, 10th, 11th, and 14th.

Mofussil Government Normal Schools.

The following statement shows the main features of the working of the Mofussil Government Normal Schools :—

Statement.

Institution.	31st March 1875.		31st March 1876.		Registered for Examination.			Passed.						Appointments.
								Method.		Fourth Grade.		Fifth Grade.		
	Normal Students.	Practising School.	Normal Students.	Practising School.	Method.	4th Grade.	5th Grade.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	
II.														
Vizagapatam ...	23	54	25	41	4	12	11	...	4	...	6	...	6	8
Calicut ...	15	129	15	130	10	2	1	1	8	...	...	...	1	11
Mangalore ...	34	141	22	183	2	...	8	1	1	...	...	1	3	15
III.														
Vellore ...	26	134	25	142	...	12	8	...	...	3	9	6	2	5 according to Mr. Fowler.
Trichinopoly ...	28	143	29	125	...	12	15	...	...	...	5	9	7	
Nursapore ...	58	...	44	...	...	7	30	...	...	...	...	4	16	None reported.
IV.														
Russellcondah.	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.
Palghaut ...	27	50	30	70	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	1	10	All found employment in pial schools.
Total ...	219	651	198	691	16	45	95	2	13	3	20	21	45	

Aided Normal Schools. The main results of the working of the aided Normal schools is shown in the following statement:—

Institutions.	Locality.	1874-75.		1875-76.		Masters.												
						Matriculation.				Fourth Grade.				Fifth Grade.				
						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.		
		Normal Department.	Practising Department.	Normal Department.	Practising Department.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	
													First Class.	Second Class.			First Class.	Second Class.
Church Missionary Society's Training Institution.	Masulipatam.	36	66	42	65	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	8	10	5	...	1
Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training Institution.	Dindigul...	29	62	39	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	11	4	4
Church Missionary Society's Institution.	Palamcottah.	148	101	149	93	2	2	2	2	17	9	5	...	3	31	15	30	7	6
S.P.G. Training Institution.	Sawyerpuram.	100	...	113	...	5	4	...	2	4	10	1	2	8	12	11	9	2	7

		Mistresses.													
		First Grade.				Second Grade.				Third Grade.					
		Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.			
		1874-75.	1875 76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76. First Class.	1875-76. Second Class.	
Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution.	Palamcottah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	21	11	3	6	

Teachers' Certificate Examination.

The usual examination for Teachers' certificates was held in July at 33 stations. The general result is shown below. The number of male candidates was much larger than it was in the previous year, but a great number were quite unprepared, and the total number of successful candidates only rose from 270 to 287, most of whom passed for the fifth or lowest grade. The number of female candidates rose from 239 to 343, and the number passed was 144 against 96 last year, showing a great advance, although here also the great majority of the passed candidates belonged to the third or lowest grade:—

General Result.		Registered.		Passed.	
		1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Masters ...	4th Grade ...	147	158	65	49
	5th do. ...	277	622	194	216
	Method ...	13	32	11	22
	Total ...	437	812	270	287
Mistresses ...	1st Grade ...	19	38	7	8
	2nd do. ...	57	96	35	29
	3rd do. ...	163	209	54	107
	Total ...	239	343	96	144

(*k.*)—General Statistics.

Schools and scholars according to educational standard.

It will be seen from the subjoined table that the total number of institutions in connection with the department has risen from 9,151 to 10,236, and of scholars from 255,737 to 284,480, the increases being 1,085 and 28,743 against 936 and 24,917 last year. The real increase in the number of institutions is, however, somewhat more than it appears to be, owing to a difference in the mode of preparing the statistics. Hitherto every college and collegiate school has been treated as if the college and school were two separate institutions, whereas in the tables prepared this year, although the college and school departments are distinguished, they are regarded as forming parts of one and the same institution:—

Statement.

Classification by Standards of Instruction.	1874-75.		1875-76.					
				Number of Pupils.				
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	College Department.	Higher Department.	Middle Department.	Lower Department.	Total for all Departments.
Arts Colleges and Collegiate schools.	12	652	13	756	1,473	2,101	1,097	5,427
Higher-class schools	50	12,998	49	...	2,184	5,199	3,544	10,927
Middle- do. do.	455	26,330	281	...	...	6,427	12,624	19,051
Lower- do. do.	7,177	162,659	7,546	...	...	...	167,102	167,102
Mixed Middle-class schools ...	36	1,805	41	...	...	1,063	1,176	2,239
Do. Lower- do. do. ...	1,129	37,138	1,982	...	...	...	64,433	64,433
Girls' schools ... Higher class ...	1	117	1	...	22	50	43	115
Girls' schools ... Middle do. ...	48	3,865	23	...	...	821	990	1,811
Girls' schools ... Lower do. ...	220	7,924	280	...	...	...	11,102	11,102
Normal schools	16	638	15	...	...	...	...	649
Practising schools		1,168						1,118
Professional Colleges including the Legal Department of the Presidency College.	2	15	2	77	248	...	...	325
Professional schools	5	428	3	...	...	...	...	181
Total ...	9,151	255,737	10,236	833	3,927	15,661	262,111	284,480

Schools and scholars according to mode of support.

The following table divides the schools into the four main classes described in the prefatory remarks given above. These divisions are nearly the same as those of last year, but the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, which has been always placed under the head of aided schools, is treated this year as a public institution falling under the second class. The line of demarcation between aided and unaided schools has always been somewhat indefinite. Most of the unaided schools are schools which expect to obtain aid in the form of results grants, and grants have been actually sanctioned for many of them; but no schools are this year entered as aided schools unless they have actually received their grants during the year. The decrease in the number of Government colleges and schools is only nominal:—

Distribution of Schools in four great classes.	1874-75.		1875-76.					
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Increase.		Decrease.	
					Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public institutions under the direct management of the Educational Department.	137	10,675	130	11,100	..	425	7	..
Public institutions under the direct management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities and of Committees under the control of Government.	576	19,292	754	26,808	178	7,516	..	..
Private institutions receiving aid.	5,520	171,039	5,081	159,146	..	..	439	11,893
Private institutions under inspection but not receiving aid.	2,918	54,731	4,271	87,426	1,353	32,695	..	..
Total ..	9,151	255,737	10,236	284,480	1,531	40,636	446	11,893

The following statement shows the distribution of salary grants among the several educational divisions:— **Salary Grants.**

Divisions.	Salary Grants drawn in 1874-75.			Salary Grants drawn in 1875-76.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
First	29,241	5	4	28,001	8	8	..	..	..	1,239	12	8
Second	7,140	3	8	7,102	13	0	..	..	..	37	6	8
Third	98,993	10	9	1,01,001	2	1	2,007	7	4	..	..	..
Fourth	38,019	0	3	37,487	14	7	..	..	..	531	1	8
Fifth	28,289	4	10	28,564	9	3	275	4	5	..	..	..
Sixth	2,833	2	10	4,909	9	10	2,071	7	0	..	..	..
Total ..	2,04,521	11	8	2,07,067	9	5	4,354	2	9	1,808	5	0

The subjoined table gives the expenditure from the Educational Building Fund during the past year:— **Building Grants.**

Expenditure from Department Public Works Budget.	Amount.			Expenditure from Educational Budget.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
a. Repairs	8,187	13	3	*d.* Repairs to Government buildings.	..	..	..
b. Minor Works up to Rs. 1,000.	261	13	4				
c. Larger works above „ 1,000.	44,392	5	8	*e.* Minor Govt. buildings..	..	..	..
Supervision	13,210	8	4	*f.* Minor Grants-in-aid (Rs. 1,000 and under).	1,462	14	9
				g. Larger Grants-in-aid (above Rs. 1,000).	12,231	3	7
Total from Public Works Budget.	66,052	8	7	Total from Educational Budget.	13,694	2	4

Growth of the Grant-in-aid System.

The following statement shows the growth of the Grant-in-aid system during the last ten years. It does not include building grants:—

Years.	Payments made by Government.	Grants sanctioned for Lower-class Schools under the Results System.	Total.	Years.	Payments made by Government.	Grants sanctioned for Lower-class Schools under the Results System.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
1866-67	1,21,271	...	1,21,271	1871-72	2,50,333	79,446	3,29,779
1867-68	1,54,985	...	1,54,985	1872-73	2,59,483	1,18,664	3,78,147
1868-69	2,41,549	...	2,41,549	1873-74	2,74,883	1,69,555	4,44,438
1869-70	3,07,881	...	3,07,881	1874-75	2,57,787	1,94,470	4,52,257
1870-71	3,35,394	...	3,35,394	1875-76	2,64,818	2,20,450	4,85,268

Expenditure on Colleges and Schools.

The following statements show the expenditure from Provincial and other funds in Government and Private Colleges and Schools:—

I.—*Government Colleges and Schools.*

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1875-76 (Monthly Average).	Average Daily Attendance during 1875-76.	Total Expenditure. From Provincial Funds.	From Local Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	From Subscriptions and Donations, &c.
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Colleges for General Education. — College Department	6	362	326	*1,04,782 9 10	... ...	... ...	2,800 0 0
Colleges for General Education. — Upper School do.	6	634	585	41,512 8 9	... ...	... ...	90 0 0
Colleges for General Education. — Middle do.	6	589	541	9,724 5 10	... ...	... ...	... ...
Colleges for Special Education. — College do.	3	78	66	†9,481 4 8	... ...	... ...	240 0 0
Colleges for Special Education. — School do.	2	237	221	68,826 14 6	... ...	... ...	180 0 0
Higher-class Schools for General Education. — Upper do.	11	444	397	37,213 8 9	2,446 11 4	... ...	2,990 15 8
Higher-class Schools for General Education. — Middle do.	11	1,236	1,142	22,703 2 5	259 10 3	... ...	2,854 9 4
Higher-class Schools for General Education. — Lower do.	9	441	387	4,595 3 2	25 9 10	... ...	590 1 0
Middle-class Schools for General Education. — Middle do.	101	1,860	1,641	61,872 15 2	12,496 5 8	3,776 0 0	79,994 0 0
Middle-class Schools for General Education. — Lower do.	100	4,927	4,107	29,412 14 7	12,189 9 8	4,000 2 10	4,773 8 4
Lower-class Schools	681	21,841	17,497	20,095 4 2	88,935 6 1	14,228 13 6	4,672 13 1
Mixed Middle-class Schools for General Education. — Middle Department.	5	67	57	522 6 1	976 7 11	... ...	917 0 0
Mixed Middle-class Schools for General Education. — Lower do. ...	5	210	165	324 7 0	459 10 4	... ...	1,057 1 5
Mixed Lower-class Schools	50	1,917	1,531	865 8 0	5,303 10 1	909 14 8	778 1 7
Girls' Middle-class Schools for General Education. — Middle Department.	1	58	55	16,320 0 0	... ...	... ...	5,098 15 7
Girls' Middle-class Schools for General Education. — Lower do. ...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Girls' Lower-class Schools	15	639	453	3,924 13 8	... ...	1,035 6 7	54 10 6
Normal Schools	10	1,127	978	‡61,516 8 9	... ...	... ...	1,944 6 3
Other Schools for Special Education ...	2	139	107	§22,415 13 5	... ...	... ...	9,896 8 1
Total ...	1,024	36,806	30,256	5,16,110 4 9	1,23,093* 1 2	23,950 5 7	1,19,022 10 10
Deduct amount drawn from other than Educational Funds by the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.				48,000 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...
			Total ...	4,68,110 4 9	1,23,093 1 2	23,950 5 7	1,19,022 10 10

	RS.	A.	P.
* Inclusive of scholarships amounting	4,790	0	0
† Do. do.	1,350	0	0
‡ Do. do.	13,844	9	8
§ Do. do.	420	0	0

The fees collected in purely Government schools and carried to credit amounted to Rupees 1,21,490-14-5 in addition to Rupees 5,965-8-0, being the fees for 1874-75 of the Calicut Provincial school paid into the Treasury in 1875-76, leaving the net expenditure to Government at Rupees 3,88,653-14-4.

The Legal Branch of the Presidency College is entered against Colleges for Special Education, College Department

II.—*Private Colleges and Schools.*

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1875-76 (Monthly Average).	Average Daily Attendance during 1875-76.	Total Expenditure. Grants-in-aid given by Government.	From Local Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	From Subscriptions, Donations, &c.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Colleges for General Education. College Dept.	7	290	257	*17,716 1 11	... ...	... ...	28,208 7 11
Colleges for General Education. Upper Schl. do.	7	728	660	14,579 2 1	... ...	... ...	24,196 15 1
Colleges for General Education. Middle do.	7	1,364	1,288	10,327 11 2	... ...	... ...	19,854 2 7
Colleges for General Education. Lower do.	7	1,091	1,015	3,963 10 4	... ...	... ...	11,605 7 11
Higher-class Schools for General Education. Upper do.	38	1,394	1,225	42,699 0 1	... ...	600 0 0	80,184 4 3
Higher-class Schools for General Education. Middle do.	37	3,429	3,087	30,937 15 9	... ...	... ...	50,193 2 7
Higher-class Schools for General Education. Lower do.	34	2,965	2,632	13,804 1 5	... ...	... ...	28,425 4 4
Middle-class Schools for General Education. Middle do.	177	4,207	3,610	37,011 14 8	49 8 0	30 0 0	73,777 10 11
Middle-class Schools for General Education. Lower do.	158	7,388	6,202	23,027 3 7	84 8 0	30 0 0	45,676 4 4
Lower-class Schools	6,865	143,038	119,434	7,079 6 2	1,18,327 2 0	23,050 1 3	3,52,385 14 2
Mixed Middle-class Schools for General Education. Middle Dept. ...	36	946	764	7,601 3 0	... ...	... ...	12,195 9 5
Mixed Middle-class Schools for General Education. Lower do. ...	28	957	753	4,423 14 2	189 8 0	... ...	4,727 13 11
Mixed Lower-class Schools ...	1,935	61,253	49,293	14,799 1 8	53,339 0 2	12,914 13 0	1,17,679 8 4
Girls' Higher-class Schools for General Education. Upper Dept. ...	1	20	17	949 0 0	... ...	... ...	2,050 10 8
Girls' Higher-class Schools for General Education. Middle do. ...	1	53	44	389 0 0	... ...	... ...	2,370 10 7
Girls' Higher-class Schools for General Education. Lower do. ...	1	46	42	149 0 0	... ...	... ...	609 10 7
Girls' Middle-class Schools for General Education. Middle do. ...	22	779	687	11,239 9 5	... ...	... ...	38,939 8 10
Girls' Middle-class Schools for General Education. Lower do. ...	18	993	823	16,291 12 5	... ...	... ...	46,383 7 6
Girls' Lower-class Schools ...	265	9,701	7,465	24,629 4 0	130 12 0	151 0 0	76,550 8 11
Normal Schools	5	651	532	†9,634 4 9	... ...	... ...	25,975 10 6
Schools for Special Education ...	1	42	35	1,800 0 0	... ...	... ...	3,011 6 1
Total ...	9,650	241,335	199,865	2,93,052 4 7	1,72,120 6 2	36,775 14 3	10,45,002 8 5
Deduct amount drawn from other than Educational Funds by Charitable Institutions.				28,234 8 11	... ...	... ...	... ...
			Total ...	2,64,817 11 8	1,72,120 6 2	36,775 14 3	10,45,002 8 5

The following is a summary of the educational expenditure of Government during the year:— **Summary of Government Expenditure.**

Charges.	Expenditure during the year 1875-76. From Provincial Funds.	From Educational Building Fund.	From Subscriptions, Donations, &c.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges.	40,422 11 2	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Inspection and its subsidiary charges.	1,68,195 9 9	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Instruction including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads.	8,05,426 2 8	79,746 10 11	1,19,022 10 10
Total ..	10,14,044 7 7	79,746 10 11	1,19,022 10 10

* Inclusive of scholarships amounting to ... ... Rs. 1,340 A. 0 P. 0

† Do. do. 1,541 0 1

Details of Government Expenditure. The details of the above expenditure are given in the following statement under their appropriate heads:—

	Charges.	1874-75.		1875-76.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
From Provincial Revenue.	Charges in connection with the office of the Director of Public Instruction.	... ...	39,691 8 0	... ...	40,422 11 2
	Charges in connection with Inspecting Agency.	... ...	1,62,263 0 10	... ...	1,68,195 9 9
	GOVERNMENT COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.				
	Colleges. General	87,708 13 4		99,992 9 10	
	Colleges. Professional	7,260 1 9		8,131 4 8	
	Schools. General	2,06,972 11 3		2,01,087 1 7	
	Schools. Professional	1,32,544 10 4		1,38,494 11 0	
			4,84,486 4 8		4,47,705 11 1
	GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.				
	Colleges. General	4,585 0 0		4,790 0 0	
	Colleges. Professional	780 0 0		1,350 0 0	
	Schools. General	... ...		... ...	
	Schools. Professional	12,986 1 5		14,264 9 8	
			18,351 1 5		20,404 9 8
	GRANTS-IN-AID GIVEN FROM PROVINCIAL REVENUE.				
	Salary and other grants	2,06,558 1 0		2,08,116 6 0	
	Results grants	48,397 4 1		53,820 5 8	
	Scholarships	2,832 2 0		2,881 0 0	
			2,57,787 7 1		2,64,817 11 8
	Grants to the Madras School Book Society.	... ...	2,000 0 0	... ...	2,000 0 0
	Book Depôts	... ...	7,788 0 0	... ...	7,788 0 0
	University of Madras	... ...	40,565 13 6	... ...	62,710 2 3
From Educational Building Fund.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOL BUILDINGS.				
	New Works inclusive of Supervision.	84,808 12 3		57,864 11 4	
	Repairs	2,499 2 9		8,187 13 3	
			87,307 15 3		66,052 8 7
	Building grants to private schools ...	... ...	9,629 3 10	... ...	13,694 2 4
	Charges in Government Colleges and Schools borne by endowments, subscriptions, and funds from other sources.	... ...	34,922 5 0	... ...	1,19,022 10 10
	Total ...	... ...	10,94,792 11 7	... ...	12,12,813 13 4
	DEDUCT.				
	University fees, &c., paid to credit of Government.	29,987 14 0		33,710 0 0	
	School fees	1,07,372 15 5		1,27,456 6 5	
			1,37,360 13 5		1,61,166 6 5
	Grand Total ...	... ...	9,57,431 14 2	... ...	10,51,647 6 11

NOTE.—The allowance to Curators and cost of Establishment are shown as a charge, but the operations of the Book Department resulted in a profit of Rupees 3,457-5-11, after covering the charges above specified.

Summary of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure. The following is a summary of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure. It is incomplete, as statements have not been received from the Local Fund Board of Ellore and the Municipalities of Nellore, Manargudi, Ootacamund, and Mangalore:—

Nature of Charge.	By Local Fund Boards.			By Municipalities.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Inspecting Schoolmasters	46,103	1	6	2,081	7	3
Establishments of Local Fund and Municipal Schools.	1,49,840	15	7	23,342	2	11
Normal Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salary Grants	5,908	15	2	4,251	2	5
Results Grants	1,75,258	10	4	31,908	9	7
Purchase of books	15,957	11	11	..	..	..
Commission on sale of books	866	12	5	..	..	..
Buildings	3,156	6	11	216	0	8
Contribution to Municipalities for Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. to Local Funds for Inspection	..	..	..	3,644	8	8
Furniture	969	10	2	49	7	4
Miscellaneous	2,444	9	5	604	0	6
Total ..	4,00,506	13	5	66,097	7	4

Area, population, and extent of education.

The population adopted in the subjoined table is taken from the census report for 1871, but the area and population of the Bhadrachellam and Rekapally taluqs have been added to the figures usually shown for the Godavery District, as explained in paragraph 6 of this report. The only division which shows any falling off is the fourth. The fifth and sixth divisions are rapidly gaining of the third, and the first division is now above the second; Ganjam, which was the last but two, now stands thirteenth in the list of districts:—

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Scholars connected with the Department.	Proportion of Population to one Pupil.
Madras	27	397,552	22,835	17
Tinnevelly	5,176	1,693,959	34,336	49
Nilgiris	749	49,501	908	54
Chingleput	2,753	938,184	16,185	58
Malabar	6,002	2,261,250	27,245	83
South Arcot	4,873	1,755,817	19,612	90
Tanjore	3,654	1,973,731	19,873	99
Coimbatore	7,432	1,763,274	14,669	120
North Arcot	7,139	2,015,278	16,171	125
Kistna	8,036	1,452,374	11,642	125
Godavery	7,097	1,620,634	12,827	126
Madura	9,502	2,266,615	16,168	140
Ganjam	8,313	1,520,088	10,521	144
Bellary	11,007	1,668,006	10,875	153
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,200,408	7,562	158
Kurnool	7,358	959,640	5,850	164
Nellore	8,462	1,376,811	8,175	168
Cuddapah	8,367	1,351,194	7,965	170
South Canara	3,902	918,362	5,119	179
Vizagapatam	18,344	2,159,199	8,425	256
Salem	7,483	1,966,995	7,517	262

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Scholars connected with the Department.	Proportion of Population to one Pupil.
DIVISIONS.				
Third Division	7,653	3,091,553	58,632	52
Fifth do.	22,110	5,723,848	65,173	88
Sixth do.	10,653	3,229,113	33,272	97
Fourth do.	21,791	7,156,412	51,123	139
First do.	41,790	6,752,295	43,415	156
Second do.	35,194	5,355,651	32,856	163

Race and sex of pupils.

The following table shows the race and sex of the pupils under instruction. An increase is observable under every head except Europeans and Jews. Two columns have been added to the usual statistics to show the proportion which the number of pupils under instruction bears to the population. The most remarkable feature in this table is the fact that among the East Indian population one person out of five is under instruction. It is possible, of course, that some of the pupils returned as East Indians are really Native Christians or Pariahs, but allowing for small inaccuracies of this kind it seems clear that there are very few East Indian boys or girls who are not attending a school of some kind. It was mentioned in last year's report that there was no increase in this respect among East Indians, but it should have been stated that no more children are sent to schools because there are scarcely any to send :—

Race.	1874-75.			1875-76.			Population.	Proportion of Population to one Pupil.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Hindus	200,157	9,548	209,705	219,935	12,431	232,366	28,863,978	124
Mahomedans ..	18,534	624	19,158	20,898	908	21,806	1,857,857	85
Native Christians.	12,634	6,735	19,369	14,262	7,515	21,777	490,299	23
East Indians ..	2,390	2,010	4,400	2,764	2,128	4,892	26,374	5
Pariahs	1,946	382	2,328	2,336	543	2,879	4,761,503	1,654
Europeans ..	417	279	696	370	264	634	14,505	23
Parsees	50	4	54	122	4	126	Not ascertained	..
Jews	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Not specified ..	23	..	23	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	236,155	19,582	255,737	260,687	23,793	284,480		

Languages studied.

The table given below shows the number of boys and girls studying different languages. Pupils who study more than one language enter the table twice or oftener. Generally the figures show an increase, but there are no entries under Tulu and

Hebrew, and Portuguese now appears in the list. The extraordinary fluctuations with regard to Arabic seem to show that the returns sent in are not altogether trustworthy :—

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Tamil ..	129,101	138,594	11,557	13,243
Telugu ..	71,419	78,288	3,489	4,705
English ..	49,890	50,161	3,564	3,864
Malayalam ..	18,698	23,973	1,877	2,633
Canarese ..	8,073	8,765	257	557
Hindustani ..	4,495	5,289	61	274
Ooriya ..	3,734	5,074	13	2
Sanskrit ..	686	3,593	..	29
Arabic ..	24	3,047	..	156
Latin ..	619	670	..	..
Persian ..	503	490	2	..
Greek ..	43	113	..	..
French ..	..	..	10	8
Portuguese ..	..	..	..	20
Tulu	176	..	104	..
Hebrew ..	4	..	..	..

The statement given below shows the amount realized in school fees during the last ten years :— School fees.

Years.	Government Institutions.			Private Institutions.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1866-67 ..	48,677	9	11	75,704	6	7	1,24,382	0	6
1867-68 ..	72,614	0	5	1,14,872	9	3	1,87,486	9	8
1868-69 ..	67,729	11	7	1,56,893	12	9	2,24,623	8	4
1869-70 ..	73,462	12	8	2,45,116	0	3	3,18,578	12	11
1870-71 ..	75,869	3	3	2,51,568	8	8	3,27,437	11	11
1871-72 ..	92,457	13	7	2,90,563	11	7	3,83,021	9	2
1872-73 ..	1,01,962	14	0	4,36,954	11	8	5,38,917	9	8
1873-74 ..	1,08,396	10	9	5,02,712	4	7	6,11,108	15	4
1874-75 ..	1,29,483	12	5	5,37,150	4	6	6,66,634	0	11
1875-76 ..	*1,58,518	12	5	5,53,166	10	11	7,11,685	7	4

During this period the scale of school fees was twice raised, viz., on the 1st January 1869 and on the 1st September 1871. The following table shows the average fee in Government and Private schools at the commencement and end of this decade; reckoned both upon the average number of the rolls and average daily attendance. The decrease in Government schools is entirely owing to the fact that under the head of Government schools are reckoned the Local Fund and Municipal schools, in

* The fees collected in the Calicut Provincial school for 1874-75, Rupees 5,965-8-0, having been paid into the Treasury after the close of that year are included in the amount for 1875-76.

which the school fees are generally very low. In private schools the average is higher than it was, but here also the average is affected by the fact that very low fees are levied in many of the Results schools which have been added of late years to the list of schools under inspection:—

Years.	Average Fee according to Average Number on the Rolls.		Average Fee according to Average Daily Attendance.	
	Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Government Schools.	Private Schools.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1866-67	5 1 1	1 14 11	5 14 1	2 9 2
1875-76	4 4 10	2 4 8	5 3 9	2 12 3

NOTE.—The fees in Local Fund and Municipal schools are included in the fees of Private Institutions up to 1873-74.

Gross expenditure on education.

The gross sum expended on education during 1875-76 may be thus stated:—

	RS.	A.	P.
By Government	12,12,813	13	4
By Local Fund Boards ...	4,00,506	13	5
By Municipalities	66,097	7	4
By Private Agency	10,45,002	3	5
Total ...	27,24,420	5	6
Add amount expended from Charitable Funds by Government on account of the Lawrence Asylum	48,000	0	0
Do. Private Schools ...	28,234	8	11
Grand Total ...	28,00,654	14	5

A great deal has been said and written in this Presidency about the large sums which are spent on higher education and the small amount devoted to primary education. The following statement shows that the proportion of expenditure on superior instruction is not disproportionately large, but even if the whole of this expenditure were discontinued and the funds thus set free were expended in setting up more village schools, any extension of primary education which might be effected by such means would be comparatively insignificant, while the loss to the country at large would be incalculable:—

Superintendence	9·51
General Instruction.	
Superior Instruction	5·37
Secondary do.	27·77
Primary do.	43·71
Miscellaneous	5·77
Special Instruction.	
Superior Instruction in Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. ...	·30
Secondary Instruction in Professional Colleges and Technical Schools ...	3·85
Normal Schools	3·05
Scholarships	·62

BOOK REGISTRATION.

Nature of the System.

Act XXV of 1867, which provides for the preservation of copies of all books printed in British India and for the registration of such books, came into operation in the Madras Presidency with effect from the 1st July 1867 under the late Director of Public Instruction, who was appointed to act as the first Registrar of Books. On the 1st January 1868 this officer was relieved of the Registrarship at his own request, and a separate Registrar was appointed. The work of collecting, cataloguing, and preserving book works printed in the Presidency town belongs to the Registrar of Books; similar duties are performed in the districts by the District Registrars of Assurances, who are in communication with the Registrar of Books at Madras and transmit their collections to him. Printers are compelled to furnish Registrars with three copies of each of their publications within a month from the date of issue from the press, together with a memorandum of particulars regarding each work as laid down in the Act; and, to induce a general compliance with the provision of the law, and to encourage the punctual delivery of books, their published prices are paid to the presenters. It has not yet been found necessary to enforce the penal provisions of the Act. The Registrar of Books compiles for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* quarterly catalogues of all registered works with a short statement of the contents of such of them as do not carry the information in their titles or as otherwise deserve distinction, copies

of the works themselves being despatched to Government once a month for transmission to the Government of India and the Secretary of State. He further submits an annual analysis and review of the published literature of this Presidency and other periodical reports called for by the Government of India and the local Government. In this way a tolerably correct acquaintance is obtained by the Administration with the progress of literary effort during each year, and with the tendency of the published works; the registration of copyright is optional with the proprietors of books.

Number of Books registered.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of works registered this year. In the following statement they are classified under the two sets of heads prescribed by the Government of India. The improvement in the number of original works and translations is noticeable :—

First classification.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Second classification.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Books	287	311	Original ...	114	140
Pamphlets ...	370	414	Translations ...	36	49
Periodicals ...	30	48	Republications ...	548	592
Miscellaneous ...	11	8			
	698	781		698	781

Places of Publication.

The following statement shows the places at which these works were published and compares the outturn of the two years :—

Towns.	English Works.		Vernacular Works including Works partly Vernacular.		Total.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Madras	78	122	490	494	568	616
Tellicherry ...	...	...	19	79	19	79
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	30	26	30	26
Cochin	...	...	3	23	3	23
Mangalore ...	8	1	43	11	51	12
Calicut	...	...	14	7	14	7
Palamcottah ...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Tranquebar ...	...	...	4	4	4	4
Masulipatam ...	...	1	6	2	6	3
Cocanada ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Negapatam ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Madura	...	...	...	1	...	1
Kottayam ...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Cotacamund ...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Tinnevelly ...	...	..	1	...	1	...
Total ...	86	125	612	656	698	781

The number of presses at Madras has fallen from 49 to 48, and the outturn although greater than it was last year is below that of the previous year. Tellicherry with four presses has made a great advance. The books published there are mainly for the Mappila population and are in a mixed dialect of Arabic and Malayalam. Vizagapatam comes next with three presses, which are chiefly used for the publication of religious tracts in Telugu. Cochin with one press shows a considerable advance. The falling off at Mangalore and Calicut has not been explained. Both have an efficient printing agency, and Mangalore has long been celebrated for the excellence of the printing of the Basel Mission Press. There is only one press at each of the other stations named in the list, and the work done is at present insignificant.

Classification of books according to languages.

The following statement shows the languages in which these books are written. The decline of Hindustani publications from 64 to 35 was noticed in last year's report. There is a still further reduction this year:—

Languages.	1874-75.	1875-76.
English	80	125
Do. and Tamil	3	5
Do. and Telugu	2	6
Do. and Canarese	1	1
Do. and Sanscrit	...	1
French	...	1
Tamil	289	295
Do. in Telugu character	1	6
Do. in Malayalam character	...	1
Do. and Hindustani in Tamil character... ...	1	...
Telugu	139	123
Do. and English	1	4
Do. and Sanscrit...	1	...
Do. Tamil and English	1	...
Malayalam	30	35
Canarese	21	12
Tulu	2	1
Sanscrit in Devanagari character	4	...
Do. in Grundha do.	12	10
Do. in Tamil do.	1	...
Do. in Telugu do.	39	34
Do. in Canarese do.	3	3
Do. in Malayalam do.	...	1
Do. and Telugu	7	18
Do. and Malayalam in Malayalam character ...	1	...
Do. in Grundha and Tamil charactors... ...	1	...
Do. with Telugu meaning	2	...
Hindustani	35	26
Persian	...	2
Do. and Hindustani	3	1
Do. and Arabic	7	...
Arabic	...	44
Malayalam and Arabic in Arabic character ...	2	4
Do. in Arabic character	9	32
Total ...	698	781

Classification of books by subjects.

In the following statement the books are classified by subjects:—

Subjects.	1874-75.			1875-76.		
	English.	Vernacular.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	Total
Biography	...	3	3	1	3	4
Drama	1	20	21	2	21	23
Fiction	...	38	38	2	44	46
History	1	3	4	4	1	5
Language	8	51	59	12	87	99
Law	15	8	23	7	9	16
Medicine	2	13	15	6	6	12
Miscellaneous ...	21	45	66	23	65	88
Poetry	...	114	114	6	113	119
Politics	...	...	...	3	1	4
Philosophy	...	15	15	...	1	1
Religion	28	299	327	44	306	350
Science, Mental and Moral.	1	4	5	3	2	5
Do. Mathematical and other	...	6	6	1	7	8
Voyages and Travels.	2	...	2	1	...	1
Total ...	79	619	698	115	666	781

The most remarkable English work published this year is Dr. Burnell's Elements of South Indian Paleography from the fourth to the seventeenth century. Among the Sanscrit books may be noticed the Sarva Sabda Gombodhini, a Sanscrit dictionary on the European model published in the Telugu character by a Zemindar in the Northern Circars.

Copyright.

Registrations of copyright have fallen during the last two years from 73 to 60. The growing inattention of native publishers to the provisions of the law was noticed in last year's report. A notification on the subject has been published and circulated in English and the Vernacular languages, and it is to be hoped that it will have some effect in removing the ignorance which prevails on the subject of copyright among native printers, publishers, and authors.

GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPARTMENT.

Constitution of the Book Department.

The Government Book Department, the work of which lies in the supply and distribution of English and Vernacular books for the use of Government and other schools, has now been in operation for twenty years. The Book agency consists of a Central Depôt in Madras under charge of a Curator, and

subordinate to this depôt are 19 branch or district depôts at the principal up-country stations managed by local agents who are styled District Curators. The curators are paid by a commission in addition to fixed salaries. Up to the year 1871 the whole cost of the Book Department was included in the Annual Educational Budget, but in the beginning of that year a change was made and salaries only were left to be provided for by the Educational Department. The printing and purchase of books and other operations of the Book Department are carried on now by means of advances made by Government, who recoup themselves from the sale-proceeds of books. This system has been successfully worked for nearly six years, and the department has become fully self-supporting, leaving in fact a surplus after the payment of all charges including the salaries provided for in the Educational Budget. The selling prices of books are fixed on the following system :—In the case of English books imported an addition of 20 to 25 per cent. is made to the published price. In the case of Indian books locally purchased, 10 per cent. is added to the published price, taking no account of the discount allowed by the publishers. With regard to books printed for the department, 25 per cent. is added to the cost price in the case of editions of new books, and this margin is worked up to 50 per cent. by reducing the cost of printing in the case of fresh editions of old books. The former charge includes the amount paid to the author or compiler, while the latter secures a margin of profit without any addition to the price first fixed.

Operations of year.

There was a considerable decrease of stock in 1875-76. Many of the text-books which have been hitherto used are to be gradually superseded by those now under preparation in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee for the revision of school books. The total value of stock at the end of the year was Rupees 1,48,160-1-10, being Rupees 12,476-14-3 less than the value at the end of the previous year. The number of books and maps printed and published during the last two years is shown below. The number of editions of books brought out was seventeen and of maps two, all of which, with one exception, were reprints. The margin of profit on these transactions is about 66 per cent:—

Years.	Copies.	Actual Approximate Cost.	Value at Depôt Prices.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1874-75	137,800	10,497 14 3	16,621 14 0
1875-76	193,375	13,656 1 11	22,734 6 0

The following statement compares the sales of the last two years. There is on the whole a decrease, which is attributed to the anticipated changes in the curriculum of study in Government schools:—

Languages.	Copies.		Depôt Value.					
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.			1875-76.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
English	61,140	45,819	28,531	2	5	27,728	1	1
Tamil	139,846	160,320	17,979	4	2	19,432	6	0
Telugu	84,408	69,382	14,444	7	4	11,451	0	3
Malayalam	9,246	13,105	2,555	9	6	2,335	2	3
Canarese	7,589	6,923	1,396	8	0	1,270	1	6
Ooriya	2,245	3,914	442	7	0	618	1	3
Hindustani	2,450	2,658	450	14	11	419	13	3
Sanscrit	18	45	33	7	6	43	3	6
Persian	2	18	0	5	0	6	14	0
Total ...	306,947	302,184	65,834	1	10	63,378	11	1

The sales to Local Fund Boards amount to Rupees 14,344-7-6 against Rupees 14,762-8-0 last year, showing a small but continuous decline. The accounts show a profit to Government on the year of Rupees 3,457-5-11.

MISCELLANEOUS—LITERARY.

Book Translator. A Tamil Translator on a fixed salary of Rupees 70 is employed under the supervision of the Professor of Vernacular Literature in translating books required for the Government Book Department, in revising old editions, and correcting proofs of new editions published for sale. During the year 1875-76 he revised his translation of Rasselas and copied it for the press. He was also engaged in translating Smiles' Self-help, in preparing a glossary of difficult words which occur in the Tamil Anthology No. II, and in correcting proofs of various books which were brought out during the year.

Revision of Books used in Government schools. Arrangements were made during the course of the year for carrying out the orders passed on the report of the Committee for the revision of English, Telugu, and Tamil school books. Mr. John Bradshaw was appointed editor of the new series of English Readers and Mr. Joyes of the Tamil series.

Madras School Books and Vernacular Literature Society.

The Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society has hitherto received an annual grant of Rupees 2,000 from Government. In September 1875, the grant for 1876 was reduced to Rupees 1,500. The Society's Magazine, the Janavinodini, which is now published in Telugu as well as in Tamil, is very popular. A good Telugu Dictionary for the use of students being a desideratum, the Committee have agreed to pay Rupees 5,000 for a dictionary, and the work is now going through the press. The publication of this work will necessarily be a heavy drain on the resources of the Society. Such profits as the Society makes are derived from reprints of school books, many of which are likely to be superseded. The number of such reprints during the year was 60,000 copies against 51,000 during the previous year. Besides reprints of school books, interesting articles from the Janavinodini are reprinted and sold in the form of tracts at prices ranging from 1 Pie to 3 Pies. Upwards of 8,000 of these tracts were sold during the year.

Library of Oriental Manuscripts.

The Library of Oriental Manuscripts is under the charge of the Professor of Sanscrit in the Presidency College. When this officer assumed charge of the library on the 4th November 1872 he found it in bad order. Since then the manuscripts have been nearly all catalogued and placed in substantial teakwood glass cases. The Professor of Sanscrit was directed in 1868 to carry out certain orders issued by the Government of India in regard to the discovery and preservation of the records of ancient Sanscrit literature. He was to take such measures as might be necessary for commencing the printing of all procurable unprinted lists of Sanscrit manuscripts in the Native Libraries. He was also to arrange for the examination of the manuscripts named in the Native catalogues printed as above described, for the discovery of new manuscripts, for their purchase, and for the employment of copyists to transcribe codices which were unique, extremely old, or otherwise desirable, but which the possessors refused to sell. He was to make occasional short tours for these objects and was to take advantage of every opportunity of inquiring for and procuring any ancient manuscripts in the vernacular languages which he might consider to be of historical or literary value. All these undertakings are in course of execution.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Nature of the Institution.

The Madras Medical College was established in 1835 for the instruction in Medicine and Surgery of persons entering the medical branch of the public service. The benefits of instruction have been since thrown open to the community at large, but the students are still for the most part of the class just mentioned. The Medical College is under the general control of the Director of Public Instruction, the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, being *ex-officio* visitor. The pupils in attendance at the College consist of—(1.) Pupils of the Senior Department, comprising candidates for the University Degrees of M.B. and G.M., and Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery; the only qualification for entry being that candidates must have passed the general educational standard laid down by the University. (2.) Pupils of the Second Department, comprising Military Hospital Apprentices qualifying for employ as Military Assistant Apothecaries, and Civil Hospital Apprentices qualifying for employ as Civil Apothecaries under the Government or Local Boards; the test for entry being a competition examination in the former case and the University Matriculation examination in the latter. (3.) Pupils of the Junior Department, comprising Military Native Medical Pupils qualifying for employ as Military Hospital Assistants, and Civil Medical Pupils qualifying for employ as Civil Hospital Assistants under the Government or Local Boards; the test for entry being a competitive examination in either case. (4.) Female students qualifying for a certificate of fitness to pursue the medical profession. The students of the Second and Junior Departments mentioned above spend the earlier part of their course attached to Military and Civil Hospitals, and the latter part of their course as pupils at the College itself. The technical course of education consists of Anatomy, Botany, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Surgery and Practice of Medicine, Hygiene, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, Diseases of the Eye, Comparative Anatomy, Medical Jurisprudence, Pathology, Clinical instruction in Medicine, Surgery, &c. The lectures on Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Medical Jurisprudence, and Hygiene are open to the public.

Operations of the year.

The following table compares the statistics of the last three years. Of the 12 students who constitute the Senior Department, 5 are Government and 7 are Private students, 2 of whom

are studying for the M.B. and C.M. degree and 5 are studying for the degree of Licentiate. Of the 32 students in the Second Department, 10 are Civil Hospital Apprentices. Besides the regular students shown in the tables, there were 8 non-medical Students and a Hospital Assistant who attended certain lectures. There were no failures in the final examination held in June 1875, and only 1 student, a Mysore pupil, was removed during the year:—

Attendance and Results of Examinations.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
On the rolls at the commencement of the Winter Session—			
Senior Department	5	5	12
Second do. Hospital Apprentices	28	26	32
Do. do. Female Students ...	...	...	4
Junior do.	61	57	68

Attendance and Results of Examinations.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Senior Department.			
Passed Second M.B. and C.M. University Examinations.	3	...	...
Passed First M.B. and C.M. University Examinations.	1	2	...
Passed Preliminary Scientific University Examinations.	1	...	3
Second Department.			
Passed for grade of Assistant Apothecary ...	21	11	7
Junior Department.			
Passed for grade of Hospital Assistant ...	25	30	28

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

Nature of the Institution.

The old Government Survey School was established in 1834 for the purpose of training men as Surveyors under the Revenue Department. In order to supply the wants of the Department of Public Works the curriculum of instruction was extended and the Survey School merged in the Civil Engineering College. When first established the College had for its object the training of men as subordinates only, that is to say, as Overseers and

Sub-Overseers in the Department of Public Works; but in 1861 a Special Class for Drawing and Estimating was formed, and in March 1862 a First Department was established for the purpose of training Military Officers and undergraduates of the Madras University holding the F.A. diploma for the position of Assistant Engineers. In December 1862 an Officers' Surveying Class was added. The Civil Engineering College therefore now consists of a First Department, Officers' Surveying Class, Second Department, Special Survey Class and Drawing Classes. The educational staff consists of a Principal; two masters for mathematics and engineering; four masters for surveying, drawing, and estimating; and two Munshis for vernacular languages. The number of students has risen from 46 in 1859 to 152 at the close of last Session. The First Department is open to officers of Her Majesty's British and Indian Armies and Civilians, Europeans and Natives. The Second Department consists of European Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's British and Indian Forces, and Civilians (Europeans, Eurasians, and Natives).

Operations of year.

The following table gives particulars as to attendance and results of examinations in 1875-76, with a comparison of two previous years :—

Attendance and Results of Examinations.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
First Department.			
On the rolls at the close of the Session	4	10	8
Passed for degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering.	1	2	3
Obtained certificate as Assistant Engineer	4	1	4
Do do. as Taluq Overseer	...	...	1
Second Department.			
On the rolls at the close of the Session	61	63	68
Obtained certificates as Supervisor	3	1	4
Do. do. as Taluq Overseer	20	26	24
Special Department.			
On the rolls at the close of the Session	80	75	76
Obtained certificates of Surveying, First Class ...	2	...	...
Do. do. Second do. ...	3	3	2
Do. do. Third do. ...	8	8	11
Do. as Draughtsman and Estimator, First Class	3	1	...
Do. do. Second Class ...	4	3	2
Do. do. Third do. ...	11	2	16

The year was a successful one. In the Senior Department four out of five candidates passed for the grade of Assistant Engineer and the fifth obtained a certificate of qualification for the upper subordinate grade of the Public Works Department. Three of these five also obtained the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, one in the first, one in the second, and one in the third class. In the Second Department there was no failure, in the Survey class there were only two failures. The number of European Military students continues to be small. The proper complement is ten, and there were seven on the rolls at the commencement of the session, but two finding that their career was not likely to be a successful one, obtained leave to rejoin their regiments, and a third was remanded for misconduct. The insufficient knowledge of English, and especially of technical terms, possessed by some of the Native students places them under a considerable disadvantage.

MADRAS SCHOOL OF ARTS.

Nature of Institution.

The School of Industrial Arts was established in 1850, and was supported till 1855 by fees from pupils, by payments for drawings, engravings, and work turned out in the school, and by small contributions from the public. In 1855 the school was taken up by Government, and an Assistant was sent from the Government School of Design in London. The branches of instruction are drawing and painting in water or oils; wood and copper-plate engraving, modelling, casting in plaster of Paris, and the manufacture of building materials, and pottery. Instruction in photography is also given, for which an additional charge is made according to circumstances. The pupils in the Industrial Department are paid for their labor.

Operations of year.

The report of the school shows that the number of pupils attending the drawing classes during 1875-76 averaged seventy-three against seventy in the preceding year. Considerable progress was made by several of the pupils, but most of the boys are only able to devote a couple of hours in the morning to the school, and this is not sufficient. Seven new pupils are making good, and in some instances excellent, progress in engraving, etching on copper, and wood-cutting. There was no instruction in

photography. In the Industrial Department the orders received and the outturn of work greatly exceeded the average.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM.

Nature of the Institution.

Sir Henry Lawrence in 1856, after having established the Hill Asylums for the children of British Soldiers at Sunawar and Mount Aboo, offered a donation of Rupees 5,000 if a similar institution could be founded on the Nilgiris. The proposal was warmly received by the residents at Ootacamund, but the project fell through owing to certain difficulties. Two years later, in 1858, after Sir Henry Lawrence's death, the matter was again brought forward and the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund was established. The Asylum consists of two branches, the male branch and the female branch. The number of boys is at present limited to 330, and the number of girls to 60. The management of the institution is placed in the hands of a Committee of nine members, four of whom are appointed by the Government. The Principal of the Asylum is necessarily a Clergyman of the Church of England. In September 1871, the children of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum were transferred to the Nilgiri institution. The Asylum receives a grant-in-aid from Government of Rupees 4,000 per mensem, 66 per cent. of which is placed to the credit of the male branch and the remaining 34 per cent. to that of the female branch. The funded capital of the male branch belonging originally to the Madras Asylum is Rupees 4,89,200, the interest and Government donation on which amount to Rupees 38,828 per annum. The Asylum Press contributes a grant of about Rupees 10,000 a year. Another source of income is the sum obtained on account of military pay and orphan allowance to which children and orphans of soldiers are entitled. At present this averages about Rupees 1,000 per mensem. The other sources of income are variable.

Operations of year.

The number of pupils in the male branch is the same as last year, viz., 332, all of whom, with six exceptions, are boarders. Of these, 63 are Europeans and 269 East Indians. Fifty have lost both parents and 64 have both parents living. The others have lost one parent. Great attention continues to be paid to industrial training. The distribution of the industrial classes is shown below :—

Telegraph Class	12
Band	22
Gymnastic Class	17
Carpenters and Smiths' Class	5
Shoemakers' Class	3
Tailors' do.	29
Gardening do.	12
Engine-drivers	2
Stocking-knitters	5
Household work	58

Of the 58 boys who left the asylum during the year, 22 were removed by their parents, 5 accompanied regiments leaving India, 1 left from ill-health, 3 were apprenticed to the Lawrence Asylum Press, 11 entered the Telegraph Department, 4 enlisted in European regiments, 2 in Native regiments, and 1 in the Gun Carriage Manufactory, 1 entered the Revenue Survey, 1 found employment on the railway, 6 emigrated to Australia, and 1 died.

The following figures show the cost per head with some comparative particulars :— Cost.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Average cost by distribution of current charges.	251	14	6	328	14	3
Do. in 1874-75...	249	0	0	229	6	6

	RS.	A.	P.
Average cost at Mount Aboo Lawrence Asylum in 1875-76.	325	5	3

The financial results of the year are shown below in comparison with 1874-75 :— Financial results.

		1874-75. RS.	1875-76. RS.
Boys.	Opening balance	34,699	18,447
	Receipts	94,584	1,11,246
	Charges	1,10,836	1,07,047
	Closing balance	18,447	22,646
Girls.	Opening balance. }	19,789	5,068
	Receipts. }		19,355
	Charges	14,720	21,489
	Closing balance	5,068	2,934

The financial result of the industrial departments in the boys' branch showed a net profit of Rupees 1,293 in the Tailoring class, and Rupees 409 in the carpenters and smiths' shop, including the value of work done for the institution.

Experimental Farm.

The new farm showed very satisfactory results. The area brought under cultivation was about 45 acres. The total amount expended in stocking and otherwise starting the farm was Rupees 24,079-11-7, including interest at 4 per cent. on capital sunk. The returns from sales and supplies made to the asylum including interest were Rupees 15,068-1-5. Thus a debit of only Rupees 9,011-10-2 was left against the farm, while the plant, stock, and crops on the ground are valued at Rs. 14,281. The estimate for 1876-77 was calculated to clear off the debit and leave a closing credit balance of Rupees 9,529. The system hitherto formed of sending out boys merely to take exercise with the spade was abolished, and the plan instituted of giving each boy a small plot of ground in the farm to be cultivated exclusively by him under the supervision of the Farm Bailiff.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Former Test Examinations.

These examinations owe their origin to the Educational Despatch from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India, dated 19th July 1854. This Despatch authorized the Government of India to establish a liberal system of education throughout India, and approved of the institution of examinations for testing the fitness of candidates for offices under Government. The discussion of details occupied considerable time, but a scheme of examination for all Government appointments in this Presidency above the grade of peon was at last promulgated in March 1858, when for the purposes of the examination the Uncovenanted Service was formed into two divisions, the first including all appointments the salary of which exceeded Rupees 50 per mensem, and the second all appointments below that grade and above the grade of peon. The examination standards of the various departments are given in full in Appendix F of the Madras Educational

Report for 1858-59. The examinations just mentioned were for a short time held under the direction of the late Board of Examiners with the following total results:—Passed for the 1st Division, English Department, 65; for the 1st Division, Judicial Department, 2; for the 1st Division, Revenue Department, 4; for the 2nd Division, English Department, 336; and for the 2nd Division, Revenue and Judicial Departments, 646, making a total altogether of 1,053 passed candidates. No fee was required for the old test examinations, and the consequence was that more examinees came forward than could be provided with proper accommodation. Copying and other malpractices could not be prevented; and in order to reduce the number of examiners to more manageable proportions the Government, in an order of the 11th October 1860, authorized several modifications to be made in the examination scheme, amongst which were the exemption of all appointments of Rupees 25 per mensem and under from the operation of the rules, and the exaction of a fee. In consultation with the then Director of Public Instruction, the management of these examinations was at the same time transferred to a Commissioner, and the tests became what is now known as the "General Test."

Present General Test Examinations.

The rules for the General Test at present in force were published as a notification, dated the 26th April 1861, in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The operation of the General Test has according to these rules been restricted to situations above Rupees 20 per mensem. The present General Test is an elementary examination in Language (English, or a Vernacular, or both), Hand-writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Indian History, and General Geography. Fifteen of the examinations have been held, and 2,582 candidates have been declared qualified for the public service according to the Anglo-Vernacular Branch, 3,267 according to the English Branch, and 2,908 according to the Vernacular Branch of the test.

Present Special Test Examinations.

The present Special Test Examinations were instituted for the purpose of testing the fitness of candidates for particular situations demanding special qualifications, and the first examination of this nature was held in March 1863 in subjects relating to the Judicial and Magisterial Departments. The Revenue Tests came into force in 1864. The original rules bear date the 4th February and 30th May 1862; later on these were revised, and the rules were again superseded by those published under date the

29th July 1869. The latter remain in force with certain slight alterations. As a rule no persons are admitted to the Special Tests except those who have passed the General Test or the University Entrance Examination. The result of the Special Test Examinations from their commencement in declaring candidates eligible for particular offices is as follows :—

		No. passed.
1.	Principal Sadr Amins, District Munsifs, and Pleaders in Civil and Sessions Courts, Principal Sadr Amins' Courts, and Courts of Small Causes	558
2.	Pleaders in District Munsifs' Courts ...	784
3.	Court Sheristadars	260
4.	Deputy Collectors and Magistrates ...	317
5.	Nazirs in Civil and Sessions Courts and Principal Sadr Amins' Courts	61
6.	Sub-Magistrates, 1st Class	530
7.	Uncovenanted Assistants and Sheristadar of the Revenue Board Office	165
8.	Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, Salt Department	84
9.	Superintendents of Sea Customs ...	65
10.	Huzur Sheristadars ... ... Abkári Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Madras.	157
11.	Tahsildars and 2nd-Class Sub-Magistrates, Taluq Sheristadars, Deputy Tahsildars, &c...	677
12.	Sub-Collector's Sheristadar and Head Assistant's Head Clerk	164
13.	Superintendents, Clerks, and Accountants in the Accountant-General's Office. Accountants in the English Department of Collectors' offices drawing a salary of Rupees 30 and upwards. Accountant in the Board's office. Accountant, Deputy Accountant, and Bookkeeper in the Mint and Assay Office. Accountant, Marine Office. *Do.* Sea Customs Office. Do. Stamp Office. Do. Office of the Conservator of Forests.	191

		No. passed.
14.	Translators, High Court and Civil and Sessions Courts. Interpreter, Court of Small Causes, Madras. Do. Office of the Commissioner of Police. Do. Police Courts.	139
15.	Translators, Office of Government. Do. Revenue Board. Do. Revenue Settlement Office. Do. Collectors' offices.	2,070
16.	Chief Clerk or Manager, Royapettah Police Court	40
17.	Head Clerks, Police Courts. Assistant Head Clerk, Royapettah Police Court. English Record-keepers, Collectors' offices. Head Writers, Civil and Sessions Courts and Principal Sadr Amins' Courts. Head Clerks, Small Cause Courts.	09
18.	Appointments in Public Offices for which Précis-writing alone is prescribed as a test ...	2,631

Number of examinations in 1875-76.

Two examinations were held during 1875-76, the Special Test Examination in August 1875 and the General Test Examination in February 1876. The former lasted five-and-a-half days, and the latter three.

Special Tests.

The following statement shows the numbers registered and examined in each test and the results as compared with those of the previous ten years:—

Tests.	No. registered in 1875.	No. examined in 1875.	No. passed in 1875.	No. passed in 1874.	No. passed in 1873.	No. passed in 1872.	No. passed in 1871.	No. passed in 1870.	No. passed in 1869.	No. passed in 1868.	No. passed in 1867.	No. passed in 1866.	No. passed in 1865.
I.A.—Judicial Test, Civil, Higher Grade.	229	203	32	52	30	46	42	42	28	65	41	45	97
II.A.—Judicial Test, Criminal, Higher Grade.	605	538	233	136	47	66	81	59	95	144	150	109	252
I.B.—Judicial Test, Civil, Lower Grade.	33	29	10	9	9	5	19	16	17	23	24	48	128
II.B.—Judicial Test, Criminal, Lower Grade.	235	201	110	78	29	16	48	53	59	203	177	205	207
III.A.—Revenue Test, General, Higher Grade.	149	136	33	61	31	15	29	78	50	47	45	44	36
III.B.—Revenue Test, General, Lower Grade.	176	155	52	76	57	35	85	60	47	66	47	182	115
IV.—Revenue Test, Salt Department.	14	12	5	7	4	8	5	9	2	15	7	7	13
V.—Revenue Test, Sea Customs Department.	16	14	5	5	6	10	9	3	2	3	5	3	11
VI.—Account Test.	87	80	42	45	23	12	22	14	28	17	22	3	8
VII.A.—Translation Test, Higher Grade.	22	22	5	4	11	2	5	3	3	3	2	4	65
VII.B.—Translation Test, Lower Grade.	986	944	258	267	172	217	182	394	335	118	100	176	75
VIII.A.—Précis-writing, Higher Grade.	1048	992	220	185	207	219	261	291	270	369	297	119	18
VIII.B.—Précis-writing, Lower Grade.	17	15	6	8	17	26	11	11	68	157	38	143	7
XI.—Pleaders in District Munsifs' Courts.	290	267	49	115	70	53	22	219	52	83	121	...	...

The percentage of successful candidates in the principal subjects was as follows:—

Tests.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
I.A.—Judicial Test, Civil, Higher Grade.	76	48	41	48	21	28	32	28	18	22	15
II.A.—Judicial Test, Criminal, Higher Grade.	79	42	51	43	26	17	24	15	11	29	43
I.B.—Judicial Test, Civil, Lower Grade.	83	75	61	74	100	100	70	27	36	33	34
II.B.—Judicial Test, Criminal, Lower Grade.	79	35	29	39	16	19	19	19	18	34	54
III.A.—Revenue Test, General, Higher Grade.	45	40	34	23	16	28	11	7	24	46	24
III.B.—Revenue Test, General, Lower Grade.	53	59	21	32	18	28	52	22	38	46	33
VII.B.—Translation Test, Lower Grade.	87	52	18	17	46	45	18	25	24	30	30
VIII.A.—Précis-writing, Higher Grade.	29	29	37	41	26	27	24	23	30	21	22
VIII.B.—Précis-writing, Lower Grade.	27	66	15	62	42	12	10	34	45	44	40
IX.—Pleaders in District Munsifs' Courts.	...	...	14	12	7	21	20	74	45	48	18

These results are more favorable than those of 1874 in the Judicial Criminal Tests, less favorable in the case of the Judicial Civil and Revenue Tests, and almost stationary in the case of the rest. For the Police Test 37 candidates presented themselves for examination as will be seen from the following table. The rule which requires candidates for this test to have previously passed in departmental subjects promises to work well:—

	Years.											
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Number who presented themselves for examination.	82	103	186	195	275	126	122	80	31	46	55	37
Number who passed.	29	66	28	26	49	11	3	8	3	2	8	8

General Test. The following table shows the number of candidates registered, examined, and passed for the General Test:—

Number of Candidates registered.				Number of Candidates examined.				Number of Candidates passed.			
Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
1,805	1,814	1,030	4,649	1,626	1,706	974	4,309	92	192	107	391

The successful candidates may be classified as follows:—

(1.) As to the agency by which they were instructed—

Instructing Agency.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Government schools ...	36	41	28	105
Schools receiving grants-in-aid.	44	98	24	166
Other schools	...	36	53	89
Private tuition	12	17	2	31
Total ...	92	192	107	391

(2.) As to race—

Race.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Europeans and East Indians	...	19	...	19
Hindus	91	165	106	362
Mahomedans	1	8	1	10
Total ...	92	192	107	391

(3.) As to the vernacular languages in which they passed—

In Telugu	120
In Tamil	44
In Malayalum	21
In Canarese	8
In Hindustani	3
In Uriya	3

Subjoined is a statement of receipts and expenditure for the year. It will be seen that the expenses connected with the examinations left a surplus of Rupees 3,636-12-5 :— **Receipts and Expenditure.**

Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Special Tests	19,809	0	0
General Test	26,187	0	0
Total ...	45,996	0	0

Disbursements.

Special Tests	13,500	14	6
General Test	20,369	13	7
Office Establishment, &c. ...	4,288	7	6
Total ...	38,159	3	7
Secretary's salary	4,200	0	0
Total ...	42,359	3	7

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

MUSEUMS.

The efforts of Government to establish Museums in this Presidency commenced, under authority of the Court of Directors, in 1851. In that year the Madras Literary Society presented to Government a collection of geological specimens, and this, with the duplicates left after despatching the articles for the "Great Exhibition," formed the nucleus of what is now the Government Central Museum. Subsequently, in 1855, subordinate Museums were established at Bellary, Cuddalore, Mangalore, Rajahmun- **Nature of Government operations.**

dry, and Ootacamund for local purposes and with the object also of serving as feeders for the Central Museum; these were not successful, and with the exception of the one at Rajahmundry were closed in June 1861. In case of Ootacamund the allowance of Rupees 100 per mensem withdrawn from the Museum was transferred to the Public Library there and continued till 1875, in which year the grant for the Rajahmundry Museum was also discontinued. In 1855 the formation of a Zoological Garden in connection with the Central Museum was sanctioned, and the animals were retained there till 1863, when they were transferred to the Madras People's Park. The Government continued to meet the cost of feeding the collection till the close of 1875, when it became a Municipal charge. The Central Museum has been always open to the public free of charge, and the large numbers which daily frequent it show that the boon is appreciated.

New Building, &c. The new library and lecture-hall begun in December 1873 were formally opened on the 16th March 1876. The buildings were planned and executed under the supervision of the Consulting Architect to Government, and are elegant and convenient.

Catalogues. The following catalogues are now available to the public :— Catalogue of Books in the Public Library, Catalogue of Gold Coins, Catalogue of Fish. The catalogue of the scientific library belonging to the Museum has just been completed and revised, and will be duly printed.

Scientific Publications, &c. The following works were sent to press recently:—"Neilgherry Loranthaceous Parasitical Plants, destructive to exotic forest and fruit trees," Illustrated, Madras Government Press, 1874. "Hand-book of Practical Pharmacy," Illustrated, Madras, Foster and Co., 1874. The latter is a text-book for students in Hospitals and the Medical College, and the first edition being nearly exhausted a second is in course of preparation. In addition to this a report was submitted to Government on the Neilgherry Chinchona plantations, in which the probable transfer of alkaloids, during the mossing process, was first brought to notice. At present there is on hand a "Flora Medica" of India, which it is expected will be of much practical use.

Specimens acquired. During 1874-75 there was a falling off in the number of specimens added to the Museum collections as compared with some previous years. The total number acquired amounted to 1,553. Only thirty-four additions were made to the herbarium during the year, but a good deal of work has been executed in the way of mounting and labelling old specimens.

Library.

The scientific library has received the usual additions, and is kept fairly up to the day in all the departments of natural history. In some sections it was rather weak, but arrangements have been made to remedy this gradually. The parts of some periodicals and standard works have been lying unbound for years, but a commencement was made, and the whole will be bound up during the current year. All the books in this library were recently arranged according to subjects, which renders it much more easy of reference.

Public Library.

The whole of the books were transferred to the new building in March last, a change which renders them much more easy of access, and their conservation a less difficult task. The library at this date contains 7,123 volumes, exclusive of 73,069 patent office publications. During the year the following additions were made to the two libraries :—

Volumes of Government Reports	...	...	86
„ of Standard Works	...	...	218
Parts of Scientific Periodicals	...	...	245
London Patent Office Papers	...	...	11,323

Visitors.

The number of visitors during the year was 210,926, against 177,340 in 1874-75, and of these 46,058 were able to enter their names in the door-keeper's book. It is also worthy of notice that of the visitors no less than 90,618 were women and girls. The months in which the largest number of visitors resort to the Museum are December and January, the reason for this being that at that period of the year there are always large numbers of strangers in Madras. Last year, however, the number of visitors to the Museum in December was unprecedentedly large, owing to the vast crowds who were induced to visit the Presidency during the visit of the Prince of Wales. A table is given in appendix exhibiting the numbers of visitors to the Museum during each of the past five years, and it will be observed that there has all through been an encouraging increase. The following statement shows the number of visitors for the past five years :—

1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase for the past five years.
116,691	112,360	145,663	177,340	210,926	762,980

ARCHITECTURE.

Nature of Government operations.

With a view to the improvement of architectural and structural designs in Government buildings, the Madras Government have for some years entertained a Consulting Architect, to whom all projects for important buildings are sent, and from whom designs for various purposes are called for. The main objects kept in view by the Consulting Architect's Department are a comprehensive consideration of the capabilities of the various materials, the suppression of ornament serving no useful end, the careful arrangement of apartments with a view to economy, the thoughtful distribution of parts and masses to avoid ugliness, and the development of ideas and forms suitable to the climate and country. Among the more important buildings constructed during the past few years under the supervision of this Department may be mentioned the Presidency College, Madras; the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund; the College, Combaconum; the Public Library, Madras; the Revenue Board, Madras; and the Senate House, Madras (in progress). Among the works of restoration and adaptation may be mentioned Teroomal Naick's Palace, Madura; the old Palace at Trichinopoly; and the new Palace at Royapettah, Madras. With the exception of the Presidency College, Madras, and the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, the whole of these buildings have been constructed in oriental styles with oriental ornamentation; the introduction of European taste has been as much as possible avoided, with a view to giving every advantage to the development of arts indigenous to the country, and with a view to avoiding the necessity for using European ornamentation which it is impossible to imitate and difficult to import.

Operations of year.

No material is at hand showing separately the operations of the past year.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæological remains in the Presidency.

No archæological department as yet exists in this Presidency. A general list of the principal objects of antiquarian interest in each of the districts has recently been prepared and may here be given pending the appearance of the complete series of District Manuals:—

NORTH ARCOT.—(1) *Chandragiri.*—Fort with rampart $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in circuit; fine gateway with carved roof. Old Palace of three stories, portions of it highly ornamental.

(2.) *Irinjipuram.*—Fine pagoda with carvings on the wall.

(3.) *Tirupaty.*—This sacred hill is not accessible to any but Hindus, unless it is necessary to send up others for the detection of crime.

(4.) *Vellore.*—Historical fort; fine ancient pagoda within. There are also three old dismantled and decaying forts, famous in Anglo-Indian history—Arcot, Arni, Wandiwash.

SOUTH ARCOT.—Gingee Fort, of enormous dimensions, now in ruins. The buildings consist of a pagoda, temples of various kinds, curious dwelling-houses, corridors and cloisters, a tank hewn out of the rock, large granaries and store-houses. There are also fortified castles and other buildings on each of the three hills.

BELLARY.—(1) The ruins of the ancient town of Begazanagar covering a space of nine square miles; (2) two fine temples at Tadpatri; (3) temple at Lepakohi; (4) temple at Pennahoblum; (5) masjid at Adoni; (6) temple at Anantasaingudi.

CANARA.—(1) Jain temple and colassal statue at Goomtah; (2) ruins of ancient Jain city at Gairsappah (now North Canara).

CHINGLEPUT.—(1) The well-known "Seven Pagodas" at Mahabalipuram; (2) the temples at Conjeveram.

COIMBATORE.—Cromlechs—sepulchral tumuli; some old forts.

CUDDAPAH.—Two old Mahomedan tombs; (2) an old temple at Sompalli.

GANJAM.—The famous "Asoka" Rock inscription near Purushottapur, on the Rishikulya river. The temples at Sri Kurmam. Some old inscriptions on the top of Mahendragiri.

GODAVERY.—Nothing of interest reported.

KISTNA.—The Buddhist topes at Amaravati are the most important archæological remains.

KURNOOL.—The temples of Sri Sailam and Shovalam; (2) a Mahomedan tomb.

MADURA.—The great temple of Munakshi; (2) Terumala Naick's Palace.

MALABAR.—Blank.

NILGIRIS.—Cromlechs—tumuli; the whole treated in a recent work by the late Mr. Breeks, the Commissioner.

NELLORE.—The Udayagiri Fort.

SALEM.—Hill Forts of Sankerydroog, &c.

TANJORE.—Replete with temples.

TINNEVELLY.—Several ancient and magnificent buildings in the Srivelliputtar and Ootapidaram taluqs.

TRICHINOPOLY.—The Rock.

VIZAGAPATAM.—Sundry old temples: *vide* the District Manual.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

Nature of Institution.

The Madras Observatory was instituted in the year 1792, and the present Government Astronomer was appointed in 1861. The work of the observatory consists in observations of stars, the preparation of catalogues and maps, and the conducting of scientific experiments connected with astronomy; besides the usual attention to all casual phenomena, such as eclipses, transits, occultations, phenomena of Jupiter's Satellites, &c. From the years 1841 to 1861 systematic hourly records of magnetical and meteorological instruments were made. The publication of the results of these registers is still in progress; the observations themselves having been continued only upon a reduced scale, consisting of three observations per day.

Arrears.

The work of the observatory throughout the past year was as far as possible limited to the reduction of the heavy arrears of observations which have accumulated during the last fifteen years. The report of another year will probably announce nearly all completed and brought up to date. The compilation of a general catalogue of about 3,000 stars, from the meridian observations of the individual years, will then occupy attention.

Meridian Circle.

The observations registered with the Meridian Circle during the calendar year 1875 were 1,606, giving a total of 28,702 awaiting publication. The meridian circle continues in good order, and shows little signs of deterioration although it has been in constant use since June 1862.

Extra meridional instruments.

The equatoreals by Messrs. Troughton and Simms and Messrs. Lerebours and Secretan and the various smaller portable telescopes belonging to the observatory remain in fair condition. With the two former instruments the five minor planets, Amphitrite, Sappho, Sylvia Hestia, and Asia were observed on 32 nights

in 1875. Another maximum of the variable star U. Geminorum was well watched in January, and 73 light comparisons recorded of it and other stars. 654 stars were zoned and examined to no purpose in an unsuccessful search for the lost planet Camilla; and for various purposes the approximate positions of 1,736 stars were taken with the large equatoreal. Occultations of Venus on May 2nd, of Antares on April 23rd and July 14th, and phenomena of Jupiter's Satellites were observed on 17 evenings in April, May, and June. The double star and Centauri was measured in distance and position angle with an ecular crystal micrometer on four occasions in May and July. The partial eclipse of the sun on April 6th was also duly observed.

Opposition of Mars.

The opposition of Mars in July proved a failure owing to continued cloudy weather. Only two sets of evening or rising observations and three of morning or setting observations were procurable.

Longitude Operations.

Telegraphic determinations of the longitude of Roorkee were effected on May 31, June 2nd and 5th with reference to the observations of the Transit of Venus, made at that station in December 1874, and the results of the proceedings were duly worked out and supplied to the observing officer.

Time and Telegraphic arrangements.

The Fort time signal gun was fired daily at noon and 8 P.M. by means of electrical currents from the observatory acting upon a new discharging apparatus. The currents are transmitted automatically by an electrical clock, which is adjusted daily a little before noon, by a simple mechanical contrivance, whenever it is found to be more than a tenth of a second in error. The gun was fired correctly on 707 occasions—97 per cent. of the year's signals. Nearly all of the twenty-three failures were due to faulty friction tubes. The practice of sending a second current exactly five minutes later, when the gun had failed at the even hour, was discontinued from February 19th, since which date the time signal has either been strictly correct or been omitted altogether. The Madras mean time was transmitted daily at 4 P.M. to every Government Telegraph Station in India. The line of telegraph to the Master Attendant's office for weather warnings was maintained in efficient working order throughout the year.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Nature of the department.

The Meteorological Department of Madras was established in the year 1867 with a view to securing a better knowledge of the climatic conditions of various parts of the Presidency. Observations of undoubted excellence had been made at the Madras Observatory ever since the close of the last century, and for a shorter term of years at Bombay, Calcutta, Trevandrum, and Simla, but no reliable records with properly compared instruments had been made generally over India. Meteorological Superintendents were accordingly in that year appointed for Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the Central Provinces and the North-West Provinces, with Assistants in the various up-country stations, in correspondence with the Meteorological Superintendents, but acting under the immediate orders of the local medical officer. At the end of 1874 a Meteorologist to the Government of India was appointed at the head of the whole establishment. The stations of the Madras Presidency are at present twelve in number, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madura, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Salem, Secunderabad, Trichinopoly, and Wellington. The Madras Observatory meteorological observations are made available for the purposes of the Meteorological Department, but do not strictly belong to it, being still under the sole control of the Government Astronomer, and being maintained out of his Budget estimates. Monthly mean and extreme results of the twelve stations in the Madras Presidency are printed in the *Fort St. George Gazette* for current use.

Operations of the year.

The existing system of observation at each of the twelve stations of the Madras Presidency, and of reduction of all registers at head-quarters, was continued during the year 1875, without any serious breaks in the records, so unfortunately frequent hitherto. The annual and extreme results for the year, including similar returns from the Madras Observatory, showed a very decided and general increase of solar heat and a corresponding decrease in rain-fall as compared with the results for 1874. The following were the mean and extreme results :—

Mean Annual Meteorological Results for 1875.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure.	Solar Heat in Vacuo.	Temperature in Shade.	Daily Range.	Relative Humidity.	Daily velocity of Wind.	Rain-fall.	
	Inches.	°	°	°	Cents.	Miles.	Inches.	Days.
Bangalore	26·922	145·5	72·7	20·9	66	135	22·20	76
Bellary	28·380	145·8	80·1	23·3	51	140	18·68	56
Cochin	29·901	144·1	79·6	13·4	81	...	119·97	130
Coimbatore	28·507	137·0	77·0	20·9	68	132	22·91	68
Kurnool	28·871	146·8	81·3	22·8	54	207	31·15	77
*Madras	29·835	137·5	81·3	16·3	71	172	37·12	94
Madura	29·376	139·9	81·2	21·5	65	82	54·39	53
Masulipatam	29·814	142·9	80·7	15·0	77	...	45·80	99
Negapatam	29·849	145·9	81·6	14·2	73	147	40·47	79
Salem	28·943	150·8	80·6	22·2	64	115	43·04	81
Secunderabad	28·042	149·7	77·7	22·4	63	156	19·56	75
Trichinopoly	29·532	...	82·3	20·1	63	185	24·67	52
Wellington	24·202	132·5	61·0	17·3	71	...	45·15	99

Extreme Meteorological Records in 1875.

Stations.	Sun Max.		Shade Max.		Shade Min.		Wind.		Rain.	
	°	On	°	On	°	On	Miles.	On	Inches.	On
Bangalore ...	159·7	Nov. 7	98·3	May 10	50·9	Jan. 11	394	July 16	1·76	May 17
Bellary ...	165·7	Sept. 22	106·9	May 13	53·0	Dec. 23	377	July 16	2·45	June 4
Cochin ...	157·3	Dec. 16	95·7	Mar. 6	64·2	Jan. 12	...	...	6·43	June 13
Coimbatore ...	155·4	Dec. 21	101·2	April 18	54·5	Dec. 29	400	Sept. 16	1·89	Oct. 19
Kurnool ...	172·4	June 11	110·3	April 30	53·8	Jan. 7	587	July 5	2·47	Oct. 21
*Madras ...	159·1	Nov. 9	109·6	May 8	61·4	Jan. 10	355	July 16	3·50	Nov. 14
Madura ...	152·4	Sept. 20	103·8	Mar. 13	61·4	Jan. 16	219	Nov. 17	5·45	June 13
Masulipatam ...	164·5	April 27	111·4	April 27	60·0	Jan. 6	...	April 27	3·77	Oct. 21
Negapatam ...	162·2	Sept. 21	103·9	May 5	64·2	Jan. 11	322	Nov. 25	3·70	Dec. 4
Salem	164·9	April 17	104·4	Mar. 13	56·2	Dec. 23	236	Feb. 2	3·50	Oct. 17
Secunderabad...	172·6	May 17	109·2	May 11	48·3	Jan. 7	889	June 23	1·31	June 18
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	107·2	May 2	60·5	Jan. 11	600	July 22	3·55	Sept. 22
Wellington ...	150·2	Oct. 24	83·4	May 10	38·1	Jan. 9	...	June 16	3·96	Dec. 7

* Communicated from the Government Observatory records.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Nature of the Establishment, &c.

The Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment proper consists of a Bishop, an Archdeacon, 39 Chaplains, and a Registrar. The Chaplains are divided into two classes, senior and junior, promotion to the senior class being attained upon the completion of ten years' service. Chaplains are required to serve twenty years for a full pension, and seventeen of those years must have been spent in actual service; but smaller pensions are granted on retirement enforced through sickness. Retirement is compulsory on the completion of twenty-five years. The appointment of Chaplains to the different stations is made by Government. At every station where there is Government Church property a Church Committee is appointed consisting of two Lay Trustees, the Chaplain acting as President. The churches for European congregations are with rare exceptions the property of Government. Outside the regular establishment is a considerable body of European and Eurasian Clergymen, some serving with European congregations not entitled to the services of a resident Government Chaplain, and the rest engaged in ordinary Missionary work. The former of these receive their salaries either from one of two Societies for providing additional Clergy, or from local contributions, or from both; the Government in all cases allowing a grant-in-aid. The Missionaries, as such, are not connected with Government, but are wholly maintained by the two leading Missionary Societies. In addition to these Native Clergymen, Tamil, Telugu, and Malayalum, constitute a third and continually growing class. The affairs of the Native Churches, in matters not spiritual, are managed by Councils composed chiefly of native clergy and laity, and by the Committees of the Missionary Societies. The native church councils are of two kinds; the smaller or district councils, and the larger or provincial.

Operations of the year.

On the 31st of March 1876 the number of Clergy belonging to the Diocese was 221; of whom 38 were Government Chaplains, 55 were European and Eurasian Missionaries, 22 were Europeans and Eurasians employed in education, or ministering to English congregations or retired; and 106 were Native Clergymen. The number exceeded that of the previous year by 19; and that of the 31st March 1874 by 22. Two ordinations were held when 19 Natives were ordained to be Deacons, and fifteen Native Deacons were ordained Priests; the number of persons confirmed was 4,684; of whom 539 were Europeans and Eurasians, and 4,145 were Natives. A Church was finished and consecrated at Salem. The stations along the line of Railway between Arconum and Goolburga were for the first time placed under the spiritual care of a Railway Chaplain. The offer made by the Government of India of a Junior Chaplain's salary for the maintenance of a clergyman in Berar was accepted; and a clergyman resided there, with Ǫomraottee for his head-quarters, during the last five months of the official year.

Bishop's visit to Calcutta.

Owing to the lamented death of the Bishop of Calcutta on the 15th of March, the Bishop proceeded on the 27th to Calcutta, leaving the Diocese of Madras under the charge of the Archdeacon, and was absent from Madras at the close of the official year.

Financial.

The sum raised in the Diocese for religious and charitable purposes during the calendar year ending 31st December 1875, as reported by the Clergy in their Financial Returns, was Rupees 1,16,307-12-7. The total sum collected from all sources within the churches and districts amounted to Rupees 1,27,827-12-7, but this included school fees amounting to Rupees 6,913-15-10, and Rupees 4,606-0-2 arising from interest, rent, sales, &c. The expenditure was as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Churches	48,602	5	3
The poor	22,356	11	7
Schools and Orphanages	52,154	13	2
Ministrations to English	8,842	17	2
Missions	10,451	12	5
Bibles and Books	2,871	2	8

The grants from Government and Municipalities amounted to Rupees £1,455-0-8. When this sum is deducted from the whole expended upon churches and schools, the remainder will represent

the amount so expended out of the contributions of the congregations. This remainder is Rupees 79,302-1-9, and corresponds to the preceding year's Rupees 70,448-1-2. The amount expended on the salaries of Clergymen and other spiritual agencies among Europeans and East Indians was Rupees 8,842-11-2, against Rupees 10,690-3-9 in the year before. Besides the sums remitted to the two Missionary Societies, a further sum of Rupees 3,600-14-11 was expended on missions, raising the whole to Rupees 9,803-9-11. The corresponding sum of last year was Rupees 8,626-13-3. During the year 1875 Rupees 7,516-10-6 was received for the Church Missionary Society and Rupees 3,886-14-11 for the Society for Propagating the Gospel. Of the fifty-one stations from which returns were received thirty-eight are exhibited as having contributed to missions.

STATIONERY.

Nature of department.

The Stationery Office is in charge of a Superintendent supported by a small establishment. Stationery of all descriptions required for office use and for drawing purposes is issued annually by the department. In addition to this, school books, color boxes, and mathematical instruments are supplied to Army and Regimental schools and Survey classes. The Government Printing Presses are supplied with ink, flannel, and rollers. Bibles and Prayer Books are issued for the use of Churches, Military and Civil Hospitals, and to the Drummers of Native Regiments, theodolites, levelling instruments, compasses, and level and survey books, to the Public Works Department, and ecclesiastical forms are supplied to all Marriage Registrars. The Ordnance Atlas Sheets received from the Surveyor-General are sold to private parties, but supplied free to Government offices. All public offices both in the Presidency and at out-stations are supplied with stationery free of charge, as also are Regimental schools, Veterinary Surgeons, Garrison Instructors, Instructors of Musketry, Military and Civil Hospitals, the Bishop of Madras, and the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland. Stationery is also supplied on payment to the Mysore Commission, Municipal Commissions, Adjutants of Regiments of Infantry, Staff Officers, Wing Officers, and Commandants of Batteries of Artillery, the

Principal of the Presidency College, Curator of the Government Book Depôt, and to the Inspector of Normal Schools.

Operations of the year.

The following statement shows the receipts, issues, and balances of the stock of stationery during the five years ending 1875-76, with the averages :—

	Receipts.	Issues.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1871-72	4,44,459	3,24,663	5,22,768
1872-73	2,05,535	2,87,964	4,40,339
1873-74	1,10,656	3,41,645	2,09,350
1874-75	6,36,889	3,92,348	4,53,891
1875-76	1,91,523	3,91,546	2,53,868
Total ...	15,89,062	17,38,166	18,80,216
Average ...	3,17,812	3,47,633	3,76,043

It will be observed from these figures that the consumption of stationery in 1875-76 exceeded the average of five years by Rupees 43,913. The increase was due mainly to the development of Local Fund operations under Madras Act IV of 1871 and to the addition of new offices. In 1875-76 fifteen new public offices were added. An analysis of the returns giving the issues shows that under "Government Offices" there was a decrease as compared with 1874-75 and 1875-76 in two departments, in the value of stationery consumed, of Rupees 685, and an increase in two others of Rupees 994, the net increase in Government offices being Rupees 309; this is regarded as satisfactory.

Cost of Establishment.

The cost of the office establishment for the whole year amounted to Rupees 6,571-2-4. Deducting from this the sum of Rupees 4,113-13-3, the total value of sums realized by commission and sales of miscellaneous items, the net cost to Government was Rupees 2,457-5-1, or about 6 Annas and 9 Pies. This is in other words ·42 of a Rupee per cent. on the cost of the receipt and issue transactions and the working of the establishment at such a small cost is a fact worthy of notice.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Establishment and nature of work.

The Government Press, including a branch at the Penitentiary, is under charge of a Superintendent assisted by a staff of upwards

of 600 persons employed in various printing operations. One of the Under Secretaries to Government acts as Supervisor to the Press, and exercises a general control. With the exception of the Compositors, who are paid by piece-work, all the Press employés receive fixed monthly salaries, and these range from Rupees 2 upwards. The rate of remuneration to the Compositors for their work is 2 Annas per 1,000 ens or letters, including composition, distributing, and correcting all proofs but author's, for which latter 2 Annas an hour are paid. To facilitate the operations of the Press it is sub-divided into departments, viz., Public, Public Works, Military, Revenue, Revenue Board, Gazette, Book, Job, Vernacular, and Binding, each of which is in charge of a Foreman. In the printing department 16 machines and 39 hand-presses are constantly employed, and the work turned out comprises Government Proceedings, the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, the Gazette, Vernacular Acts in five languages, Selections from Government Records, monthly returns, annual and other reports, District Manuals, and a large number of forms and miscellaneous job-work for official use in the Public Offices throughout the Presidency. At the Penitentiary branch, where about 77 adult and 22 juvenile prisoners are employed, Land Revenue, Magisterial, Judicial, and other forms, averaging in amount upwards of 22,000,000 during the official year, are turned out for use in the Mofussil.

Gross outturn. During the year there was an increase of 3,846 pages of new matter, but a decrease of 2,456 pages of remade-up matter, giving an actual increase of 1,390 pages on the total quantity issued during the year, and the number of impressions was 2,064,275 less than in the preceding year.

Cost. The cost of the Press for the year is shown below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Printing	1,22,779	1	11
Add depreciation of stock ...	20,317	6	9
Do. interest at 6 per cent. per annum	9,489	5	2
Do. house-rent	3,000	0	0
Do. cost of printing ink ...	2,807	14	4
Total ...	1,58,393	12	2

The cost for composition approximated very closely to that for 1874-75, original matter being Rupee 1-0-8 per page, against

Rupee 1-0-7 last year. The cost per page for both original and standing matter was Annas 15.7, against Annas 15-6 in 1874-75.

The annexed comparative statement shows the work done for each Department of the Secretariat, and its cost:— Work in various departments.

	Work done.			
	1875-76.	1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.
Public Department ... Pages ...	18,603	17,246	1,357	...
Public Department ... Impressions ...	346,805	367,699	...	20,894
Military Department... Pages ...	11,406	10,627	779	...
Military Department... Impressions ...	194,557	185,306	9,251	...
Public Works Dept. ... Pages ...	35,130	31,126	4,004	...
Public Works Dept. ... Impressions ...	2,131,137	1,489,959	641,178	...
Revenue and Revenue Board Depts. ... Pages ...	35,588	33,799	1,789	...
Revenue and Revenue Board Depts. ... Impressions ...	912,615	901,064	11,551	...
Gazette Department ... Pages ...	10,096	10,135	...	39
Gazette Department ... Impressions ...	1,218,464	1,168,212	50,252	...
Vernacular Dept. ... Pages ...	861	745	116	...
Vernacular Dept. ... Impressions ...	1,162,206	955,229	206,977	...
Secret Department ... Pages ...	985	1,195	...	210
Secret Department ... Impressions ...	40,758	21,648	19,110	...
Job Department ... Pages ...	25,912	96,026	...	114
Job Department ... Impressions ...	25,109,517	27,364,937	...	2,255,420
Book Department ... Pages ...	13,512	17,348	...	3,836
Book Department ... Impressions ...	415,760	715,560	...	299,800

	Cost.			
	1875-76.	1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Public Department	12,698	12,074	624	...
Military Department	8,312	7,257	1,055	...
Public Works Department	15,998	15,699	299	...
Revenue and Revenue Board Depts.	27,907	25,259	2,648	...
Gazette Department	13,255	13,029	226	...
Vernacular Department	4,366	4,722	...	356
Secret Department	1,900	2,480	...	580
Job Department	23,329	24,083	...	*754
Book Department	15,014 *	16,036	...	1,022

* Includes work at Penitentiary.

Penitentiary Branch of the Government Press.

At the Penitentiary branch the machines were as usual worked by treadmill power; the results here were satisfactory, but less so in the case of the hand presses, which do not work so efficiently, now that long-sentenced men are no longer told off for the duty. The frequent changes of prisoners affect in some degree the daily outturn, but the numbers struck off showed on the whole a fair amount. The large amount of work sent to the Press from the Mofussil rendered it necessary to increase the number of piece-work compositors, of whom there are now twelve instead of eight as mentioned in the last report. The average number of convicts, men and boys, employed during the year was sixty-four daily. The binding was chiefly done outside the Penitentiary by free labor, with some assistance rendered in the simpler part of the work by the juvenile prisoners. The profits resulting to Government from the Printing and Binding Establishments of the Penitentiary Branch of the Government Press amounted to Rupees 25,568-13-7.

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS.

Nature of the Institution.

The Lawrence Asylum Press in Madras is a quasi Government institution, the general management being entrusted to a Committee appointed by Government, though the persons employed in connection with it are not eligible to pension under the Uncovenanted Service Civil Pension Code. The connection between this Press and the Government depends on the fact that the former is really a part of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum institution, the stability of which is ultimately guaranteed by Government, although the necessity for assuming the charge on State funds has not arisen and is not likely to arise. The Press was originally attached to the Madras Military Orphan Asylum, and the latter has been amalgamated with the Lawrence Asylum. The major portion of the work turned out by the Press is surplus work which cannot be done at the Government Press, and would otherwise find its way to private Presses. Twelve lads apprenticed from the Lawrence Asylum are boarded and clothed at the expense of the Press, and any profit accruing is paid over to the Principal of the Lawrence Asylum for the benefit of the school.

Operations of the year.

From the accounts for the calendar year 1875 it appears that the slight falling off in the outturn of work during 1874 was

merely temporary, and that contrasted with that of 1873 and 1874 the result is in favor of the year under notice as under:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1873	54,246	14	4
1874	53,487	5	7
1875	55,688	15	2

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rupees 57,878-9-1 and the disbursements to Rupees 44,759-14-5, leaving a balance of Rupees 12,624-0-9 to the credit of the Press and Rupees 494-9-11 in the cash chest. The number of apprentices being instructed at the Press at the opening of the year 1875 was twelve; of these one absconded, one died, and one enlisted in the Army. The three vacancies thus made were filled up by drafts from the Lawrence Asylum. Of the twelve lads now under instruction, eight are learning printing, three lithography, and one machine-ruling. They are all making fair progress, their health is good, and conduct satisfactory. Stock was taken by the Superintendent of the Government Press, and valued at Rupees 66,628-3-4; this has been increased by addition during the year to Rupees 75,210-2-2.

DISTRICT PRESSES.

History of the Presses.

District Presses were first established in pursuance of an order of Government passed in 1855. In the previous year the Collector of North Arcot employed a small printing establishment which he worked at his own cost as an experiment. About the same time one of the Assistant Collectors in the same district set up a small lithographic press of his own to print the ordinary correspondence of the Rajahmundry Collector's office. The successful working of these presses and their utility being brought to the notice of Government, they ordered that a press should be set up at the Huzoor station of the most important Collectorates, and fifteen districts were shortly afterwards supplied. With the establishment of presses commenced the publication of District Gazettes, which were issued for the first time in 1856-57. By March 1859 every district was furnished with its own press, and labor is now greatly economized by the printing of numerous papers, such as puttahs, forms of account, circulars,

Proceedings of Government, of the High Court, and of the Board of Revenue, &c., which formerly had to be copied in manuscript. The presses are worked under the orders of the Collectors and managed by a Supervisor or Head Compositor receiving a salary of Rupees 50 per mensem. In 1873-74 the Superintendent of the Government Press at Madras was deputed to inspect and report upon the working of the several District Presses. He brought to light several abuses which have been since rectified and prepared a manual for the guidance of the press establishment. The subjoined statement shows the annual value of work done and the receipts and charges during the last ten years :—

Years.	Estimated value of the work done.	Receipts.	Charges.	Remarks.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1866-67 ...	1,56,260	17,975	51,510	These figures, which are taken from reports on District Presses, are correct. They differ from those given in former Administration Reports.
1867-68 ...	1,89,126	24,261	54,731	
1868-69 ...	2,33,461	26,643	60,724	
1869-70 ...	2,28,883	29,292	55,783	
1870-71 ...	2,41,291	25,092	57,982	
1871-72 ...	2,23,000	18,994	58,905	
1872-73 ...	2,33,574	22,169	72,768	
1873-74 ...	1,43,028	20,556	67,964	
1874-75 ...	1,40,315	19,815	67,117	

Operations of the year. The subjoined statement shows the receipts and charges of the year under report according to districts. Both the receipts and charges were less than those of 1874-75 :—

Districts.	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam	6,981	801	3,473
2. Vizagapatam	6,588	236	2,444
3. Godavery	5,509	1,240	2,592
4. Kistna	5,043	452	2,685
5. Nellore	9,892	913	3,403
6. Cuddapah	5,320	980	3,692
7. Bellary	7,938	1,096	2,678
8. Kurnool	6,211	770	2,992
9. Madras	...	...	...
10. Chingleput	6,785	401	3,011
11. North Arcot	7,994	368	3,385
12. South do.	9,485	1,202	4,156
13. Tanjore	11,360	2,474	3,432
14. Trichinopoly	6,513	1,093	2,297
15. Madura	8,797	1,568	2,863
16. Tinnevelly	6,296	975	3,314
17. Coimbatore	6,580	349	3,444
18. Nilgiris	1,405	61	1,438
19. Salem	7,232	1,057	4,007
20. South Canara	8,146	1,633	4,125
21. Malabar	8,980	1,192	4,013
Total ...	1,43,055	18,861	63,444

REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Nature of Government control.

Joint-Stock Companies are either registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1860, or formed under some other Act or constituted by Royal Charter or Letters Patent. In the two latter cases the Companies are subject to the terms of the special enactment, charter, or letters patent, under which they are respectively constituted. Most Companies, however, are registered under the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and under this enactment are controlled by a Registrar appointed by Government. The accounts of such Companies are audited and rendered yearly, and the documents relating to them, which are kept by the Registrar, are open to the public on payment of a fee. The Registrar sees that the Memorandum and Articles of Association are in accordance with the Act, and that the documents required to be furnished to him are duly sent in.

Operations of the year. Twelve Companies were newly registered during the past official year comprising two Commercial and ten Mutual Loan Companies. The objects of the Commercial Companies are specified below :—

No. 94. Cullni Company (Limited) for the manufacture of cocoanut-oil, patent manures, &c., and all kinds of work in wood, iron, and other metals.

,, 99. Wynaad Prospecting Company (Limited) for acquiring and prospecting auriferous quartz reef in Wynaad.

The former did not commence work, but its promoters refunded the money deposited on application for shares to the contributories within four months from the date of its registration. Five of the Mutual Loan Companies started were established by Hindus, one by Hindus and Mussulmans, and four by Europeans and East Indians; but they are all open to every class. Only one of the Companies registered had its liability unlimited; the others had the liability of their members limited to the amount unpaid on their shares. The registration fees collected during the past year amount to Rupees 3,685. The Companies working at the end of 1875-76 were sixty-five in number against fifty-six at the end of the preceding year. Of these, twenty were Commercial Companies, including two for co-operative retail trade, and the remaining forty-five were Mutual Loan Companies. The capital of the working Companies at the end of 1874-75 amounted to Rupees 1,27,43,744 and at the end of 1875-76 to Rupees 1,55,77,364, or twenty-eight lakhs more. The amount of capital of the twelve Companies registered during the past year was Rupees 35,69,900.

MONEGAR CHOULTRY.

Nature of the Institution. The Monegar Choultry in Madras is an institution which affords shelter, food, and clothing to native poor and infirm persons without reference to caste. It was founded in the year 1808. Besides a Choultry or Pauper Asylum, it contains also an infirmary and a special asylum for foundling and stray children. The institution is supported by public contributions aided by the Government. The management is placed under the supervision of a Committee selected annually by the Government.

Operations of the year. The sums received during the calendar year 1875 were interest on the capital of the institution Rupees 4,147-10-9, donation

of Government and of His Highness the late Nâwab Rupees 8,542, receipts from other sources Rupees 780-8-8, and voluntary subscriptions and donations Rupees 5,198-8-0, aggregating in all Rupees 18,668-11-5. During the year fewer paupers were admitted into the choultry than in 1874. The reduction in the number is chiefly attributable to the introduction of light labor imposed on paupers pronounced by the Surgeon to be able to work. Several who were unwilling to work left the institution of their own accord. Since the introduction of light labor the health of the paupers materially improved. The average cost per head was 1 Anna 6 Pice daily. The number of children maintained daily in the Foundling Asylum was thirteen in 1875 against twenty-one in 1874. The reduction was due to some of them being provided for as servants. The average cost was 1 Anna 1½ Pice daily. In the infirmary the daily average of admissions was thirteen, and the daily average cost per head was Annas 2-6¼.

TRIPLICANE LUNGHERKHANA.

Nature of the Institution.

This is a poor-house of considerable antiquity, and was taken over by the Government from the Carnatic Sirkar in 1857. Charity is dispensed to out-door and in-door paupers to the extent of Rupees 400 monthly, which is the amount of the Government endowment. The institution is managed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police for Madras.

Operations of the year.

The sum expended during the year 1875-76 was Rupees 5,091-6-9, leaving a debit balance of Rupees 591-15-11. The monthly expenses averaged Rupees 424. The total number of out-door paupers gave a monthly average of 290 against 251 in the previous year.

SULPHUR LICENSES.

Nature of arrangements.

Over a hundred tons of sulphur is annually expended or sold in this Presidency, and dealers are licensed to have in stock over two hundred tons. The sulphur is chiefly used in making gunpowder and fire-works and in blasting operations, and to some

extent in bleaching ginger. A little sulphur is employed in medicine, and it has in some instances been used as a disinfectant. The manufacture of sulphur and its traffic are regulated by the Arms and Ammunition Act, XXXI of 1860, under the provisions of which no one can manufacture or deal in sulphur except under a license. Magistrates may be empowered under the Act to grant licenses to sulphur dealers; but the rule in this Presidency is for the Government to give the sanction on the recommendation of District Magistrates. The premises, books, and stock of licensed sulphur dealers are periodically examined by the Assistant Magistrates, and in the Presidency town by the Deputy Commissioner of Police; annual returns are submitted by District Magistrates of the number of dealers and the business carried on by them.

Operations of the year.

The following are the particulars for the calendar year 1875:—

Number of licenses issued or in force in 1873 ...				80
Do.	do.	do.	1874 ...	106
Do.	do.	do.	1875 ...	121

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Quantity for which licenses were obtained.	334	17	1	7
Stock of Sulphur—				
Balance of Stock on 1st January 1875.	86	19	1	25
Purchased or imported during 1875.	176	19	3	14
Sold during 1875	181	15	3	27
Balance	83	4	1	18

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

Nature of Institution.

The "Strangers' Home" at Madras, which had existed since 1867 as a private charitable institution, was in 1870 taken over by Government as a Government Workhouse. The institution is now managed by a Governor and a Committee, of which the President is the Commissioner of Police for Madras. It is used exclusively in connection with the Vagrancy Act, No. IX of 1874, for the temporary housing of vagrants according to the provisions

of that enactment. The annual budget grant for the expenses of the institution is Rupees 20,000.

Working of Vagrancy Act.

The number of arrests by the Police under the Vagrancy Act was 44 during 1875 and the number of voluntary appearances before Magistrates or Justices of the Peace 74, making 118 arrests in all. Of this number 110 were sent to the Government Workhouse, 6 made over to the Police, and 2 allowed subsistence allowance. The number of vagrants discharged, released, removed, and who left the workhouse was 110, and the number remaining on the 31st December 1875 was 21. The longest period of confinement of vagrants who left the workhouse was 153 days, and of those who remained there 134 days. The following tables give the nationality, age, and previous occupation of the vagrants:—

Nationality.

Europeans—British Subjects	71
Others	12
Australians	5
Eurasians	19
Belonging to other classes of British-born Subjects	3
Total ...	110

Age.

Under 16	2
16 to 40	90
40 to 60	18

Occupation.

Sailors	16
Soldiers	5
Grooms	11
Shopkeepers and Traders	4
Clerks and others	16
Mechanics	4
Railway Guards, Drivers, &c.	25
Carpenters	7
Laborers	4
Without occupation	5
Gentlemen's Servants	3
Planters	2
Other professional occupations	8
Total ...	110

Statistics of Workhouse.

The average daily population of the Government workhouse during the year was $15\frac{2}{3}$. The expenditure was as follows :— For subsistence, Rupees 392-11-0; for removal from British India, Rupees 11,621-0-8; for expenditure in workhouse, Rupees 6,327-5-2; average cost of each inmate, Rupees $403\frac{4}{7}$.

MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Money.

There is no separate Mint in Madras. The currency is Imperial and consists in silver of rupees, half and quarter rupees, and double annas; and in copper of single, half, and quarter annas, and single pies. The following are the amounts used in this Presidency for accounts :—

3 Pie	=	1 Paisa or $\frac{1}{4}$ Anna.
12 Pie	=	1 Anna.
16 Annas	=	1 Rupee.
15 Rupees	=	1 Gold Rupee.
16 Rupees	=	1 Gold Mohur.
1,00,000 Rupees	=	1 Madras Lakh.

The sovereign is a legal tender for 10 Rupees. The nominal value of the Rupee in English money is two shillings. Accounts were formerly kept in Madras in Star Pagodas, Fanams, and Cash, and the practice still prevails in some parts of the Presidency. The values of these coins are as under :—

80 Cash	=	1 Fanam.
42 Fanams	=	1 Star Pagoda.

The Star Pagoda, when current, was made of gold $19\frac{1}{2}$ carats fine, and was nominally worth in English money about 7*s.* 5*d.*

Weights.

The original unit of weight in Southern India was the gold pagoda coin of $52\frac{1}{4}$ grains Troy weights ; 32 " Red Seeds " made one pagoda weight, and 10 pagoda weights made 1 pollum. A more stable ponderary unit however, and one still in universal use, is the Tola, a weight which is practically equivalent to the weight of a single silver rupee. The following is the table of weights in use in most Government operations in this Presidency :—

180 Grains	=	1 Tola.
3 Tolas	=	1 Pollum.
40 Pollums	=	1 Viss.
3 Viss	=	1 Maund.
20 Maunds	=	1 Barum or Candy.

The maund here specified is equivalent to 25 lbs. Avoirdupois. The various maunds or muns used under other Administrations differ from it considerably. In salt measure the following Imperial table is adopted, the maund being equivalent to 82⅔ lbs. Avoirdupois:—

80 Tolas	=	1 Seer.
40 Seers	=	1 Maund.

Measures.

In lineal measure the English foot and yard are superseding the native measures, but the latter deserve notice. A table is given below based on a combination of the native measures with the English yard; this is in general use and may be taken as approximately correct with reference to the equivalence of the English and native measures:—

4 Ungulums or Thumbs	=	1 Hand.
3 Hands	=	1 Span.
2 Spans	=	1 Cubit or Moolum.
2 Moolums	=	1 Yard.
2 Yards	=	1 Fathom or Thundum.
2,000 Thundums	=	1 Coss.
4 Coss	=	1 Kadum (10 miles).

The basis of lineal measure in the South of India is the moolum given above, which is the distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger of a full-sized man.

In square measure the use of the English Acre is encouraged, but the following table holds its ground, the native Cawny taking the place of the Acre:—

144 Inches	=	1 Square Foot.
2,400 Square Feet	=	1 Mannie or Ground.
24 Mannies	=	1 Cawny.
484 Cawnies	=	1 Square Mile.

The Cawny is in proportion to the English acre as 121 to 160. In the greater part of the Presidency there are no actual dry and liquid measures of capacity, these measures depending in reality on the weight of different commodities used in connection

with them; thus the seer measure is understood to be a measure which when "heaped" will contain a seer weight of rice. In the neighbourhood of Madras however and in some of the Southern Districts, the ordinary grain measure is a "puddy" which, though variable, does not represent any weight. The following table is used in Government transactions, the Ollock being equivalent to 12½ cubic inches :—

8 Ollocks = 1 Measure or Puddy.
8 Puddies = 1 Marcal.
400 Marcals = 1 Garce.

A parrah of chunam consists of 5 marcals. It will be seen that 20 Ollocks are equivalent to 1 English Gallon.

Stamping Weights and Measures.

A small fee is collected from shopkeepers, grain merchants, and others wishing to have their weights and measures tested and stamped in proof of their being of the proper standard. The fee varies from 4 Pies to 6 Annas for each measure tested and stamped, and from the proceeds a small establishment is maintained for doing the work. The fee is not collected under any law, but the benefit of the arrangement is appreciated by the people, and many come of their own accord from long distances to have their measures tested and stamped. The receipts and charges up to 1873 were assigned to the general revenues, on the understanding however that the charges should never exceed the receipts, but they were then transferred to Provincial Funds. The receipts and charges usually average Rupees 10,000 and Rupees 5,000 respectively.

PART III.

APPENDICES TO DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER II.—
ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

A.—REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

(1.)—*Statement showing Particulars of Settlement.*

Nature of the Settlement.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue Assessment.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
		RS.		
Settled in perpetuity	...	...	...	
			1893-94	Trichinopoly.
			1894-95	Godavery.
Do. for 30 years or upwards...	16,450	90,21,699	1901-02	Kistna.
			1901-02	Salem.
			1902-03	Nellore.
Do. for 10 years and under ...	...	...	...	
Do. under 10 years	...	...	...	
Do. in progress	21,538	...	...	
Total ...	37,988	...	...	
Settlement previously made including full record of rights.	...	...	...	
Do. without such record ...	...	...	...	
Settlements during the year—				
Detailed	...	...	...	
Summary	...	...	...	

A.—REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

(2.)—*Statement showing Particulars of Surveyed and Assessed Area.*

Districts.	Number of Talaqs.	Cultivated.			Total.	Uncultivated.				Assessment.					
		Irrigated.								Gross Amount.			Rate per Acre on Cultivation.	Rate per Acre on Culturable Lands.	Rate per Acre on Total Area of Settlement.
		By Government Works.	By Private Individuals.	Unirrigated.		Grazing Lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total Area assigned.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Trichinopoly.	All	120,603	*	624,026	744,629	...	397,671	205,831	1,142,300	11,12,978	3,59,683	14,72,661	1 7 11	0 14 6	1 4 8
2. Godavery ...	Do.	282,214	...	428,958	711,172	...	64,198	485,073	775,370	15,28,873	65,110	15,93,983	2 2 5	1 0 3	2 0 11
3. Salem ...	Do.	94,660	...	1,114,134	1,208,794	...	321,802	345,553	1,530,596	17,00,919	2,74,222	19,75,141	1 6 6	0 13 8	1 4 5
4. Kistna ...	Do.	177,453	...	1,546,980	1,724,433	...	207,000	979,291	1,931,433	27,75,033	2,38,907	30,13,940	1 9 1	1 2 5	1 8 9
5. Nellore ...	Do.	193,346	731	713,555	907,632	764,163	356,890	1,103,998	1,264,522	19,03,896	3,77,211	22,81,107	2 1 7	1 0 11	1 12 11
Total ...		868,276	731	4,427,653	5,296,660	764,163	1,347,561	3,119,746	6,644,221	90,21,699	13,15,133	1,03,36,832	1 11 3	0 15 7	1 8 10

* Information not available.

N.B.—1. The districts the settlement of which has been completed have alone been given, as the work in progress in the other districts could not be given with any degree of accuracy.

2. The assessments entered against irrigated lands in Godavery and Kistna are at dry rates, they being liable to separate water-rate for irrigation.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

(1.)—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the Official Year* 1875-76 *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to make better provision for the separate assessment of alienated portions of permanently-settled estates.	By Government ...	To provide for the separate assessment to land revenue of portions of permanently-settled estates which are alienated by their owners; and to relieve (1) the owner of the estate from liability in respect to the land revenue assessed on the separated portion, and (2) the owner of the separated portion from its liability to sale on account of the land revenue assessed on the estate to which it originally belonged.	3rd March 1876.

(2.)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the Official Year* 1875-76.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
A Bill to provide for Trustees for the Port of Madras.	By Government ...	To call into existence a body of persons to whose judgment and experience the carrying out of schemes for improving the port of Madras, as regards both the security of shipping and convenience in dealing with cargo, may be entrusted, and who may be armed with adequate powers as to deciding between rival proposals, sanctioning works, superintending their completion and maintenance, making contracts, effecting loans, levying tolls, issuing bye-laws, &c.	Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 16th December 1873, under Rule 25 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business of the Local Council for making Laws and Regulations.	...	Bill rendered unnecessary by the instructions conveyed in the Public Works Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated 11th March 1875, No. 24, under which a Bill is to be introduced into the Governor-General's Council to

					provide for the levy of dues either on shipping or on goods in the port of Madras, upon the construction of a Harbour, which dues would be sufficient to defray interest at 4 per cent. of a loan of £628,000 and a yearly expenditure of £6,000.
A Bill to amend the law relating to the Court of Wards.	Do. ...	To effect several improvements in the law at present regulating the superintendence of Estates of Minors and others by the Court of Wards.	Introduced on the 23rd February 1875.		Select Committee's Report presented, and the amended Bill recommitted for further consideration on the 17th June 1875.
A Bill to amend the Madras Local Funds Act, 1871.	Do. ...	To amend section 38 of the Act as to the mode of fixing the rent value of lands for the purpose of the land cess leviable under the Act.	Do. ...		Select Committee's Report presented, and the amended Bill recommitted on the 17th June 1875.
A Bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of hemp and other intoxicating drugs.	Do. ...	The object of this Bill is to place the manufacture and sale of hemp, gunjah, bhang, and all other intoxicating drugs and preparations in this Presidency under proper regulation and management by a system of licenses and penalties for breach of such licenses, or for trafficking without proper licenses. The Bill also provides for restrictions being placed on the transport, possession, and use of such articles.	Introduced on the 17th June 1875.	...	Referred to a Select Committee for report. This Bill was at first arrested by instructions from the Government of India as to the passing of the Imperial Opium Bill; but as that Bill (since passed into an Act) did not affect hemp and its preparations, the Madras Drugs Bill is under consideration.

(*Continued downwards on next page.*)

A.—LEGISLATIVE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the Official Year* 1875-76—(Continued).

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
A Bill to incorporate the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund.	By the Honorable J. G. Coleman.	The object of this Bill is to incorporate the Fund and to render its officers more amenable to the Courts. The recent prosecution of its Secretary for serious embezzlement showed how necessary it was that this Fund should be incorporated.	Introduced on the 16th November 1875 and the Bill published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the 4th April 1876.	...	Referred to Select Committee for report.
A Bill to amend the Madras Municipal Acts.	By Government ...	For the efficient maintenance of the existing purposes of the present Acts and the proposed addition thereto of a system of effective drainage, the revision of the existing enactments was rendered indispensable. The present average income being Rs. 5,10,576, and charge Rs. 5,68,171, showing a deficit of Rs. 57,595; while, to fulfil present purposes and provide effective drainage, an additional income of about 3 lakhs of Rupees is estimated to be necessary. The new provision introduced in the Bill is to levy Town duties on articles of consumption entering the city limits.	Introduced on the 3rd February 1876.		Under the consideration of the Select Committee.
A Bill to amend Madras Act I of 1870.	By Government ...	The object of this Bill is to remove the restriction under which the tolls levied under this Act are applied only to the maintenance of the Ferries and Canals brought under its operation, and to provide that the same might be expended on roads and communications also.	Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 28th March 1876 under Rule 25 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business of the local Council for making Laws and Regulations.		

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law for the regulation of ports and for the levy of port dues within the Presidency of Madras.	By the Hon'ble the Advocate-General.	To consolidate and amend the laws as to ports, harbours, and piers in this Presidency.	Leave to introduce the Bill granted on 18th April 1873.	...	The greater portion of this Bill relating to the regulation of ports and the levy of port dues has been superseded by the Indian Ports Act XII of 1875.

(3.)—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the Official Year* 1875-76.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
Nil.			

(1.)—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment*

Ranges.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.										
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		Total.
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Village Police.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	10a
Chief Office	2	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	15
Madras Town Police...	...	*3	10	41	8	800	141	...	...	...	‡1,003
Northern Range ...	1	11	41	93	...	5,867	...	462	...	...	6,475
Central do. ...	1	13	61	116	...	7,829	...	100	...	...	8,120
Southern do. ...	1	16	61	130	...	8,682	...	30	...	...	8,920
Total ...	5	43	173	†380	8	23,191	141	592	...	...	24,533

Ranges.	Distribution of Force.									
	In Districts.									
	Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners and Treasure.		Salt and Land Custom Police Guards.		On other Duties.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
	24	25	26	§27	27a		28	29	30	
Chief Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	¶ 13	...	...
Madras Town Police.	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	35	54	858
Northern Range ...	2	200	...	277	5	799	126	4,721	18	332
Central do. ...	1	324	...	556	2	884	179	5,654	9	445
Southern do. ...	5	580	...	593	...	649	185	5,880	18	942
Total ...	8	1,160	...	1,426	7	2,332	492	16,303	94	2,577

* One Commissioner and two Deputy Commissioners of Police.
† Includes 85 Sub-Inspectors on Rupees 30.
‡ Includes three Sergeants and 32 Constables for the Doveton House Guard over ex-Guikwar.
§ In Column 27 are shown the guards provided for the Huzoor and Taluq Treasuries.
‖ Includes cost of the Inspector-General's Establishment of 36 Clerks and 13 Servants—(not Policemen).
¶ Cost of the Commissioner's Establishment of 8 Clerks and 26 Servants—(not Policemen).

POLICE.

of Police in the Madras Presidency during the Official Year 1875-76.

Cost of Police.												
Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. 2), and Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments.	Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. 3) (2).	Other Expenses of Col. 3.		Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Cols. 4 and 5) (4).	Total Pay of Constables of all Classes (Cols. 6, 7, and 8).	Horse and Travelling Allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Cols. 11, 13, and 14.	Average Pay of		Contingencies and all Expenses other than included in Cols. 11 to 17.	Total Cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues	Payable from other sources.
		Travelling Allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
‖64,893	...	...	...	...	1,379	...	...	...	6,825	73,097	...	...
...	32,312	...	¶9,692	49,880	••104,268	...	...	...	25,834	2,21,986	...	...
19,130	76,920	12,466	...	1,19,764	5,54,541	...	...	...	89,063	8,71,884	...	...
13,806	97,318	10,096	...	1,62,367	7,26,644	...	...	...	1,21,017	11,31,248	...	...
15,506	1,15,281	16,325	...	1,95,667	8,17,539	...	...	...	1,34,578	12,94,896	...	...
1,13,335	3,21,831	38,887	9,692	5,27,678	22,04,371	...	...	...	3,77,317	35,98,111	...	...

In Cantonments.		Area of whole District in Square Miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).					
				To Area (6).			To Population (7).		
Officers.	Men.			Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).
31		32	33	34		35	36		37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	27	397,552	...	...	·02	...	...	425
...	...	40,917	6,724,600	7·4	...	...	1,230	1,379	651
...	66	49,959	10,004,726	7·2	...	...	1,448	1,505	645
...	68	47,415	14,094,095	6·2	...	...	1,834	2,002	651
...	134	138,318	31,220,973	6·9	...	·02	1,536	1,621	572

•• Includes cost of Establishment of 47 Horsekeepers and 47 Grasscutters with Driver of Prison Van, together with Marine Establishment, consisting of two Writers and 60 Boatmen and Tindals, with six Conacopillays and two servants—(not Policemen).

N.B.—Columns 32 and 33 do not include the area and population of the taluqs of Badrachellam and Raikapully, which are attached but not permanently transferred.

B.—POLICE—

(2.)—Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal

Ranges.	Total Strength on the 31st December 1875.		Total Sanctioned Strength.		Armament of the Force.§		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with Fire-arms.	Number provided with Swords only, or Swords and Batons.	Number provided with Batons only.‡
1	1a		2	3	4	5	6
Madras Town	52	1,104	52	1,112	...	100	630
Northern Range ...	103	5,454	109	5,528	2,872	2,019	4,985
Central do. ...	142	7,374	147	7,696	2,857	3,791	7,360
Southern do. ...	155	8,213	159	8,600	3,118	4,888	8,150
Total ...	452	*22,145	467	*22,936	8,847	10,793	21,125

Ranges.	Reward.		Education.				Number enlisted during the Year.
	Number of Police rewarded during the Year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under Instruction during the Year.		
	By Promotion.	By Money Rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Madras Town	...	33	52	692	...	144	182
Northern Range	15	54	102	2,702	6	810	885
Central do.	121	46	142	4,417	13	1,223	1,022
Southern do.	120	42	154	6,323	8	1,360	976
Total ...	256	175	450	14,134	27	3,537	3,065

* Temporary Salt Guard excluded.

† Includes men enlisted (Col. 25) for Temporary Salt duty and discharged (Col. 32)

‡ All members of the Force below the grade of Head Constable are armed with

§ Includes Maliah Force and the Hill Police.

Note.—This statement does

(Continued).

Management of the Force in the Madras Presidency for the Year 1875.

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished Judicially by Magistrates and Courts.							
				Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	43	2	107	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
1	88	17	1,179	...	32	...	1	...	1	1	59
1	172	39	2,741	...	16	...	2	...	5	1	69
3	170	26	1,888	...	21	...	2	...	...	...	69
6	473	84	5,915	...	71	...	5	...	6	2	201

Of One Year's Service and under Ten Years.	Of Ten Years' Service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the Year.							Percentage in Hospital during the Year to Total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the Year to Total Strength of Force.
		On Pension.	On Gratuity.	By Resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By Dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By Discharge otherwise than under preceding Columns.	By Desertion.	By Death.		
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
851	444	16	4	25	44	3	3	12	52·5	1
2,599	2,603	6	11	77	89	351	15	101	45·7	1·8
3,771	2,970	23	41	216	173	220	29	144	50·8	1·9
3,798	3,870	30	86	208	173	94	29	157	60·1	1·9
10,719	9,887	75	142	526	479	†668	76	414	53·1	1·8

not refer to Assistant District Superintendents or Officers of higher rank.
after the manufacturing season.
batons, except Marine and Mounted Police.

B.—POLICE—

(3.)—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men*

Ranges.	Race.					
	Europeans.					
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.			
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.
1	2	3	4		5	6
Madras Town	2	...	6	21	...	...
Northern Range	6	3	12	7	2	...
Central do.	7	5	9	7	4	...
Southern do.	10	6	17	12	12	...
Total ...	25	14	44	47	18	...

Ranges.	Religion								
	Officers—(*Continued*).								
	Hindus—(*Continued*).					Other Religions.			
	Tiers.	Oriyahs.	Pariahs.	Hindus of all other Castes.		Foreigners (not British Subjects).		Christians.	Mahomedans.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Madras Town ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	30	259
Northern Range ...	1	7	1	34	...	...	...	24	1,076
Central do. ...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	140	3,065
Southern do. ...	4	...	...	50	...	1	...	347	1,875
Total ...	5	7	1	138	...	1	...	541	6,275

(*Continued*).

employed in the Police Force of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875.

							Religion or Caste.				
Eurasians.			Natives.				Officers.				
Subordinate Officers.				Subordinate Officers.					Hindus.		
On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Nairs.
7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16
4	10	1	1	...	11	1,103	43	1	3	1	...
5	3	13	...	21	55	5,439	37	12	14	3	3
8	6	24	...	28	84	7,346	45	19	35	8	...
13	9	19	...	30	74	8,182	73	8	25	2	8
30	28	57	1	79	224	22,070	198	40	77	14	11

or Caste—(*Continued*).

Men.										
Hindus.								Other Religions.		Grand Total, Officers and Men.
Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Nairs.	Tiers.	Oriyahs.	Pariahs.	Hindus of all other Castes.		Foreigners (not British Subjects).		
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
48	52	...	...	...	110	605	...	...	...	1,159
118	83	92	14	839	82	3,126	...	...	...	5,566
202	313	...	...	...	76	3,578	...	...	...	7,528
233	97	854	256	...	53	4,498	...	...	...	8,384
601	545	946	270	839	321	11,807	...	...	...	22,637

B.—POLICE—

(4.)—*General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in in the Madras*

Description of Crime.	Cases.				
	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.		
			By Police *suo motu*.	By Order of the Magistrate on Complaint, or under Sec. 142 of C.P.C., in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By Order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.	1,169	102	1,188	78	5
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.	1,943	97	1,956	79	5
CLASS III—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.	8,221	325	8,394	125	27
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.	4,466	45	3,988	515	8
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.	20,344	635	19,662	1,272	45
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above,	30,116	62	29,353	823	2
Miscellaneous	1,973	19	1,975	13	4
Total ...	68,232	1,285	66,516	2,905	96

(*Continued*).

the Detection and Prosecution of Cognizable Crime and Recovery of Property stolen Presidency for 1875.

No. of Cases in Cols. 4 to 6.		Persons.								
		Number arrested.								
					Within the Year.					
Tried.	Convicted.	Pending at end of last Year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By Order of Magistrate (see Cols. 5 and 6).	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.
7		8	8a	8b	9	10	10a	11	12	13
857	782	322	...	322	5,838	492	6,652	2	1,561	4,810
1,311	1,136	138	...	138	2,961	119	3,218	10	924	2,066
3,113	2,872	447	...	447	7,644	186	8,277	16	2,022	5,645
2,964	2,636	96	...	96	8,503	921	9,520	...	3,531	5,920
10,986	10,044	663	5	668	21,280	2,325	24,273	22	5,426	18,345
29,138	27,796	86	...	86	40,759	1,475	42,320	21	854	41,397
294	254	23	...	23	528	23	574	1	153	401
48,663	45,520	1,775	5	1,780	87,513	5,541	94,834	72	14,471	78,584

(*Continued across on next page.*)

B.—POLICE—

(4.)—*General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations*

Description of Crime.	Persons—			
	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including Persons ordered to give Security for Good Conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		
	14	15	16	17
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.	921	18	3,828	43
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.	189	295	1,573	9
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.	457	536	4,642	10
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.	1,265	6	4,628	21
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.	2,593	58	15,686	8
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.	2,923	...	38,468	6
Miscellaneous	40	24	337	...
Total ...	8,388	937	69,162	97

(*Continued*).

in the Detection and Prosecution of Cognizable Crime, &c.—(Continued).

(*Continued*).				Property.				
No. pending at end of year.								
Before being put on trial.								
In Custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	No. of Cases in which Property was stolen.	No. of Cases in which Property was recovered.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
70	21	187	1	8	2	17	7	
74	2	73	69	55	35	3,205	1,097	
91	39	345	119	7,118	2,885	6,27,560	83,514	
4	44	21	...	...	...	...	...	
150	12	307	11	17,993	9,729	4,36,632	1,50,262	
1	13	34	...	1,894	1,384	739	2,980	
7	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	
397	131	977	202	27,068	14,035	10,68,153	2,37,860	

B.—POLICE—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Non-Cognizable Crime, and Recovery of Property stolen in the Madras Presidency for* 1875.

Description of Crime.	No. of Cases.		Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted, including Persons ordered to find Security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Remarks.
	In which Police were employed.	Number of Persons arrested or summoned.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.	402	796	185	490	...	...	121 otherwise disposed of.
Class II.—Serious Offences against the Person ...	25	32	9	7	...	...	16 do. do.
Class III.—Serious Offences against Property ...	62	128	45	38	289	78	45 do. do.
Class IV.—Minor Offences against the Person ...	391	904	204	249	...	...	651 do. do.
Class V.—Minor Offences against Property ...	368	659	159	277	18,206	2,229	223 do. do.
Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above ...	440	819	150	543	...	...	126 do. do.
Miscellaneous	28	38	9	24	...	...	5 do. do.
Total ...	1,716	3,376	761	1,628	18,495	2,307	987 do. do.

CHAPTER III. C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(1.)—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for those Offences in the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1875.

Description of Offences.	No. of Offences reported during the year.	No. of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
PART I.—COGNIZABLE.					
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.	1,726	6,784	1,733	4,772	279
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.	2,393	2,725	792	1,764	169
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.	9,259	6,937	1,530	4,885	522
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.	16,795	14,447	6,090	8,336	21
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.	31,136	31,503	11,292	19,605	606
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.	1,036	1,984	526	1,444	14
Miscellaneous	2,036	466	85	356	25
Total Cognizable Offences ...	64,381	64,846	22,048	41,162	1,636
PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE.					
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.	4,578	6,629	1,885	4,604	140
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.	71	60	30	19	11
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.	353	330	174	126	30
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.	22,269	20,377	12,918	7,446	13
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.	7,218	7,884	4,832	2,931	121
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.	5,722	9,344	2,115	7,088	141
Miscellaneous	70	94	41	46	7
Total Non-cognizable Offences ...	40,281	44,718	21,995	22,260	463
Total Cognizable Offences ...	64,381	64,846	22,048	41,162	1,636
Grand Total Offences against I.P.C ...	104,662	109,564	44,043	63,422	2,099
SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.					
Part I.—Cognizable	47,556	63,239	6,741	56,369	129
Part II.—Non-cognizable	17,384	20,735	4,406	16,270	59
Total Offences against Special and Local Laws.	64,940	83,974	11,147	72,639	188

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1875.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of Persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.							
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during the year 1875.				Received by transfer from other Districts.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining at end of the year.	Average Number of Days during which each case lasted.	Number of Witnesses who attended.
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Appeared voluntarily.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Village Officers	...	4,313	1	9,456	14,908	...	28,678	4,374	3,699	20,605	...	...	...	2	34,908
Unpaid Magistrates*	...	1,622	85	3,774	71	...	5,552	305	580	4,664	...	..	3	3	4,274
Local and Subordinate paid Magts.	*a* 2,412	63,706	14,678	158,019	4,455	5	243,275	109,708	42,498	85,967	2,609	79	2,414	8	240,613
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district.	*b* 345	7,073	1,830	7,021	400	5	16,674	6,138	2,559	7,294	460	5	218	7	28,063
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	*c* 6	459	111	332	42	...	950	330	142	421	28	11	18	7	1,717
Magistrates of Madras Town ...	...	13,669	94	17,777	...	...	31,540	11,854	4,285	15,309	86	5	1	...	20,922
Total Magistracy ...	2,763	90,842	16,799	196,379	19,876	10	326,669	132,709	53,763	134,260	3,183	100	2,654	7	330,497
Sessions Courts	238	...	...	...	...	...	3,333	29	1,410	1,731	...	2	161	4	8,513
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	17	70	...	...	1	..	524
Total Courts ...	238	...	...	...	...	...	3,421	29	1,427	1,801	...	2	162	4	9,037
Grand Total ...	3,001	90,842	16,799	196,379	19,876	10	330,090	132,738	55,190	136,061	3,183	102	2,816	6	339,534

a 14 persons were transferred to Full-power Magistrates, 2 to Chief Magistrates of Districts, 9 persons omitted to be shown last year have now been shown, 8 shown erroneously in 1874 are eliminated this year.

b 2 persons were transferred to Chief Magistrate of the District, 9 persons erroneously shown under this head last year instead of being shown under Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates have now been transferred to that head, and 14 were transferred from Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates.

c 2 persons were transferred from Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates and 2 from Full-power Magistrates, &c.

* The figures under this head are those disposed of by Honorary Magistrates.

C.—CRIMINAL

(3.)—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal

Class of Tribunals.	Death.	Transportation.		Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of Property.
		For life.	For a term.		Rigorous.			
					With Solitary Confinement.	Without Solitary Confinement.	Simple.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 20,605	...
Unpaid Magistrates (b)	...	...	...	...	...	16	26	...
Local and Subordinate paid Magts. (c)	...	..	...	...	14	18,215	3,829	...
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district (d).	...	...	...	...	31	3,086	561	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts (h) ...	...	...	...	...	1	216	26	...
Magistrates of Madras Town (k) ...	...	...	...	...	3	1,273	13	...
Total Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	49	22,806	25,060	...
Sessions Court (l)	76	172	175	...	22	1,142	68	...
High Court (m)	...	7	5	1	...	•52	1	...
Total Courts ...	76	179	180	1	22	1,194	69	...
Grand Total ...	76	179	180	1	71	24,000	25,129	...

(a) Of these 3,323 men were put to stocks.

(b) 16 persons were ordered to fulfil their contracts.
1 person was ordered to repay the advance.

(c) 552 persons were ordered to fulfil their contracts.
9 do. do. to pay maintenance.
71 do. do. to return the money.
1 person was disposed of under Section 519 of C.C.P.
1 do. was not punished, as he was sentenced in another case.
2 persons were ordered to pay Rs. 3 as compensation to complainants.
24 do. were imprisoned in default of payment of fine.
6 persons suffered simple as well as rigorous imprisonment.

(d) 173 persons were ordered to complete the work.
27 do. do. to pay maintenance.
4 do. do. to retain possession of land.
32 do. do. to return the advance.
21 do. do. to register their names under Military Cantonment Act.
1 person was punished in another case.
1 do. detained in custody till the vessel was ready for sail.
23 persons were ordered not to repeat nuisance.

JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

Tribunals in the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875.

Fine.		Whipping.		Ordered to find or give			Details of Punishments.	
							Imprisonment not exceeding 15 Days.	
With Imprisonment.	Without Imprisonment.	In addition to other Punishment.	In lieu of other Punishment.	Surety of the Peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for Good Behaviour.	Rigorous.	Simple.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,605
...	4,605	...	...	...	...	...	11	26
4,304	61,524	288	1,777	2	...	...	6,260	3,194
600	2,811	112	347	(*e*) 79	(*f*) 86	(*g*) 39	501	347
47	131	12	23	(*i*) 16	13	(*j*) 3	5	8
68	13,440	27	133	...	...	..	185	5
5,019	82,511	439	2,280	97	99	42	6,962	24,185
109	19	53	36	...	...	...	2	14
1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
110	19	55	37	...	...	...	2	14
5,129	82,530	494	2,317	97	99	42	6,964	24,199

(*e*) Includes 3 persons ordered to give surety in addition to other punishment (imprisonment).

(*f*) Do. 22 do. to enter into recognizance in addition to other punishment (imprisonment and fine).

(*g*) Do. 3 do. to find sureties in addition to imprisonment.

(*h*) 4 persons were ordered to pay maintenance.
1 person was punished in another case.

(*i*) Includes 11 persons ordered to give surety in addition to recognizance.

(*j*) Do. 2 do. to find sureties in addition to recognizance.

(*k*) 130 persons were ordered to complete the work.
297 do. do. to pay maintenance.
2 do. were sent to Lock Hospital.
1 person was convicted in another case.
10 persons were cautioned.
6 do. were ordered to keep the peace.
1 person was sent on board the ship.

(*l*) 30 persons were punished in other cases.
9 do. sentenced to both simple and rigorous imprisonments were accordingly shown in cols. 7 and 8.

(*m*) 3 persons were punished in other cases.

(*Continued across on next page.*)

C.—CRIMINAL

(3.)—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal*

Class of Tribunals.	Details of Imprisonment not exceeding							
	6 Months.		2 Years.		7 Years.		Exceeding 7 Years.	
	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Magistrates (*b*)	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local and Subordinate paid Magts.(*c*).	11,917	634	52	1	...	...	...	...
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district (*d*) ...	1,435	198	1,164	16	17	...	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts (*h*) ...	113	17	99	1	...	...	...	...
Magistrates of Madras Town (*k*) ..	941	8	150	...	...	...	...	...
Total Magistrates ...	14,411	857	1,465	18	17	...	...	...
Sessions Court (*l*)	133	40	348	13	595	1	86	...
High Court (*m*)	6	1	11	...	34	...	1	...
Total Courts ...	139	41	359	13	629	1	87	...
Grand Total ...	14,550	898	1,824	31	646	1	87	...

(*b*)
- 16 persons were ordered to fulfil their contracts.
- 1 person was ordered to repay the advance.

(*c*)
- 552 persons were ordered to fulfil their contracts.
- 9 do. do. to pay maintenance.
- 71 do. do. to return the money.
- 1 person was disposed of under Section 519 of C.C.P.
- 1 do. was not punished, as he was sentenced in another case.
- 2 persons were ordered to pay Rs. 3 as compensation to complainants.
- 24 do. were imprisoned in default of payment of fine.
- 6 persons suffered simple as well as rigorous imprisonment.

(*d*)
- 173 persons were ordered to complete the work.
- 27 do. do. to pay maintenance.
- 4 do. do. to retain possession of land.
- 32 do. do. to return the advance.
- 21 do. do. to register their names under Military Cantonment Act.
- 1 person was punished in another case.
- 1 do. detained in custody till the vessel was ready for sail.
- 23 persons were ordered not to repeat nuisance.

JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

Tribunals in the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875—(Continued).

Punishments—(*Continued*).

Total.		Fines not exceeding						
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rupees 5.	Rupees 50.	Rs. 200.	Rs. 1,000.	Exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Total Amount of Fines.	Amount realized.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	20,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	26	4,561	44	...	...	...	3,618	3,501
18,229	3,829	51,484	13,972	372	...	...	3,43,809	2,57,051
3,117	561	2,198	1,024	158	30	1	66,865	27,542
217	26	91	64	20	2	1	8,780	4,944
1,276	13	12,680	785	43	...	...	30,879	28,411
22,855	25,060	71,014	15,889	593	32	2	4,53,951	3,21,449
1,164	68	2	30	64	26	6	42,263	9,749
52	1	...	...	1	...	...	200	...
1,216	69	2	30	65	26	6	42,463	9,749
24,071	25,129	71,016	15,919	658	58	8	4,96,414	3,31,198

(*h*) 4 persons were ordered to pay maintenance.
1 person was punished in another case.

(*k*) 130 persons were ordered to complete the work.
297 do. do. to pay maintenance.
2 do. were sent to Lock Hospital.
1 person was convicted in another case.
10 persons were cautioned.
6 do. were ordered to keep the peace.
1 person was sent on board the ship.

(*l*) 30 persons were punished in other cases.
9 do. sentenced to both simple and rigorous imprisonments were accordingly shown in columns 7 and 8.

(*m*) 3 do. were punished in other cases.

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the Year* 1875.

Courts.	Established or Average Number of Juries or Assessors in any one trial.	Remaining and Committed for trial.		Number of Persons in Jury trials.						Number of Persons in Assessors' trials.				Pending.	
				Discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.	After trial.		Number in cases in which records were submitted to the High Court under Section 263 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Result in cases submitted to the High Court.		Discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.	After trial.				
		Cases.	Persons.		Convicted.	Acquitted.		Verdict sustained.	Verdict set aside.		Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge differing from the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with one Assessor only.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
Session Courts. Assessors.	2	1,490	*3,177	39	124	99	2	1	1	223	1,965	494	146	35	8
Session Courts. Jury ...	5														
High Court—Jury.	12	83	86	10	53	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Of these, two were transferred to Trichinopoly and two died before trial.

CHAPTER III. D.—PRISONS.

D.—

(1.)—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Russelcondah.	Hill Jail.	Convicts ...	84	1	85	253	13	266	337	14	351
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State... ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Berhampore.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	120	5	125	615	51	666	735	56	791
		Civil	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	74	12	86	74	12	86
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State... ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Vizagapatam.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	252	23	275	1,192	222	1,414	1,444	245	1,689
		Civil	3	...	3	15	2	17	18	2	20
		Under-trial ...	14	1	15	85	20	105	99	21	120
		Security ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry.	Central Jail.	Convicts ...	900	25	925	288	32	320	1,388	57	1,445
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State... ...	6	...	6	1	...	1	7	...	7
	District Jail.	Convicts ...	74	4	78	477	64	541	551	68	619
		Civil	5	...	5	27	2	29	32	2	34
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	68	8	76	69	8	77
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	35	1	36	109	5	114	144	6	150
		Civil	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
		State... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntoor.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	98	6	104	323	29	352	421	35	456
		Civil	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	69	5	74	70	6	76
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRISONS.

confined in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily Average Number of each class.			Total Daily Average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
226	11	237	111	3	114	107·30	3·88	111·18			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107·77	3·88	111·65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
531	42	573	204	14	218	161·86	12·14	174·00			
10	...	10	2	...	2	·69	...	·69			
69	12	81	5	...	5	8·69	1·49	10·18	172·18	13·63	185·81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	1	...	1	·94	...	·94			
1,118	225	1,343	326	20	346	292·76	28·50	321·26			
16	2	18	2	...	2	1·50	·20	1·70			
93	20	113	6	1	7	5·99	1·83	7·82	300·40	30·53	330·93
1	...	1	...	...	...	·15	...	·15			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
548	27	575	840	30	870	912·15	32·27	944·42			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	918·14	32·27	950·41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	...	1	6	...	6	5·99	...	5·99			
469	57	526	82	11	93	79·66	11·41	91·07			
27	2	29	5	...	5	3·51	·19	3·70			
62	6	68	7	2	9	6·31	·96	7·27	87·93	12·56	100·49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·12	...	·12			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
117	2	119	27	4	31	35·49	·90	36·39			
3	...	3	...	...	...	·13	...	·13			
1	...	1	1	...	1	·22	...	·22	36·00	·90	36·90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	...	2	1	...	1	·16	...	·16			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
311	27	338	110	8	118	88·60	9·00	97·60			
6	...	6	1	...	1	·36	...	·36			
70	6	76	...	...	...	2·97	·42	3·39	92·02	9·42	101·44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·09	...	·09			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

(*Continued downwards on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS—

(1.)—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined*

1	2.	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Nellore	District Jail.	Convicts ...	169	16	185	511	75	586	680	91	771
		Civil	3	...	3	10	...	10	13	...	13
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	45	16	61	46	16	62
		Security ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
		Insane ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	92	6	98	358	18	376	450	24	474
		Civil	5	...	5	32	3	35	37	3	40
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	80	4	84	88	4	92
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	306	16	322	856	60	916	1,162	76	1,238
		Civil	9	...	9	43	1	44	52	1	53
		Under-trial ...	5	1	6	146	7	153	151	8	159
		Security ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Insane ...	...	...	...	4	2	6	4	2	6
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	161	5	166	570	29	599	731	34	765
		Civil	10	...	10	94	6	100	104	6	110
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	105	3	108	119	3	122
		Security ...	9	2	11	4	...	4	13	2	15
		Insane ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	159	7	166	544	55	599	703	62	765
		Civil	9	...	9	39	1	40	48	1	49
		Under-trial ...	6	1	7	111	13	124	117	14	131
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore.	Central Jail.	Convicts ...	934	40	974	305	28	333	1,239	68	1,307
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem.	Central Jail.	Convicts ...	484	27	511	687	56	743	1,171	83	1,254
		Civil	5	...	5	53	2	55	58	2	60
		Under-trial ...	4	1	5	148	17	165	152	18	170
		Security ...	17	...	17	...	...	...	17	...	17
		Insane ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(Continued).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875—(Continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily Average Number of each class.			Total Daily Average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
482	69	551	198	22	220	171·77	19·48	191·25			
11	...	11	2	...	2	·64	...	·64			
42	13	55	4	3	7	2·31	·83	3·14	176·23	20·50	196·73
3	...	3	...	...	...	1·45	...	1·45			
1	1	2	...	...	...	·06	·19	·25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
322	18	340	128	6	134	102·82	4·49	107·31			
34	3	37	3	...	3	4·68	·42	5·10			
71	3	74	17	1	18	4·20	·21	4·41	111·77	5·12	116·89
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·07	...	·07			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
763	53	816	399	23	422	323·57	20·19	343·76			
39	1	40	13	...	13	7·88	·02	7·90			
142	8	150	9	...	9	14·21	·97	15·18	346·26	21·47	367·73
1	...	1	...	...	...	·23	...	·23			
4	2	6	...	...	...	·37	·29	·66			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
544	26	570	187	8	195	179·00	6·76	185·76			
89	5	94	15	1	16	12·62	·58	13·20			
106	3	109	13	...	13	8·91	·35	9·26	208·35	8·34	216·69
10	2	12	3	...	3	7·14	·65	7·79			
2	...	2	...	...	...	·68	...	·68			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
566	54	620	137	8	145	139·47	9·47	148·94			
41	1	42	7	...	7	6·48	·01	6·49			
113	12	125	4	2	6	6·59	·89	7·48	153·17	10·37	163·54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	...	3	1	...	1	·63	...	·63			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
348	29	377	891	39	930	887·45	41·68	929·13			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	888·45	41·68	930·13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
634	55	689	537	28	565	478·23	25·44	503·67			
57	2	59	1	...	1	5·27	·23	5·50			
134	17	151	18	1	19	10·77	1·44	12·21	500·41	27·11	527·52
17	...	17	...	...	...	5·81	...	5·81			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·33	...	·33			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

(Continued downwards on next page.)

D.—PRISONS—

(1.)—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Guindy.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	79	...	79	49	...	149	228	...	228
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	160	11	171	481	26	507	641	37	678
		Civil	9	1	10	45	...	45	54	1	55
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	97	6	103	101	6	107
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	320	20	340	600	25	625	920	45	965
		Civil	12	...	12	63	2	65	75	2	77
		Under-trial ...	48	...	48	215	13	228	263	13	276
		Security ...	12	...	12	1	...	1	13	...	13
		Insane ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	118	6	124	363	49	412	481	55	535
		Civil	18	...	18	55	5	60	73	5	78
		Under-trial ...	3	1	4	59	6	65	62	7	69
		Security ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	150	10	160	379	37	416	529	47	576
		Civil	24	...	24	98	2	100	122	2	124
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	81	2	83	92	2	94
		Security ...	2	...	2	13	..	13	15	...	15
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly.	Central Jail.	Convicts ...	891	39	930	379	60	439	1,270	99	1,369
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Jail.	Convicts ...	109	...	109	389	...	389	498	...	498
		Civil	7	...	7	18	1	19	25	1	26
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	73	2	75	79	2	81
		Security ...	7	...	7	1	...	1	8	...	8
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*Continued*).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875—(Continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily Average Number of each class.			Total Daily Average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
157	...	157	71	...	71	65·25	...	65·25	65·25	...	65·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
525	31	556	116	6	122	140·59	8·99	149·58	149·54	9·20	158·74
49	1	50	5	...	5	4·51	·05	4·55			
95	6	101	6	...	6	4·34	·16	4·50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·10	...	·10			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
570	38	608	350	7	357	331·00	11·51	342·51	357·36	12·17	369·53
67	2	69	8	...	8	7·09	·13	7·22			
241	11	252	22	2	24	14·57	·53	15·10			
12	...	12	1	...	1	4·64	...	4·64			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·06	...	·06			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
401	37	438	80	18	98	108·52	10·93	119·45	126·70	11·84	138·54
64	5	69	9	...	9	12·07	·54	12·61			
55	6	61	7	1	8	3·46	·37	3·83			
...	...	...	5	...	5	2·65	...	2·65			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
413	41	454	116	6	122	135·86	10·40	146·26	159·35	10·97	170·32
106	2	108	16	...	16	17·07	·38	17·45			
89	2	91	3	...	3	3·69	·04	3·73			
15	...	15	...	...	...	2·73	...	2·73			
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	·15	·15			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
377	70	447	893	29	922	921·60	33·88	955·48	921·60	33·88	955·48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
374	...	374	124	...	124	137·49	...	137·49	147·12	·21	147·33
25	1	26	...	...	...	1·60	·12	1·72			
55	2	57	24	...	24	4·70	·09	4·79			
7	...	7	1	...	1	3·33	...	3·33			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

(*Continued downwards on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS—

(1.)—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Madura.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	282	6	288	940	27	967	1,222	33	1,255
		Civil	36	...	36	171	6	177	207	6	213
		Under-trial ...	79	1	80	251	5	256	330	6	336
		Security ...	...	...	...	17	...	17	17	...	17
		Insane ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	251	18	269	605	33	638	856	51	907
		Civil	6	...	6	62	...	62	68	...	68
		Under-trial ...	19	3	22	194	13	207	213	16	229
		Security ...	4	...	4	7	...	7	11	...	11
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	134	6	140	640	10	650	774	16	790
		Civil	14	1	15	123	5	128	137	6	143
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	148	8	156	151	8	159
		Security ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Insane ...	...	...	...	15	4	19	15	4	19
		State ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
Tellicherry.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	48	1	49	343	6	349	391	7	398
		Civil	9	1	10	92	...	92	101	1	102
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	49	2	51	55	2	57
		Security ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore.	Central Jail.	Convicts ...	699	...	699	233	...	233	932	...	932
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mangalore.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	93	6	99	306	21	327	399	27	426
		Civil	15	1	16	76	10	86	91	11	102
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	55	3	58	60	3	63
		Security ...	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	3
		Insane ...	...	...	...	10	5	15	10	5	15
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*Continued*).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875—(Continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily Average Number of each class.			Total Daily Average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
835	25	860	387	8	395	330·90	9·02	339·92			
180	6	186	27	...	27	21·98	·74	22·72			
315	6	321	15	...	15	18·14	·18	18·32	374·19	9·94	384·13
16	...	16	1	...	1	2·92	...	2·92			
...	...	...	1	...	1	·25	...	·25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
595	37	632	261	14	275	215·09	14·27	229·36			
60	...	60	8	...	8	8·55	...	8·55			
208	15	223	5	1	6	10·18	·94	11·12	236·75	15·21	251·96
8	...	8	3	...	3	2·93	...	2·93			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	...	3	...	...	...	·10	...	·10			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·10	...	·10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
638	12	650	136	4	140	167·54	3·87	171·41			
128	4	132	9	2	11	13·24	·18	13·42			
142	7	149	9	1	10	6·74	·48	7·22	189·55	4·67	194·22
3	...	3	...	...	...	1·28	...	1·28			
15	4	19	...	...	...	·65	·14	·79			
1	...	1	1	...	1	·10	...	·10			
312	5	317	79	2	81	73·94	3·14	77·08			
94	1	95	7	...	7	6·52	...	6·52			
52	2	54	3	...	3	1·75	·12	1·87	82·49	3·26	85·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	...	3	1	...	1	·28	...	·28			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
238	...	238	694	...	694	687·41	...	687·41			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	687·45	...	687·45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·04	...	·04			
322	19	341	77	8	85	98·90	8·19	107·09			
76	10	86	15	1	16	7·48	·71	8 19			
59	3	62	1	...	1	2·71	·09	2·80	111·94	9·60	121·54
3	...	3	...	...	...	1·81	...	1·81			
9	3	12	1	2	3	1·04	·61	1·65			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

(*Continued downwards on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS—

(1.)—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Coimbatore.	Central Jail.	Convicts ...	909	20	929	254	34	288	1,163	54	1,217
		Civil	12	1	13	61	3	64	73	4	77
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	201	...	201	510	6	516	711	6	717
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	102	7	109	103	8	111
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	172	2	174	182	32	214	354	34	388
		Civil	4	...	4	1	...	1	5	...	5
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	27	...	27	27	...	27
		Security ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Insane ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	European Prison.	Convicts ...	28	...	28	17	...	17	45	...	45
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras.	Penitentiary.	Convicts ...	496	58	554	1,756	311	2,067	2,252	369	2,621
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	7	1	8	102	6	108	109	7	116
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	2	...	2	22	3	25	24	3	27
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Debtors' Jail.	Civil	22	4	26	511	73	584	533	77	610
		Total ...	9,565	408	9,973	20,044	1,732	21,776	27,609	2,140	31,749

(*Continued*).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875—(Continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily Average Number of each class.			Total Daily Average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
318	33	351	845	21	866	937·60	24·91	962·51			
68	4	72	5	...	5	6·78	·55	7·33			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	944·76	25·46	970·22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	...	2	1	...	1	·38	...	·38			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
523	...	523	188	6	194	188·48	·14	188·62			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
91	7	98	12	1	13	6·89	·31	7·20	195·37	·45	195·82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
206	32	238	148	2	150	154·32	2·27	156·59			
...	...	...	...	...	...	·39	...	·39			
10	...	10	17	...	17	·86	...	·86			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·05	...	·05	155·65	2·27	157·92
1	...	1	...	...	...	·03	...	·03			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
23	...	23	22	...	22	27·68	...	27·68			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	1	...	1	·04	...	·04	27·72	...	27·72
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,908	327	2,230	349	42	391	390·04	49·87	439·91			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
103	7	110	6	...	6	7·70	·30	8·00	418·20	52·61	448·67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
23	3	26	1	...	1	·61	·15	·76			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
511	75	586	22	2	24	19·85	3·29	23·14	19·85	3·29	23·14
20,069	1,719	21,788	9,540	421	9,961	...	...	...	9,450·17	440·52	9,890·69

D.—PRISONS

(2.)—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts*

1	2	3		4		5	
No.	Jails.	Remained on the 31st December 1874.		Imprisoned during the Year.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	84	1	253	13	337	14
2	Berhampore	120	5	613	51	733	56
3	Vizagapatam	252	23	1,174	222	1,426	245
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	900	25	220	9	1,120	34
5	Do. District ...	74	4	477	64	551	68
6	Masulipatam	35	1	106	5	141	6
7	Guntoor	98	6	311	28	409	34
8	Nellore	169	16	507	75	676	91
9	Kurnool	92	6	355	17	447	23
10	Bellary	306	16	847	60	1,153	76
11	Cuddapah	161	5	547	22	708	27
12	Chittoor	159	7	531	55	690	62
13	Vellore Central	934	40	10	1	944	41
14	Salem do.	484	27	573	54	1,057	81
15	Guindy	79	...	...	...	79	...
16	Chingleput	160	11	473	24	633	35
17	Cuddalore	320	20	583	25	903	45
18	Tranquebar	113	6	858	49	476	55
19	Tanjore	150	10	375	37	525	47
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	891	39	70	56	961	95
21	Do. District ...	109	...	358	...	467	...
22	Madura	282	6	938	27	1,220	33
23	Tinnevelly	251	18	604	33	855	51
24	Cochin	1	...	2	...	3	...
25	Calicut	134	6	640	10	774	16
26	Tellicherry	48	1	300	6	348	7
27	Cannanore Central ...	699	...	67	...	766	...
28	Mangalore	93	6	305	21	398	27
29	Coimbatore Central ...	909	20	111	31	1,020	51
30	Do. District ...	101	...	505	2	706	2
31	Ootacamund Native ...	172	2	141	32	313	34
32	European Prison ...	28	...	13	...	41	...
33	Penitentiary	496	58	1,488	286	1,984	344
	Total ...	9,009	385	13,855	1,315	22,864	1,700

(*Judicial*)—(Continued).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875.

6				7			8			
Received from other Jails.							Transferred to other Jails.			
A.		B.					A.		B.	
To undergo Sentence.		In Transit for Transportation.		Total Population.			To undergo Sentence.		For Transportation beyond Seas, &c.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
...	...	...	...	337	14	351	1	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	735	56	791	41	...	...	...
18	...	..	...	1,444	245	1,689	41	1	4	3
268	23	...	...	1,388	57	1,445	37	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	551	68	619	122	15	...	...
3	...	...	...	144	6	150	...	...	...	...
12	1	...	...	421	35	456	58	3	...	...
4	...	...	...	680	91	771	32	...	...	2
3	1	...	...	450	24	474	32	..	...	...
9	...	...	...	1,162	76	1,238	62	...	7	1
23	7	...	...	731	34	765	53	1	3	...
13	...	...	...	703	62	765	50	11	6	1
295	27	...	...	1,239	68	1,307	57	11	24	5
114	2	...	...	1,171	83	1,254	50	3	...	...
149	...	...	...	228	...	228	...	...	...	...
8	2	...	...	641	37	678	123	5	4	...
17	...	...	...	920	45	965	67	12	9	...
5	...	...	...	481	55	536	43	1	...	...
4	...	...	...	529	47	576	62	...	...	...
309	4	...	...	1,270	99	1,369	29	...	47	...
31	...	...	...	498	...	498	3	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	1,222	33	1,255	150	2	...	...
1	...	...	...	856	51	907	94	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	774	16	790	119	2	...	...
43	...	...	...	391	7	398	37	...	4	1
166	...	...	...	932	...	932	3	...	32	...
1	...	...	...	399	27	426	38	...	5	...
143	3	...	...	1,163	54	1,217	48	4	2	...
5	4	...	...	711	6	717	6	...	...	...
41	...	...	...	354	34	388	58	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	45	...	45	7	...	...	...
79	2	189	23	2,252	369	2,621	226	...	...	...
1,772	76	189	23	24,825	1,799	26,624	1,749	77	147	13

(*Continued across on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS

(2.)—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the*

No.	Jails.	9					
		Released during the Year.					
		A.		B.		C.	
		On Appeal.		On Expiry of Sentence.		On Payment of Fine.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	3	...	215	11	3	...
2	Berhampore	8	1	465	40	8	...
3	Vizagapatam	11	2	1,027	214	15	3
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	19	...	464	24	...	...
5	Do. District ...	15	...	327	41	2	...
6	Masulipatam	5	...	101	2	10	...
7	Guntoor	29	1	219	23	2	...
8	Nellore	13	1	432	64	4	1
9	Kurnool	6	...	275	17	2	1
10	Bellary	26	1	645	48	8	1
11	Cuddapah	8	...	458	24	...	...
12	Chittoor	43	1	445	41	12	...
13	Vellore Central	8	...	227	11	1	...
14	Salem do.	10	2	553	49	1	...
15	Guindy	1	...	154	...	1	...
16	Chingleput	8	...	384	26	3	...
17	Cuddalore	7	...	458	23	23	2
18	Tranquebar	48	4	286	30	20	1
19	Tanjore	15	1	291	40	22	...
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	14	...	235	69	...	...
21	Do. District ...	18	...	340	...	5	...
22	Madura	106	1	468	22	78	...
23	Tinnevelly	20	...	461	31	2	...
24	Cochin	...	...	3	...	...	...
25	Calicut	18	...	487	9	6	...
26	Tellicherry	5	...	256	4	8	...
27	Cannanore Central ...	2	...	180	...	...	...
28	Mangalore	13	...	236	18	18	...
29	Coimbatore Central ...	2	...	223	28	...	...
30	Do. District ...	13	...	479	...	...	...
31	Ootacamund Native ...	2	...	138	32	6	...
32	European Prison ...	...	...	13	...	...	...
33	Penitentiary	...	...	1,419	303	58	2
	Total ...	496	15	12,364	1,244	318	11

* Madras Government, 27th May 1875, No. 1,242, Judicial Department.
† Madras Government, 26th June 1875, No. 1,432, Judicial Department.
‡ Major-General Commanding Mysore Division by letter from the Assistant Adjutant-General, dated 17th April 1875, No. 26.

(*Judicial*)—(Continued).

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875—(Continued).

By order of Government.				10		11		12		13		14	
A.		B.		Transported beyond Seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed		Died.	
On account of Sickness.		On other grounds.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	18	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	23	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	5	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	17	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	29	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	1	12	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
...	...	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	...
...	...	†1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	27	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	10	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	35	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	23	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	‡3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	§2	...	‖190	22	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	7	...	190	22	21	...	*4	...	63	3	353	17

‡ His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

§ { Madras Government, 2nd September 1875, No. 1,913, Judicial Department.
  { His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

‖ Includes three Military convicts sent to England to undergo penal servitude.

(*Continued across on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS (*Judicial*)—(Continued).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1875—(Continued).

No.	Jails.	15			16		
		Remaining on the 31st December 1875.			Daily Average Number.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	111	3	114	107·30	3·88	111·18
2	Berhampore	204	14	218	161·86	12·14	174·00
3	Vizagapatam	326	20	346	292·76	28·50	321·26
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	840	30	870	912·15	32·27	944·42
5	Do. District ...	82	11	93	79·66	11·41	91·07
6	Masulipatam	27	4	31	35·49	·90	36·39
7	Guntoor	110	8	118	88·60	9·00	97·60
8	Nellore	198	22	220	171·77	19·48	191·25
9	Kurnool	128	6	134	102·82	4·49	107·31
10	Bellary	399	23	422	323·57	20·19	343·76
11	Cuddapah	187	8	195	179·00	6·76	185·76
12	Chittoor	137	8	145	139·47	9·47	148·94
13	Vellore Central	891	39	930	887·45	41·68	929·13
14	Salem do.	537	28	565	878·23	25·44	503·67
15	Guindy	71	...	71	65·25	...	65·25
16	Chingleput	116	6	122	140·59	8·99	149·58
17	Cuddalore	350	7	357	331·00	11·51	342·51
18	Tranquebar	80	18	98	108·52	10·93	119·45
19	Tanjore	116	6	122	135·86	10·40	146·26
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	893	29	922	921·60	33·88	955·48
21	Do. District ...	124	...	124	137·49	...	137·49
22	Madura	387	8	395	330·90	9·02	339·92
23	Tinnevelly	261	14	275	215·09	14·27	229·36
24	Cochin	...	...	...	·10	...	·10
25	Calicut	136	4	140	167·54	3·87	171·41
26	Tellicherry	79	2	81	73·94	3·14	77·08
27	Cannanore Central ...	694	...	694	687·41	...	687·41
28	Mangalore	77	8	85	98·90	8·19	107·09
29	Coimbatore Central ...	845	21	866	937·60	24·91	962·51
30	Do. District ...	188	6	194	188·48	·14	188·62
31	Ootacamund Native ...	148	2	150	154·32	2·27	156·59
32	European Prison ...	22	...	22	27·68	...	27·68
33	Penitentiary	349	42	391	390·04	49·87	439·91
	Total ...	9,113	397	9,510	9072·44	417·00	9489·44

D.—PRISONS (*Judicial*)—(Continued).

(3.)—*Statement showing the Religion, Age, and Previous Occupation of the Convicts, &c., during the Year* 1875.

1	2	3							
		Religion.							
		A.						B.	
		Christians.							
No.	Jails.	a.		b.		c.		Mahomedans.	
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2	Berhampore	8	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
3	Vizagapatam	1	...	...	...	4	...	12	3
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	8	...	...	...	11	...	52	...
5	Do. District ...	1	...	2	...	2	...	6	4
6	Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...
7	Guntoor	...	...	...	...	8	...	16	8
8	Nellore	...	...	2	...	4	...	47	5
9	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	1	...	149	5
10	Bellary	2	...	3	...	5	1	205	4
11	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	1	...	57	3
12	Chittoor	2	...	2	...	3	...	45	11
13	Vellore Central	1	...	...	...	4	...	61	...
14	Salem do.	...	...	1	...	13	1	77	...
15	Guindy	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...
16	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	17	2	27	1
17	Cuddalore	1	...	...	...	7	2	42	1
18	Tranquebar	...	...	1	...	9	4	17	4
19	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	7	...	9	...
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	14	...	5	...	29	10	36	12
21	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	19	...	21	...
22	Madura	...	...	...	...	11	...	32	...
23	Tinnevelly	2	...	...	...	28	1	25	...
24	Cochin	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	8	...	4	...	26	1	330	8
26	Tellicherry	...	...	2	...	23	...	121	2
27	Cannanore Central ...	1	...	2	...	9	...	281	...
28	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	21	4	71	3
29	Coimbatore Central ...	1	...	1	...	7	...	60	2
30	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	12	...
31	Ootacamund Native ...	...	...	6	...	27	16	22	...
32	European Prison	40	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
33	Penitentiary	138	...	33	9	93	25	301	52
	Total ...	231	...	65	9	397	67	2,164	129

(*Continued across on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS

(3.)—*Statement showing the Religion, Age, and Previous*

No.	Jails.	3—(*Contd.*) Religion—(*Contd.*) C. Hindus. M.	C. Hindus. F.	D. Buddhists and Jains. M.	D. Buddhists and Jains. F.	E. All other Classes. M.	E. All other Classes. F.	A. Under 16. M.	A. Under 16. F.
1	Russellcondah	16	1	...	...	320	12	...	...
2	Berhampore	436	47	...	...	276	9	9	...
3	Vizagapatam	555	173	...	...	854	69	42	26
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	1,011	34	...	...	38	...	21	3
5	Do. District ...	186	22	...	...	354	42	...	...
6	Masulipatam	126	6	...	...	7	...	2	...
7	Guntoor	385	26	...	...	...	...	7	...
8	Nellore	623	86	...	...	...	...	11	1
9	Kurnool	297	18	...	...	...	...	3	...
10	Bellary	317	27	...	...	621	44	13	2
11	Cuddapah	524	24	...	...	126	...	10	...
12	Chittoor	638	51	...	...	...	...	5	1
13	Vellore Central	851	41	...	...	27	...	3	...
14	Salem do.	953	80	4	...	9	...	15	...
15	Gnindy	43	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	589	32	...	...	...	...	7	...
17	Cuddalore	484	24	...	...	369	18	2	3
18	Tranquebar	448	47	1	...	...	...	11	5
19	Tanjore	509	47	...	...	...	...	21	3
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	841	73	1	...	35	...	15	2
21	Do. District ...	320	...	...	...	107	...	...	...
22	Madura	1,177	33	...	...	...	...	11	3
23	Tinnevelly	800	50	...	...	...	...	4	...
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	406	7	...	...	...	...	4	...
26	Tellicherry	200	5	2	...	...	...	7	...
27	Cannanore Central ...	441	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
28	Mangalore	282	17	1	...	23	3	4	1
29	Coimbatore Central ...	514	32	...	...	437	17	22	...
30	Do. District ...	684	2	...	...	5	...	5	...
31	Ootacamund Native ...	250	18	...	...	8	...	10	5
32	European Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Penitentiary	1,413	258	3	...	3	...	49	...
	Total ...	16,319	1,281	44	...	3,644	214	313	55

(*Judicial*)—(Continued).

Occupation of the Convicts, &c., during the Year 1875—(Continued).

4						5		
Age.						Previous Occupation.		
B.		C.		D.		Males.		
						A.	B.	C.
16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Of independent property.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
272	10	64	4	1	...	1	108	212
478	39	226	15	20	2	15	236	421
1,122	205	242	12	20	2	6	604	655
823	24	242	6	35	1	15	426	84
442	54	94	13	15	1	7	171	335
122	5	15	1	2	...	...	59	60
353	28	41	6	8	...	36	196	138
569	77	89	13	7	...	48	89	436
356	20	76	3	12	...	...	299	80
988	67	123	7	19	...	78	415	484
598	22	91	5	9	...	65	231	300
462	59	187	2	36	...	11	312	197
703	30	221	8	17	3	49	365	418
826	74	206	7	10	...	...	329	642
59	...	15	...	5	...	...	15	51
514	26	107	9	5	...	2	199	351
739	33	153	9	9	...	...	387	153
351	38	112	11	2	1	...	110	331
363	23	108	18	32	3	3	278	203
571	59	323	33	52	1	1	637	163
354	...	105	...	8	...	...	172	273
849	22	328	7	32	1	9	590	362
639	43	202	7	10	1	116	280	408
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
667	11	96	5	7	...	3	376	274
289	5	42	2	10	...	2	57	245
504	...	228	...	34	...	27	229	473
334	21	56	4	4	1	1	257	85
813	43	173	8	12	...	1	251	542
631	2	69	...	1	...	...	89	544
294	28	8	1	1	...	1	150	127
39	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	40
1,569	293	321	51	45	...	1	104	1,232
17,696	1,361	4,375	267	480	17	498	8,021	10,320

(*Continued across on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS (*Judicial*)—(Continued).

(3.)—*Statement showing the Religion, Age, and Previous Occupation of the Convicts, &c., during the Year* 1875—(Continued).

No.	Jails.	5—(*Contd.*) Previous Occupation—(*Contd.*) Males—(*Contd.*) D. Domestic Servants.	E. Government Servants.	F. No occupation.	Females. G. Married.	H. Unmarried.	I. Widows.	J. Prostitutes.	Total. M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	3	13	...	5	2	4	3	337	14	351
2	Berhampore	35	12	14	7	3	31	15	733	56	789
3	Vizagapatam	69	30	62	178	20	39	8	1,426	245	1,671
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	64	39	492	7	25	2	...	1,120	34	1,154
5	Do. District ...	5	14	19	28	1	37	2	551	68	619
6	Masulipatam	14	3	5	2	...	4	...	141	6	147
7	Guntoor	7	13	19	22	...	10	2	409	34	443
8	Nellore	11	11	81	45	4	38	4	676	91	767
9	Kurnool	57	11	...	9	...	10	4	447	23	470
10	Bellary	68	63	45	35	7	23	11	1,153	76	1,229
11	Cuddapah	13	33	66	12	...	8	7	708	27	735
12	Chittoor	41	33	96	47	3	9	3	690	62	752
13	Vellore Central ...	9	28	75	19	3	17	2	944	41	985
14	Salem do.	27	13	45	23	18	37	3	1,057	81	1,138
15	Guindy	6	4	3	...	...	...	...	79	...	79
16	Chingleput	22	38	21	11	1	9	14	633	35	668
17	Cuddalore	238	31	94	22	8	13	2	903	45	948
18	Tranquebar	14	14	7	27	5	16	7	476	55	231
19	Tanjore	18	1	22	28	2	17	...	525	47	572
20	Trichinopoly Central...	83	47	30	64	2	14	15	961	95	1,056
21	Do. District ...	2	16	4	...	...	...	...	467	...	467
22	Madura	28	26	205	22	1	9	1	1,220	33	1,253
23	Tinnevelly	16	14	21	32	4	10	5	855	51	906
24	Cochin	...	...	*3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
25.	Calicut	15	31	75	5	...	8	3	774	16	790
26	Tellicherry	26	16	2	3	2	2	...	348	7	355
27	Cannanore Central ...	11	17	9	...	...	...	...	766	...	766
28	Mangalore	18	10	27	14	2	10	1	398	27	425
29	Coimbatore Central ...	191	18	17	26	18	3	4	1,020	51	1,071
30	Do. District ...	65	8	...	2	...	...	...	706	2	708
31	Ootacamund Native ...	19	13	3	20	5	9	...	313	34	347
32	European Prison ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	41
33	Penitentiary	211	96	440	93	54	59	133	1,984	344	2,328
	Total ...	1,406	717	1,902	808	190	448	254	22,864	1,700	24,564

D.—PRISONS (*Judicial*)—(Continued).

(4.)—*Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency for the Year* 1875 *according to the Nature and Length of Sentence.*

1	2	3							
		Classes according to Length of Sentence.							
		A.		B.		C.		D.	
No.	Jails.	Not exceeding 1 Month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 6 Months.		Above 6 Months and not exceeding 1 Year.		Above 1 Year and not exceeding 3 Years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	...	...	254	12	22	...	43	1
2	Berhampore	141	5	14	42	72	2	70	3
3	Vizagapatam	291	88	934	143	82	4	62	4
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	69	...	83	3	44	...	355	18
5	Do. District ...	95	7	422	59	34	2	...	...
6	Masulipatam	34	...	78	6	20	...	9	...
7	Guntoor	15	...	269	23	40	2	62	6
8	Nellore	112	18	327	53	111	13	101	2
9	Kurnool	15	...	266	8	102	13	50	1
10	Bellary	27	3	690	47	139	15	202	7
11	Cuddapah	78	3	414	17	128	4	59	...
12	Chittoor	83	4	448	49	79	3	28	3
13	Vellore Central	...	...	3	1	10	3	274	17
14	Salem do.	25	...	364	52	113	9	134	13
15	Guindy	...	...	32	...	20	...	15	...
16	Chingleput	146	6	294	16	96	3	70	7
17	Cuddalore	188	17	383	21	54	3	69	1
18	Tranquebar	120	19	197	24	76	9	38	2
19	Tanjore	87	18	246	20	87	5	48	4
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	17	25	10	13	4	13	269	23
21	Do. District ...	110	...	258	...	87	...	12	...
22	Madura	215	9	349	8	287	5	113	7
23	Tinnevelly	82	6	260	14	235	19	174	9
24	Cochin	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	113	3	454	7	95	...	36	2
26	Tellicherry	98	1	194	2	28	1	17	1
27	Cannanore Central ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	141	...
28	Mangalore	102	7	198	13	38	2	36	2
29	Coimbatore Central ...	1	3	9	28	8	3	275	6
30	Do. District ...	87	...	487	1	132	1	...	...
31	Ootacamund do. ...	81	28	53	4	25	2	54	...
32	European Prison ...	2	...	7	...	6	...	9	...
33	Penitentiary	875	149	598	158	181	31	127	3
	Total...	3,312	419	8,991	844	2,455	167	2,952	142

(*Continued across on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS

(4.)—*Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency*

No.	Jails.	3—(*Continued*). Classes according to Length of Sentence—(*Contd.*)									
		E.		F.		G.		H.			
		Above 3 Years and not exceeding 5 Years.		Above 5 and not exceeding 10 Years.		Exceeding 10 Years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas.			
								For life.		For a term.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	9	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	9	...	13	1	...	..	10	2	...	...
3	Vizagapatam	19	1	12	...	...	...	15	4	3	...
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	131	8	238	1	93	1	50	3	57	...
5	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
6	Masulipatam	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Guntoor	4	1	16	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
8	Nellore	15	...	7	2	...	...	1	3	2	...
9	Kurnool	10	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
10	Bellary	37	2	21	...	2	...	17	2	7	...
11	Cuddapah	8	1	5	...	...	...	6	2	5	...
12	Chittoor	9	1	24	1	6	...	7	1	...	...
13	Vellore Central	226	5	317	9	49	1	54	5	11	...
14	Salem do.	97	1	107	...	78	...	87	4	45	1
15	Guindy	4	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chinglepat	15	1	7	1	...	...	4	1	...	...
17	Cuddalore	83	...	97	...	1	...	12	3	16	...
18	Tranquebar	9	1	4	...	1	...	24	...	7	...
19	Tanjore	23	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	215	15	246	3	123	2	26	...	51	1
21	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Madura	92	4	25	...	...	...	33	...	101	...
23	Tinnevelly	40	2	30	1	10	...	10	...	6	...
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	37	...	34	...	...	1	2	3	...	...
26	Tellicherry	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	4	...
27	Cannanore Central ...	157	...	231	...	83	...	80	...	71	...
28	Mangalore	8	1	5	...	...	1	6	1	...	...
29	Coimbatore Central ...	245	5	347	2	113	3	5	1	12	...
30	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Ootacamund do. ...	36	...	54	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
32	European Prison	10	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
33	Penitentiary	137	2	33	1	...	...	23	...	10	...
	Total ...	1,685	52	1,927	23	574	9	480	38	408	2

(*Judicial*)—(Continued).

for the Year 1875 *according to the Nature and Length of Sentence*—(Continued).

		4				5		
		Nature of Imprisonment.						
I.		A.		B.		Total.		
Sentenced to Death.		Simple Imprisonment.		Rigorous Imprisonment.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	...	21	1	316	13	337	14	351
4	1	101	9	632	47	733	56	789
8	1	61	6	1,365	239	1,426	245	1,671
...	...	22	2	1,098	32	1,120	34	1,154
...	...	54	20	497	48	551	68	619
...	...	17	1	124	5	141	6	147
1	...	22	10	387	24	409	34	443
...	...	46	23	630	68	676	91	767
1	...	57	6	390	17	447	23	470
11	...	52	20	1,101	56	1,153	76	1,229
5	...	21	3	687	24	708	27	735
6	...	22	1	668	61	690	62	752
...	...	1	...	943	41	944	41	985
7	1	28	13	1,029	68	1,057	81	1,138
...	...	...	...	79	...	79	...	79
1	...	11	...	622	35	633	35	668
...	...	94	13	809	32	903	45	948
...	...	24	8	452	47	476	55	531
1	...	25	5	500	42	525	47	572
...	...	12	10	949	85	961	95	1,056
...	...	7	...	460	...	467	...	467
5	...	29	3	1,191	30	1,220	33	1,253
8	...	51	5	804	46	855	51	906
...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	3
3	...	63	6	711	10	774	16	790
1	1	38	2	310	5	348	7	355
...	...	2	...	764	...	766	...	766
5	...	40	5	358	22	398	27	425
5	...	...	1	1,020	50	1,020	51	1,071
...	...	18	1	688	1	706	2	708
...	...	4	...	309	34	313	34	347
...	...	...	...	41	...	41	...	41
...	...	68	89	1,916	255	1,984	344	2,328
73	4	1,012	263	21,852	1,437	22,864	1,700	24,564

D.—PRISCNS

(5.)—*Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras*

1	2	3						
					Number			
No.	Jails.	Total			A.		B.	
					Once.		Twice.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah ...	337	14	351	...	...	24	...
2	Berhampore	733	56	789	50	4	11	...
3	Vizagapatam	1,426	245	1,671	160	15	35	2
4	Rajahmundry Central...	1,120	34	1,154	147	1	49	...
5	Do. District...	551	68	619	48	1	6	...
6	Masulipatam	141	6	147	16	2	2	...
7	Guntoor	409	34	443	29	...	11	...
8	Nellore...	676	91	767	108	3	21	3
9	Kurnool	447	23	470	30	...	9	...
10	Bellary...	1,153	76	1,229	50	2	62	2
11	Cuddapah	708	27	735	91	1	14	...
12	Chittoor	690	62	752	63	3	10	...
13	Vellore Central ...	944	41	985	88	...	42	2
14	Salem do. ...	1,057	81	1,138	97	2	83	...
15	Guindy	79	...	79	32	...	3	...
16	Chingleput	633	35	668	130	3	3	1
17	Cuddalore	903	45	948	88	1	29	...
18	Tranquebar	476	55	531	41	4	3	1
19	Tanjore	525	47	572	30	1	2	...
20	Trichinopoly Central...	961	94	1,055	124	8	49	4
21	Do. District...	467	...	467	53	...	7	...
22	Madura	1,220	33	1,253	61	2	25	...
23	Tinnevelly	855	51	906	45	6	66	2
24	Cochin	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	774	16	790	56	...	10	...
26	Tellicherry	348	7	355	30	...	4	1
27	Cannanore Central ...	766	...	766	70	...	23	...
28	Mangalore	398	27	425	71	1	6	1
29	Coimbatore Central ...	1,020	51	1,071	146	2	70	2
30	Do. District ...	706	2	708	110	...	27	...
31	Ootacamund do. ...	313	34	347	19	1	27	1
32	European Prison ...	41	...	41	2	..	1	...
33	Penitentiary	1,984	344	2,328	374	94	301	51
	Total ...	22,864	1,700	24,564	2,459	157	1,035	73

(*Judicial*)—(Continued).

Presidency during the Year 1875 *who had been previously convicted.*

4					5			6			
previously convicted.					Ratio of Column 4 D to Column 3.			Juvenile Prisoners (under 16 years of age, Section 318, Criminal Procedure Code).			
C.		D.						A.		B.	
More than twice.		Total.						Number Imprisoned.		Number previously Convicted.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F	M.	F.
8	...	32	...	32	9·49	...	9·11	...	...	...	...
3	...	64	4	68	8·73	7·14	8·61	9	...	1	...
13	3	208	20	228	14·58	8·16	13·64	42	26	6	2
35	...	231	1	232	20·62	2·94	20·10	21	3	2	...
3	...	57	1	58	10·34	1·57	9·36	...	...	...	...
4	...	22	2	24	15·60	33·33	16·32	2	...	...	...
9	...	49	...	49	11·98	...	11·06	7	...	...	...
13	4	142	10	152	21·00	10·98	19·81	11	1	1	1
7	1	46	1	47	10·29	4·34	10·00	3	...	1	...
29	1	141	5	146	12·22	6·57	11·87	13	2	2	1
9	...	114	1	115	16·10	3·70	15·64	10	...	2	...
4	1	77	4	81	11·15	6·45	10·77	5	1	1	...
28	2	158	4	162	16·73	9·75	16·51	3	...	1	...
64	1	244	3	247	23·08	3·70	21·70	15	...	...	...
3	...	38	...	38	48·10	...	48·10	...	...	...	...
2	...	135	4	139	21·32	11·42	20·80	7	...	2	...
10	...	127	1	128	14·06	2·22	13·50	2	3	...	...
3	...	47	5	52	9·87	9·09	9·79	11	5	1	2
1	...	32	1	34	6·28	2·12	5·94	21	3	4	...
25	2	198	14	212	20·60	14·89	20·09	15	2	3	...
...	...	60	...	60	12·84	...	12·84	...	...	...	...
7	...	93	2	95	7·61	6·06	7·57	11	3	...	1
10	...	121	8	129	14·15	15·68	14·23	4	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	77	...	77	9·94	...	9·74	4	...	...	...
1	...	35	1	36	10·05	14·28	10·14	7	...	3	...
13	...	106	...	106	13·83	...	13·83	...	...	...	...
3	1	80	3	83	20·10	11·11	19·52	4	1	1	...
56	...	272	4	276	26·66	7·84	25·77	22	...	1	...
4	...	141	...	141	19·97	...	19·91	5	...	...	...
16	...	62	2	64	19·80	5·88	18·44	10	5	...	1
...	...	3	...	3	7·31	...	7·31	...	...	...	...
493	43	1,168	188	1,356	58·87	54·65	58·24	49	...	37	...
887	59	4,381	289	4,670	19·16	17·00	19·01	313	55	69	8

D.—PRISONS

(6.)—*Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts and the during the*

1	2	3		4		5			
						Breaches of Jail			
No.	Jails.	Average Number of Convicts.		Criminal Offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to Work.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	107·30	3·88	...	...	7	...	3	...
2	Berhampore	161·86	12·14	...	...	24	1	21	...
3	Vizagapatam	292·76	28·50	...	...	33	...	5	...
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	912·15	32·27	4	...	113	1	89	...
5	Do. District ...	79·66	11·41	...	...	27	...	27	2
6	Masulipatam	35·49	·90	...	...	3	...	...	1
7	Guntoor	88·60	9·00	...	...	62	3	7	13
8	Nellore	171·77	19·48	...	...	14	...	8	4
9	Kurnool	102·82	4·49	...	...	22	...	1	...
10	Bellary	323·57	20·19	...	...	114	1	117	9
11	Cuddapah	179·00	6·76	...	...	5	...	4	...
12	Chittoor	139·47	9·47	...	...	7	...	4	...
13	Vellore Central	887·45	41·68	1	1	105	8	162	54
14	Salem do.	478·73	25·44	...	...	274	...	159	4
15	Guindy	65·25	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	140·59	8·99	...	...	34	4	7	1
17	Cuddalore	331·00	11·51	...	...	3	...	53	1
18	Tranquebar	108·52	10·93	...	...	18	1	2	...
19	Tanjore	135·86	10·40	...	...	15	...	61	...
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	921·60	33·88	5	...	18	...	14	...
21	Do. District ...	137·49	...	...	...	23	...	1	...
22	Madura	330·90	9·02	...	...	9	...	20	...
23	Tinnevelly	215·09	14·27	...	...	25	...	10	3
24	Cochin	·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	167·54	3·87	...	...	4	...	4	...
26	Tellicherry	73·94	3·14	1	...	5	...	3	...
27	Cannanore Central... ...	687·41	...	...	...	65	...	38	...
28	Mangalore	98·90	8·19	...	...	2	...	10	...
29	Coimbatore Central ...	937·60	24·91	...	...	79	2	66	...
30	Do. District ...	188·48	·14	...	...	32	...	14	...
31	Ootacamund do. ...	154·32	2·27	...	...	18	...	16	...
32	European Prison	27·68	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
33	Penitentiary	390·04	49·87	...	...	346	8	183	...
	Total ...	9072·44	417·00	11	1	1,508	29	1,110	92

(*Judicial*)—(Continued).

Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of the Madras Presidency Year 1875.

		6							
Rules.		Punishments Inflicted.							
		A.		B. By Jail Officers.					
				a.		b.		c.	
Other Offences against Prison Discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Separate confinement.		Reduced Diet.		Separate Confinement with reduced Diet.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
8	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
57	5	...	...	14	1	45	2	6	2
27	2	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...
402	16	4	...	...	...	245	13	32	...
37	9	...	...	...	...	59	10	1	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
191	15	...	...	...	...	224	30	7	1
39	29	...	...	...	...	35	31	...	2
13	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	1
73	3	...	...	15	3	259	10	...	...
13	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
98	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...
258	63	1	1	55	31	117	63	...	...
313	2	...	...	...	...	362	4	34	2
9	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
29	9	...	...	...	...	38	6	...	6
23	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1
27	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	...
108	...	5	...	16	...	7	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	11	...
52	3	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...
60	...	...	...	...	...	50	3	12	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
18	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
36	...	...	...	28	...	4	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
225	6	...	...	10	5	36	1	28	2
13	...	...	...	2	...	14	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
320	4	...	...	5	...	276	5	67	6
2,507	171	11	1	149	44	1,916	184	220	23

(*Continued across on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS (*Judicial*)—(Continued).

(6.)—*Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1875—(Continued).

No.	Jails.	6—(*Continued*). Punishments Inflicted—(*Contd.*) B. By Jail Officers—(*Contd.*) d. Corporal Punishment.	e. Other Punishments. M.	e. Other Punishments. F.	C. Total Punishments.	Ratio of Column 6 C. to Column 3.
1	Russellcondah	10	3	...	18	16·18
2	Berhampore	33	4	1	108	62·06
3	Vizagapatam	57	3	1	67	20·85
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	81	246	4	625	66·17
5	Do. District ...	25	6	1	102	112·00
6	Masulipatam	1	1	...	7	19·23
7	Guntoor	29	1	...	292	209·91
8	Nellore	22	4	...	94	49·14
9	Kurnool	30	...	...	38	35·41
10	Bellary	30	...	...	317	92·91
11	Cuddapah	16	2	...	22	11·84
12	Chittoor	19	1	...	109	73·18
13	Vellore Central	60	517	80	925	99·55
14	Salem do	158	204	...	764	151·68
15	Guindy	3	...	...	11	16·85
16	Chingleput	28	4	2	84	58·16
17	Cuddalore	66	13	...	81	23·64
18	Tranquebar	34	1	...	39	32·65
19	Tanjore	67	27	...	105	71·78
20	Trichinopoly Central	67	50	...	145	15·17
21	Do. District	4	2	...	32	23·32
22	Madura	75	2	...	84	24·70
23	Tinnevelly	26	7	...	98	40·98
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	13	3	...	20	11·66
26	Tellicherry	19	6	...	27	35·02
27	Cannanore Central	79	28	...	139	20·22
28	Mangalore	11	...	...	15	14·00
29	Coimbatore Central	191	132	...	405	41·97
30	Do. District	43	...	...	59	31·27
31	Ootacamund do.	38	...	...	43	27·46
32	European Prison	2	...	...	7	25·28
33	Penitentiary	466	35	1	861	195·72
	Total ...	1,803	1,302	90	5,743	60·51

D.—PRISONS (*Judicial*)—(Continued).

(7.)—*Statement showing the State of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in and released from the Jails of the Madras Presidency for the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4					
			Of those in Column 3 there were					
No.	Jails.	Number Imprisoned during the Year.	Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	253	13	238	13	7	...	8	...
2	Berhampore	613	51	543	51	48	...	22	...
3	Vizagapatam	1,174	222	1,131	222	37	...	6	...
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	220	9	180	6	15	1	25	2
5	Do. District ...	477	64	448	64	10	...	19	...
6	Masulipatam	106	5	103	5	2	...	1	...
7	Guntoor	311	28	267	28	36	...	8	...
8	Nellore	507	75	448	75	37	...	22	...
9	Kurnool	355	17	346	17	4	...	5	...
10	Bellary	847	60	730	59	45	...	72	1
11	Cuddapah	547	22	498	22	24	...	25	...
12	Chittoor	531	55	416	55	19	...	96	...
13	Vellore Central	10	1	6	1	...	...	4	...
14	Salem do.	573	54	537	52	27	1	9	1
15	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	..
16	Chingleput	473	24	360	24	53	...	60	...
17	Cuddalore	583	25	396	23	150	1	37	1
18	Tranquebar	358	49	260	47	54	2	44	...
19	Tanjore	375	37	289	37	25	...	61	...
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	70	56	57	56	8	...	5	...
21	Do. District ...	358	...	265	...	6	...	87	...
22	Madura	938	27	852	27	55	...	31	...
23	Tinnevelly	604	33	480	33	114	...	10	...
24	Cochin	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
25	Calicut	640	10	507	10	115	...	18	...
26	Tellicherry	300	6	219	6	55	...	26	...
27	Cannanore Central	67	...	59	...	7	...	1	...
28	Mangalore	305	21	260	21	20	...	25	...
29	Coimbatore Central ...	111	31	86	31	13	...	12	...
30	Do. District ...	505	2	488	2	12	...	5	...
31	Ootacamund do.	141	32	86	27	35	5	20	...
32	European Prison	13	...	3	...	5	...	5	...
33	Penitentiary	1,488	286	645	277	492	9	351	...
	Total ...	13,855	1,315	11,203	1,291	1,532	19	1,120	5

(*Continued across on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS

(7.)—*Statement showing the State of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and*

No.	Jails.	5		6		7	
		Daily Average Number of Convicts.		Daily Average Number under Instruction.		Number Released during the Year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	107·30	3·88	11·08	...	221	11
2	Berhampore	161·86	12·14	2·00	...	481	41
3	Vizagapatam	292·76	28·50	...	17·19	1,053	219
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	912·15	32·27	607·51	...	483	24
5	Do. District ...	79·66	11·41	...	...	344	41
6	Masulipatam	35·49	·90	...	...	116	2
7	Guntoor	88·60	9·00	...	...	250	24
8	Nellore	171·77	19·48	142·00	...	449	66
9	Kurnool	102·82	4·49	3·00	...	283	18
10	Bellary	328·57	20·19	161·52	...	679	50
11	Cuddapah	179·00	6·76	...	...	466	24
12	Chittoor	139·47	9·47	1·51	...	500	42
13	Vellore Central	187·45	41·68	834·98	...	236	11
14	Salem do.	478·23	25·44	66·58	...	564	51
15	Guindy	65·25	...	...	...	156	...
16	Chingleput	140·59	8·99	1·20	...	395	26
17	Cuddalore	331·00	11·51	264·00	...	488	25
18	Tranquebar	108·52	10·93	...	...	354	35
19	Tanjore	135·86	10·40	5·53	...	329	41
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	921·60	33·88	849·34	...	250	69
21	Do. District ...	137·49	...	119·51	...	363	...
22	Madura	330·90	9·02	330·90	9·02	652	23
23	Tinnevelly	215·09	14·27	...	...	483	31
24	Cochin	·10	...	...	...	3	...
25	Calicut	167·54	3·87	...	...	511	9
26	Tellicherry	73·94	3·14	1·24	...	269	4
27	Cannanore Central	687·41	...	563·52	...	182	...
28	Mangalore	98·90	8·19	...	...	267	18
29	Coimbatore Central	937·60	24·91	774·21	...	225	28
30	Do. District	188·48	·14	...	...	492	...
31	Ootacamund do.	154·32	2·27	...	...	146	32
32	European Prison	27·68	...	7·61	...	16	...
33	Penitentiary	390·04	49·87	127·00	...	1,479	305
	Total ...	9072·44	417·00	4846·46	26·21	13,185	1,270

(*Judicial*)—(Continued).

released from, the Jails of the Madras Presidency for the Year 1875—(Contd.)

8						9					
Of those in Column 7 there were						Number released during the Year after more than Six Months in Jail.					
Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
214	11	5	...	2	...	19	...	4	...	3	...
428	41	35	...	18	...	17	1	5	...	2	...
1,033	219	17	...	3	...	89	3	5	...	1	...
132	6	129	9	222	9	54	3	80	8	116	4
317	41	11	...	16	...	5	...	...	...	2	...
109	2	6	...	1	...	19	...	3	...	1	...
218	24	25	...	7	...	29	2	6	...	1	...
398	66	33	...	18	...	72	7	10	...	6	...
271	18	8	...	4	...	21	1	3	...	...	...
586	49	27	...	66	1	165	7	4	...	16	...
420	24	28	...	18	...	139	10	17	...	20	...
375	42	108	...	17	...	53	...	14	...	4	...
112	11	102	...	22	...	105	7	102	...	20	...
522	50	31	1	11	...	211	8	17	1	4	...
117	...	23	...	16	...	54	...	7	...	10	...
301	26	43	...	51	...	110	12	2	...	8	...
396	23	87	1	5	1	164	1	6	...	...	...
272	34	42	1	40	...	39	3	8	...	13	...
290	41	8	...	31	...	26	...	3	...	8	...
36	69	135	...	79	...	27	12	133	...	76	...
236	...	101	...	26	...	5	...	17	...	3	...
590	23	39	...	23	...	105	2	17	...	9	...
452	31	22	...	9	...	46	5	5	...	1	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
371	9	125	...	15	...	37	2	16	...	4	...
194	4	56	...	19	...	14	1	8	...	3	...
73	...	74	...	35	...	70	...	74	...	35	...
222	18	22	...	23	...	22	2	12	...	10	...
36	28	153	...	36	...	6	24	2	...	...	...
480	...	9	...	3	...	98	...	2	...	1	...
108	32	20	...	18	...	72	...	6	...	8	...
1	...	7	...	8	...	...	...	5	...	4	...
704	296	565	9	210	...	132	16	94	1	61	...
10,014	1,238	2,099	21	1,072	11	2,025	129	687	10	450	4

D.—PRISONS

(8.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the excluding the Cost of building New Jails,*

1	2	3						
		Average Number of Prisoners.						
No.	Jails.	Convicts.	Civil.	Under-trial.	Security.	Insane.	State.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	111	...	...	...	...	...	111
2	Berhampore	172	1	10	...	...	1	184
3	Vizagapatam	321	2	8	...	...	...	331
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	940	...	...	...	...	6	946
5	Do. District ...	91	4	6	...	...	...	101
6	Masulipatam	36	...	...	...	...	...	36
7	Guntoor	98	...	3	...	...	...	101
8	Nellore	192	1	3	1	...	...	197
9	Kurnool	107	5	5	...	...	...	117
10	Bellary	343	8	15	...	1	...	367
11	Cuddapah	184	3	9	8	1	...	215
12	Chittoor	148	7	7	...	1	...	163
13	Vellore Central	931	...	...	...	1	...	932
14	Salem do. ...	497	6	12	6	...	...	521
15	Guindy	65	...	...	...	...	...	65
16	Chingleput	150	5	4	...	...	...	159
17	Cuddalore	338	7	15	5	...	...	365
18	Tranquebar	117	13	4	4	...	...	138
19	Tanjore	146	17	4	3	...	...	170
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	954	...	...	...	...	...	954
21	Do. District ...	138	2	5	3	...	...	148
22	Madura	336	23	18	3	1	...	381
23	Tinnevelly	229	9	11	3	...	...	252
24	Cochin	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
25	Calicut	171	14	7	1	1	...	194
26	Tellicherry	77	7	2	...	...	...	86
27	Cannanore Central ...	687	...	...	...	...	...	687
28	Mangalore	107	8	3	2	2	...	122
29	Coimbatore Central ...	942	7	...	...	...	...	949
30	Do. District	189	...	7	...	...	...	196
31	Ootacamund do. ...	157	...	1	...	...	...	158
32	European Prison	28	...	...	...	...	...	28
33	Penitentiary	439	...	8	...	1	...	448
34	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	23	...	...	...	...	23
	Total ...	9,442	182	167	39	9	7	9,846

(*Financial*)—(Continued).

Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875, *of Additions, Alterations, or Repairs.*

4		5		6	
Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.	
A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength excluding Civil Prisoners and Under-trial.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
3,024	27 3 11	1,827	16 7 4	2,262	20 6 1
5,546	32 0 11	3,120	16 15 4	2,906	15 12 8
10,883	33 14 5	2,828	8 8 8	6,209	18 12 2
40,324	42 10 0	19,264	20 5 10	9,486	10 0 5
3,720	40 14 1	3,478	34 7 0	1,195	11 13 4
1,131	31 6 8	2,144	59 8 11	948	26 5 4
4,060	41 6 10	2,326	23 0 6	2,587	25 9 10
8,463	43 13 8	2,980	15 2 0	2,769	14 0 11
3,588	33 3 7	2,436	23 13 1	1,882	16 1 4
10,740	31 3 6	3,596	9 12 9	6,234	16 15 9
7,405	38 5 11	3,011	14 0 1	2,620	12 3 0
4,258	28 9 3	3,476	21 5 2	2,453	15 0 9
31,235	33 8 3	16,042	17 3 5	9,490	10 2 11
17,398	34 9 5	9,581	18 6 3	5,287	10 2 4
2,764	42 8 4	1,650	25 6 2	1,403	21 9 4
6,527	43 8 2	2,781	17 7 10	2,485	15 10 1
12,948	37 12 0	3,209	8 12 8	4,140	11 5 6
6,097	50 6 3	2,684	20 2 11	1,781	13 6 3
4,745	31 13 6	2,590	15 3 9	2,104	12 6 0
36,988	38 12 4	13,720	14 6 1	11,372	11 14 9
4,658	33 0 7	3,177	21 7 5	1,840	12 6 11
14,296	42 0 9	3,064	8 0 8	4,114	10 12 9
11,217	48 5 7	2,721	10 12 9	4,652	18 7 4
18	18 0 0	240	240 0 0	...	... ...
8,116	46 10 4	2,794	14 6 5	1,334	6 14 0
5,470	71 0 7	2,336	27 2 7	1,176	13 10 10
36,205	52 11 2	11,135	16 3 4	7,536	10 15 6
4,876	43 14 10	2,207	18 1 5	1,593	13 0 11
31,492	33 6 11	16,179	17 0 9	15,391	16 3 6
6,229	32 15 4	420	2 2 3	3,069	15 10 6
7,053	45 3 5	2,190	13 13 9	2,493	15 12 5
4,235	151 4 0	7,817	279 2 10	...	... ...
18,652	42 6 3	20,744	46 4 10	6,423	14 5 5
...	... ...	2,757	119 13 11	...	... ...
3,74,361	39 6 8	1,80,524	18 5 4	1,29,234	13 2 0

(*Continued across on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS

(8.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the excluding the Cost of building New Jails,*

No.	Jails.	7			
		Hospital Charges.			
		A.	B.	C.	A.
		Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Cost per Head of Average Number Sick.	Total Cost.
		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.
1	Russellcondah	153	1 6 1	38 4 0	266
2	Berhampore	482	2 9 4	96 6 5	714
3	Vizagapatam	201	0 9 9	28 11 5	1,438
4	Rajahmundry Central	2,216	2 5 6	46 2 8	2,628
5	Do. District	226	2 3 10	37 10 8	297
6	Masulipatam	169	4 11 1	84 8 0	110
7	Guntoor	174	1 11 6	58 0 0	348
8	Nellore	72	0 5 10	18 0 0	452
9	Kurnool	102	0 13 11	20 6 5	55
10	Bellary	333	0 14 6	30 4 4	512
11	Cuddapah	901	4 3 1	81 14 7	333
12	Chittoor	322	1 15 7	29 4 4	138
13	Vellore Central	209	0 3 7	12 4 8	2,776
14	Salem do.	293	0 9 0	41 13 9	1,011
15	Guindy	43	0 10 7	43 0 0	22
16	Chingleput	540	3 6 4	38 9 2	368
17	Cuddalore	608	1 10 8	67 8 11	999
18	Tranquebar	121	0 14 7	60 8 0	270
19	Tanjore	137	0 12 11	15 3 7	224
20	Trichinopoly Central	2,510	2 10 1	167 5 4	3,896
21	Do. District	253	1 11 4	50 9 7	270
22	Madura	539	1 6 8	67 6 0	1,062
23	Tinnevelly	175	0 11 1	21 14 0	817
24	Cochin	...	... ...	... ...	...
25	Calicut	162	0 13 4	54 0 0	69
26	Tellicherry	22	0 4 1	11 0 0	301
27	Cannanore Central	940	1 5 11	44 12 2	1,499
28	Mangalore	425	3 7 9	70 13 4	366
29	Coimbatore Central	738	0 12 5	56 12 4	1,766
30	Do. District	275	1 6 5	22 14 8	269
31	Ootacamund do.	117	0 11 10	29 4 0	1,772
32	European Prison	145	5 2 10	72 8 0	896
33	Penitentiary	1,259	2 12 11	89 14 10	2,180
34	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	... ...	... ...	...
	Total ...	14,862	1 8 2	50 0 7	28,124

(*Financial*)—(Continued).

Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875, *of Additions, Alterations, or Repairs*—(Continued).

8	9		10	11
Clothing.	Contingencies.			
B.	A.	B.		
Cost per Head of Average Strength, exclusive of Civil Prisoners and Under-trial.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength, exclusive of Civil Prisoners and Under-trial.	Grand Total expended.	Total Cost per Head of Average Strength.
RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
2 6 4	344	3 1 7	7,876	70 15 3
4 2 0	1,584	9 2 6	14,352	82 15 4
4 7 8	1,095	3 6 7	22,654	70 9 2
2 12 5	2,036	2 2 5	75,954	80 4 8
3 4 3	395	4 5 5	9,311	102 5 1
3 0 11	513	14 4 0	5,015	139 4 11
3 8 10	912	9 4 11	10,407	106 3 1
2 5 5	600	3 1 9	15,336	79 7 4
0 8 11	920	8 8 4	8,983	83 2 10
1 7 10	2,057	5 15 8	23,472	68 3 9
1 15 9	2,176	11 4 5	16,446	85 3 5
0 14 10	477	3 3 2	11,124	74 10 6
2 15 8	1,936	2 1 3	61,688	66 3 0
2 0 2	1,364	2 11 5	34,934	69 7 3
0 5 5	369	5 10 7	6,251	96 2 8
2 7 3	911	6 1 2	13,612	90 11 11
2 14 7	819	2 6 2	22,723	66 4 0
2 3 8	267	2 3 4	11,220	92 11 8
1 8 1	1,002	6 11 7	10,802	72 7 11
4 1 4	1,263	1 5 2	69,749	73 1 9
1 14 8	120	0 13 7	10,318	73 2 10
3 2 0	1,243	3 10 6	24,318	71 8 5
3 8 4	1,362	5 13 11	20,944	90 4 5
... ...	12	... ...	270	270 0 0
0 6 4	1,165	6 11 2	13,640	78 6 3
3 14 7	228	2 15 5	9,533	123 12 11
2 3 0	1,839	2 10 10	59,154	86 1 8
3 4 9	873	7 13 10	10,340	93 2 5
1 14 0	1,939	2 0 11	67,505	71 10 7
1 6 9	448	2 5 11	10,710	56 10 8
11 5 9	2,177	13 15 3	15,802	101 4 9
32 0 0	1,376	49 2 3	14,469	516 12 0
4 15 3	4,309	9 12 8	53,567	121 11 11
... ...	215	9 5 7	2,972	129 3 6
2 15 5	38,346	4 0 7	7,65,451	77 11 11

D.—PRISONS

(9.)—*Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in*

1	2	3		4		5	
No.	Jails.	Average Number Sentenced to Labor.		Average Number not Sentenced to Labor.		Average Number of Effectives.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	105·36	3·77	2·00	·11	95·84	3·06
2	Berhampore	141·00	11·00	21·00	1·60	124·00	9·00
3	Vizagapatam	287·93	27·96	4·92	·59	239·47	22·64
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	908·08	30·80	3·99	1·46	749·12	25·37
5	Do. District ...	71·18	8·38	8·45	3·02	57·80	6·62
6	Masulipatam	34·21	·69	1·17	·21	32·44	·52
7	Guntoor	85·99	6·58	2·60	2·42	75·34	5·54
8	Nellore	168·72	15·56	3·06	3·92	142·41	13·08
9	Kurnool	93·75	4·00	5·84	·08	87·91	3·92
10	Bellary	316·01	17·70	7·49	2·80	255·32	12·86
11	Cuddapah	183·69	6·70	2·46	·72	144·56	5·06
12	Chittoor	133·97	8·80	5·50	·70	108·93	6·82
13	Vellore Central	886·79	41·18	·66	·50	752·29	30·03
14	Salem do.	475·36	21·43	2·86	4·01	387·81	16·06
15	Guindy	65·61	...	...	...	54·98	...
16	Chingleput	140·59	8·99	1·15	...	107·33	6·01
17	Cuddalore	319·67	9·57	15·86	1·86	270·25	7·68
18	Tranquebar	106·06	9·25	2·45	1·68	91·10	8·86
19	Tanjore	130·94	9·99	3·73	1·06	104·50	7·61
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	919·00	33·00	4·00	1·00	756·00	29·00
21	Do. District ...	139·00	...	1·00	...	116·00	...
22	Madura	330·90	9·02	6·50	0·06	313·45	8·89
23	Tinnevelly	199·79	30·40	30·25	...	199·70	30·40
24	Cochin	..	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	158·30	3·13	9·23	·74	125·30	2·87
26	Tellicherry	69·41	2·45	4·53	·69	57·43	2·09
27	Cannanore Central	686·05	...	1·37	...	556·68	...
28	Mangalore	94·79	7·60	4·09	·62	78·66	6·57
29	Coimbatore Central ...	937·80	24·91	...	...	785·91	20·80
30	Do. District ...	188·49	·14	2·24	...	128·46	·14
31	Ootacamund do. ...	154·14	2·26	·18	...	146·75	2·24
32	European Prison ...	27·68	...	...	...	20·88	...
33	Penitentiary	386·54	45·18	3·54	4·67	329·60	40·97
	Total ...	8946·80	400·14	162·12	33·92	7490·22	334·70

(*Financial*)—(Continued).

the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875.

6						7		
Employment.						Ratio per Cent. on Column 5 of those Employed.		
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.			
Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Building and Repairing Jail.	On Jail Garden.	On Manufactures.	Extra-mural.	As Prison Officers.	As Prison Servants.	On Manufactures.
7	18	4	20	...	50	7·07	18·20	...
12	52	3	35	3	28	9·02	39·09	2·25
6	67	7	15	...	167	2·28	25·56	...
84	206	11	24	309	134	10·93	26·80	40·20
4	23	10	1	20	6	6·20	35·70	31·04
2	18	...	13	...	...	6·06	54·60	...
3	26	2	15	13	22	3·70	32·14	16 07
11	42	2	11	13	76	7·07	27·01	8·36
7	28	7	...	10	40	7·62	30·49	10·88
2	46	4	9	154	53	·74	17·15	57·42
10	51	19	...	...	70	6·67	34·08	...
14	47	6	9	...	40	12·09	40 60	...
104	128	14	40	460	36	13·29	16·36	58·79
38	107	23	45	167	24	9·40	26·49	41·34
...	14	...	5	...	36	...	25·46	...
7	42	...	6	16	42	6·17	37·05	14·11
24	78	1	10	104	61	8·63	28·06	37·41
8	36	10	8	15	23	8·00	36·01	15·00
5	21	7	6	37	36	4·45	18·73	33·00
89	170	55	88	279	104	11·33	21·65	35·54
10	31	10	17	15	33	8·62	26·72	12·93
17	55	8	51	98	93	5·27	17·06	30·40
17	35	6	42	...	130	7·38	15·21	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	29	13	12	6	58	7·80	22·62	4·68
4	30	12	3	5	6	6·72	50·40	8·40
62	121	111	39	175	49	11·13	21·73	31·43
6	27	17	9	3	23	7·03	31·67	3·51
109	207	21	70	387	13	13·51	25·65	47·92
...	6	...	72	...	51	...	4·66	...
11	41	7	9	...	81	7·38	27·51	...
...	5	...	...	16	...	...	23·94	76·62
36	72	29	16	192	26	9·71	19·42	51·81
718	1,879	419	700	2,497	1,611	9·17	24·01	31·91

D.—PRISONS

(10.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure on the Construction of New Jails, the Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras*

1	2	3		4	5
		On Jail Buildings.			
		A.	B.		
No.	Jails.	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	On Maintaining and Guarding the Prisoners.	Total Expenditure, Columns 3 and 4.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Russellcondah	...	2,803	7,876	10,679
2	Berhampore	472	838	14,352	15,662
3	Vizagapatam	241	...	22,654	22,895
4	Rajahmundry Central	60	624	75,954	76,638
5	Do. District	110	78	9,311	9,499
6	Masulipatam	18	...	5,015	5,033
7	Guntoor	166	...	10,407	10,573
8	Nellore	74	194	15,336	15,604
9	Kurnool	31	...	8,983	9,014
10	Bellary	138	5,190	23,472	28,800
11	Cuddapah	607	2,630	16,446	19,683
12	Chittoor	119	...	11,124	11,243
13	Vellore Central	305	7,199	61,688	69,192
14	Salem	1,198	469	34,934	36,601
15	Guindy	31	19	6,251	6,301
16	Chingleput	20	...	13,612	13,632
17	Cuddalore	132	559	22,723	23,414
18	Tranquebar	60	...	11,220	11,280
19	Tanjore	...	...	10,802	10,802
20	Trichinopoly Central	566	6,291	69,749	76,606
21	Do. District	38	3,036	10,318	13,392
22	Madura	582	274	24,318	25,174
23	Tinnevelly	29	960	20,944	21,933
24	Cochin	...	...	270	270
25	Calicut	2,379	...	13,640	16,019
26	Tellicherry	587	30	9,533	10,150
27	Cannanore Central	141	1,361	59,154	60,656
28	Mangalore	167	3,019	10,340	13,526
29	Coimbatore Central	408	...	67,505	67,913
30	Do. District	117	...	10,710	10,827
31	Ootacamund do.	468	...	15,802	16,270
32	European Prison	625	194	14,469	15,288
33	Penitentiary	546	...	53,567	54,113
34	Debtors' Prison, Madras	...	...	2,972	2,972
	Total ...	10,435	35,768	7,65,451	8,11,654
Add cost of Inspector-General's Office, travelling on Inspection, &c. ...					14,203
				Grand Total ...	8,25,857

(*Financial*)—(Continued).

and on Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, with the Gross and Net Cost of Presidency during the Year 1875.

6	7	8	9	10	11
Expenditure on Manufactures.	Gross Expenditure, Cols. 5 and 6.	Cash Receipts from Manufactures.	Net Cost or Col. 7 *minus* Col. 8.	Total Expenditure (Col. 5) per Head of Average Strength.	Net Cost per Head of Average Strength.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
13	10,692	445	10,247	96	92
199	15,861	269	15,592	91	90
...	22,895	261	22,634	71	71
41,253	1,17,891	34,994	82,897	81	88
426	9,925	931	8,994	104	99
...	5,033	...	5,033	140	140
243	10,816	625	10,191	108	104
211	15,815	3,204	12,611	81	65
938	9,952	1,047	8,905	83	82
5,203	34,003	772	33,231	84	97
...	19,683	1,357	18,326	102	95
...	11,243	16	11,227	75	75
61,104	1,30,296	22,180	1,08,116	74	116
24,068	60,669	8,169	52,500	73	104
...	8,301	...	6,301	97	97
37	13,669	2,547	11,122	91	74
14,552	37,966	5,675	32,291	68	94
469	11,749	1,057	10,692	93	88
392	11,194	1,962	9,232	72	62
19,533	96,139	6,431	89,708	80	94
...	13,392	238	13,154	95	93
1,542	26,716	2,840	23,876	74	70
...	21,933	...	21,933	95	95
...	270	...	270	270	270
834	16,853	1,781	15,072	92	87
1,053	11,203	1,275	9,928	132	129
13,642	74,298	6,905	67,393	88	98
244	13,770	959	12,811	122	115
...	67,913	20,372	47,541	72	50
...	10,827	...	10,827	57	57
...	16,270	...	16,270	104	104
1,909	17,197	2,447	14,750	546	527
7,151	61,264	6,668	54,596	123	124
...	2,972	...	2,972	129	129
1,95,016	10,06,670	1,35,427	8,71,243	8	92

D.—PRISONS

(11.)—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the*

1	2	3			4		
No.	Jails.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 36 Superficial Feet per Head.			Average Daily Strength.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	127	3	130	107·77	3·88	111·65
2	Berhampore	160	32	192	172·18	13·63	185·81
3	Vizagapatam	282	18	300	300·40	30·53	330·93
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	958	44	1,002	918·14	32·27	950·41
5	Do. District ...	88	18	106	87·93	12·56	100·49
6	Masulipatam	106	4	110	36·00	·90	36·90
7	Guntoor	105	15	120	92·02	9·42	101·44
8	Nellore	245	27	272	176·23	20·50	196·73
9	Kurnool	98	5	103	111·77	5·12	116·89
10	Bellary	388	27	415	346·26	21·47	367·73
11	Cuddapah	153	22	175	208·35	8·34	216·69
12	Chittoor	254	22	276	153·17	10·37	163·54
13	Vellore Central	993	88	1,081	888·45	41·68	930·13
14	Salem do.	518	30	548	500·41	27·11	527·52
15	Quindy	87	...	87	65·25	...	65·25
16	Chingleput	130	29	159	149·54	9·20	158·74
17	Cuddalore	345	13	358	357·36	12·17	369·53
18	Tranquebar	116	8	124	126·70	11·84	138·54
19	Tanjore	169	28	197	159·35	10·87	170·22
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	982	86	1,068	921·60	33·88	955·48
21	Do. District ...	180	18	198	147·12	·21	147·33
22	Madura	224	12	236	374·19	9·94	384·13
23	Tinnevelly	366	23	389	236·75	15·21	251·96
24	Cochin	29	8	37	·10	...	·10
25	Calicut	221	9	230	189·55	4·67	194·22
26	Tellicherry	161	5	166	82·49	3·26	85·75
27	Cannanore Central ...	829	30	859	687·45	...	687·45
28	Mangalore	223	15	238	111·94	9·60	121·54
29	Coimbatore Central ...	966	52	1,018	944·76	25·46	970·22
30	Do. District ...	180	...	180	195·37	·45	195·82
31	Ootacamund do. ...	201	12	213	155·65	2·27	157·92
32	European Prison ...	35	...	35	27·72	...	27·72
33	Penitentiary	436	45	481	398·35	50·32	448·67
34	Debtors' Prison, Madras...	40	6	46	19·85	3·29	23·14
	Total ...	10,395	754	11,149	9450·17	440·52	9890·69

(*Vital*)—(Continued).

Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum Population on any one day.			Number Admitted into Hospital.			Daily Average Number of Sick.			Number of Deaths in and out of Hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
133	9	142	163	...	163	4·23	...	4·23	3	...	3
240	27	267	109	20	129	4·21	·77	4·98	7	1	8
348	47	395	145	5	150	6·12	·45	6·57	18	1	19
1,005	36	1,041	784	29	813	46·30	1·26	47·56	23	...	23
114	13	127	91	20	111	4·64	1·15	5·79	3	1	4
49	4	53	42	3	45	2·11	·18	2·29	1	...	1
119	16	135	55	8	63	2·43	·96	3·39	1	...	1
220	21	241	134	28	162	3·64	·72	4·36	1	1	2
155	10	165	128	1	129	4·60	·04	4·64	4	...	4
434	22	456	223	29	252	8·43	2·14	10·57	5	2	7
257	11	268	544	6	550	11·14	·08	11·22	20	1	21
191	13	204	314	13	327	10·83	·27	11·10	6	...	6
949	51	1,000	592	32	624	16·02	1·23	17·25	29	2	31
563	29	592	215	9	224	6·29	·50	6·79	13	...	13
81	...	81	50	...	50	·97	...	·97	1	...	1
179	10	189	266	25	291	12·75	1·25	14·00	2	...	2
407	23	430	313	28	341	8·85	·58	9·43	5	1	6
166	21	187	61	7	68	2·03	·25	2·28	6	1	7
193	12	215	102	6	108	8·26	·44	8·70	23	...	23
963	40	1,003	402	21	423	14·35	·47	14·82	51	1	52
167	1	168	157	...	157	4·52	...	4·52	7	...	7
482	16	498	226	7	233	7·90	·35	8·25	27	...	27
280	21	301	265	17	282	7·60	·61	8·21	10	3	13
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
263	7	270	113	...	113	3·40	...	3·40	6	...	6
119	5	124	48	...	48	1·55	...	1·55	2	...	2
708	...	708	296	...	296	21·00	...	21·00	21	...	21
137	13	150	118	5	123	5·15	·55	5·70	9	1	10
999	31	1,030	330	1	331	13·32	·16	13·48	35	1	36
214	6	220	273	...	273	12·44	...	12·44	23	...	23
189	7	196	95	1	96	4·34	·02	4·36	3	...	3
31	...	31	20	...	20	2·43	...	2·43	...	...	...
558	92	650	345	54	399	11·43	2·93	14·36	4	...	4
35	7	42	36	5	41	·62	·04	·66	...	...	...
...	...	...	7,055	380	7,435	273·90	17·40	291·30	369	17	386

(*Continued across on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS

(11.)—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts*

No.	Jails.	A. Of Admissions into Hospital.			B. Of Daily Average Number of Sick.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	151·24	...	145·99	3·92	...	3·78
2	Berhampore	63·30	146·73	69·42	2·44	5·64	2·68
3	Vizagapatam	48·26	16·37	45·32	2·03	1·47	1·93
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	85·38	89·86	85·54	5·04	3·90	5·00
5	Do. District ...	103·49	159·23	110·45	5·27	9·15	5·76
6	Masulipatam	116·60	333·33	121·95	5·86	20·00	6·20
7	Guntoor	59·76	84·92	52·10	2·64	10·19	3·34
8	Nellore	76·03	136·58	82·34	2·06	3·51	2·21
9	Kurnool	114·52	19·53	110·36	4·11	·78	3·96
10	Bellary	64·40	135·07	68·52	2·43	9·96	2·87
11	Cuddapah	261·09	71·94	253·81	5·34	·95	5·17
12	Chittoor	205·00	125·36	199·95	7·07	2·60	6·78
13	Vellore Central	66·63	76·77	67·08	1·80	2·95	1·85
14	Salem do.	42·96	33·19	42·46	1·25	1·84	1·28
15	Guindy	76·62	...	76·62	1·48	...	1·48
16	Chingleput	17·78	271·73	183·31	8·52	13·58	8·81
17	Cuddalore	87·58	230·07	92·27	2·47	4·70	2·55
18	Tranquebar	48·14	59·12	49·08	1·60	2·11	1·64
19	Tanjore	64·01	55·19	63·44	5·18	4·04	5·11
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	43·61	61·98	44·27	1·55	1·38	1·55
21	Do. District ...	106·71	...	106·56	3·07	...	3·06
22	Madura	60·39	70·42	60·65	2·11	3·52	2·14
23	Tinnevelly	111·51	111·76	111·92	3·21	4·01	3·21
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	59·61	...	58·18	1·79	...	1·75
26	Tellicherry	58·18	...	55·97	1·87	...	1·80
27	Cannanore Central ...	43·05	...	43·05	3·05	...	3·05
28	Mangalore	105·41	52·08	101·20	4·60	5·72	4·68
29	Coimbatore Central ...	34·92	3·92	34·11	1·40	·62	1·38
30	Do. District ...	139·73	...	139·41	6·36	...	6·35
31	Ootacamund do. ...	61·03	44·05	60·79	2·78	·88	2·76
32	European Prison	72·15	...	72·15	8·76	...	8·76
33	Penitentiary	86·60	107·31	88·92	2·86	5·82	3·22
34	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	181·36	151·97	177·18	3·12	1·21	2·85
	Total ...	74·65	86·26	75·17	2·89	3·94	2·94

(*Vital*)—(Continued).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875—(Continued).

9

Ratio per Cent. of Average Strength.

C.			D.			E.		
Of Deaths from Cholera.			Of Deaths from all other Causes both in and out of Hospital.			Of Deaths from all Causes both in and out of Hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	2·78	...	2·68	2·78	...	2·68
...	...	...	4·06	7·33	4·30	4·06	7·33	4·30
...	...	...	5·99	3·27	5·74	5·99	3·27	5·74
...	...	...	2·50	...	2·42	2·50	...	2·42
...	...	...	3·41	7·96	3·98	3·41	7·96	3·98
...	...	...	2·7	...	2·71	2·77	...	2·71
...	...	...	1·08	...	·98	1·08	...	·98
·56	...	·50	...	4·87	·50	·56	4·87	1·01
...	...	...	3·57	...	3·42	3·57	...	3·42
...	...	...	1·44	9·31	1·90	1·44	9·31	1·90
5·75	...	5·53	3·83	11·99	4·15	9·59	11·99	9·69
·65	...	·61	3·26	...	3·05	3·91	...	3·66
...	...	...	3·26	4·79	3·33	3·26	4·79	3·33
...	...	...	2·59	...	2·46	2·59	...	2·46
...	...	...	1·53	...	1·53	1·53	...	1·53
...	...	...	1·33	...	1·25	1·33	...	1·25
...	...	...	1·39	8·21	1·62	1·39	8·21	1·62
2·36	...	2·16	2·36	8·44	2·88	4·73	8·44	5·05
1·88	...	1·76	12·55	...	11·74	14·43	...	13·50
...	...	...	5·53	2·95	5·44	5·53	2·95	5·44
·68	...	·67	4·07	...	4·07	4·75	...	4·75
4·00	...	3·90	3·20	...	3·12	7·21	...	7·02
...	...	...	4·22	19·72	5·15	4·22	19·72	5·15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3·16	...	3·08	3·16	...	3·08
...	...	...	2·42	...	2·33	2·42	...	2·33
...	...	...	3·05	...	3·05	3·05	...	3·05
...	...	...	8·04	10·41	8·22	8·04	10·41	8·22
·31	...	·30	3·38	3·92	3·40	3·70	3·92	3·81
·51	...	·51	11·26	...	11·23	11·77	...	11·74
...	...	...	1·92	...	1·89	1·92	...	1·89
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1·00	...	·89	1·00	...	·89
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
·42	...	·40	3·48	3·85	3·49	3·90	3·85	3·90

D.—PRISONS

(12.)—*Statement showing Particulars regarding Civil Prisoners*

1	2	3		4		5	
No.	Jails.	Number remained at close of previous Year.		Number received during the Year.		Total Population.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	...	...	12	...	12	...
3	Vizagapatam	3	...	15	2	18	2
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Do. District ...	5	...	27	2	32	2
6	Masulipatam	...	...	3	...	3	...
7	Guntoor	...	...	7	...	7	...
8	Nellore	3	...	10	...	13	...
9	Kurnool	5	...	32	3	37	3
10	Bellary	9	...	43	1	52	1
11	Cuddapah	10	...	94	6	104	6
12	Chittoor	9	...	39	1	48	1
13	Vellore Central	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Salem do.	5	...	53	2	58	2
15	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	9	1	45	...	54	1
17	Cuddalore	12	...	63	2	75	2
18	Tranquebar	18	...	55	5	73	5
19	Tanjore	24	...	98	2	122	2
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Do. District ...	7	...	18	1	25	1
22	Madura	36	...	171	6	207	6
23	Tinnevelly	6	...	62	...	68	...
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	14	1	123	5	137	6
26	Tellicherry	9	1	92	...	101	1
27	Cannanore Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Mangalore	15	1	76	10	91	11
29	Coimbatore Central ...	12	1	61	3	73	4
30	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Ootacamund do. ...	4	...	1	...	5	...
32	European Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	22	4	511	73	533	77
	Total ...	237	9	1,711	124	1,948	133

—(*Continued*).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875.

6		7		8		9		10		11	
Average Daily Number.		Released during the Year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Deaths.		Remaining on 31st December 1875.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
·69	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1·50	·20	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3·51	·19	27	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
·13	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
·36	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
·64	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
4·68	·42	34	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
7·88	·02	39	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
12·62	·58	87	5	...	...	...	...	*2	...	15	1*
6·48	·01	40	1	...	...	...	...	†1	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5·27	·23	56	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4·51	·05	49	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
7·09	·13	67	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
12·07	·54	63	5	...	...	...	...	‡1	...	9	...
17·07	·38	104	2	...	...	...	...	§2	...	16	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·60	·12	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21·98	·74	180	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
8·55	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13·24	·18	127	4	...	...	...	...	¶1	...	9	2
6·52	...	93	1	...	...	...	...	‖1	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7·48	·71	75	10	...	...	...	...	**1	...	15	1
6·78	·55	67	4	...	...	...	...	††1	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
·39	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2
19·85	3·29	5	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
170·89	8·34	1,755	127	...	...	1	...	10	...	182	6

* Cholera and phthisis pulmonalis. † Cholera. ‡ Dysentery. § Apoplexy and dysentery. ¶ Phlebitis. ‖ Disease of the heart. ** Remittent fever. †† Dysentery.

(*Continued across on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(12.)—*Statement showing Particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1875—(Continued).

No.	Jails.	12		13		14	
		Capacity of Barracks at 36 Superficial Feet.		Average Number of Prisoners above Capacity.		Average Number of Prisoners below Capacity.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	7	...	...	...	6·31	...
3	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Masulipatam	4	...	...	...	3·87	...
7	Guntoor	4	...	...	...	3·64	...
8	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Kurnool	5	...	...	...	·32	...
10	Bellary	11	5	...	...	3·12	4·98
11	Cuddapah	12	4	·62	...	...	3·42
12	Chittoor	12	...	...	...	5·52	...
13	Vellore Central	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Salem do.	14	4	...	...	8·73	3·77
15	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	10	...	...	...	5·49	...
17	Cuddalore	16	...	...	...	8·91	...
18	Tranquebar	10	...	2·07	...	...	...
19	Tanjore	23	...	...	...	5·93	...
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Do. District ...	21	5	...	...	19·40	4·88
22	Madura	76	6	...	...	54·02	5·26
23	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	15	7	...	...	1·76	6·82
26	Tellicherry	35	5	...	...	28·48	...
27	Cannanore Central ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
28	Mangalore	21	5	...	...	13·52	4·29
29	Coimbatore Central ...	20	...	...	...	13·22	...
30	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Ootacamund Native ...	2	1	...	...	·1	...
32	European Prison ...	...	...	...	...	15·20	...
33	Penitentiary	40	6	...	...	...	2·71
34	Debtors' Prison, Madras...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	358	48	2·69	...	204·00	36·13

D.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(13.)—*Statement showing Particulars regarding the Persons under Trial in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1875.

1	2	3		4		5		
No.	Jails.	Number remained at close of previous Year.		Number received during the Year.		Total Population.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	...	...	74	12	74	12	86
3	Vizagapatam	14	1	85	20	99	21	120
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Do. District ...	1	...	68	8	69	8	77
6	Masulipatam	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
7	Guntoor	1	1	69	5	70	6	76
8	Nellore	1	...	45	16	46	16	62
9	Kurnool	8	...	80	4	88	4	92
10	Bellary	5	1	146	7	151	8	159
11	Cuddapah	14	...	105	3	119	3	123
12	Chittoor	6	1	111	13	117	14	131
13	Vellore Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Salem do.	4	1	148	17	152	18	170
15	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	4	...	97	6	101	6	107
17	Cuddalore	48	...	215	13	263	13	276
18	Tranquebar	3	1	59	6	62	7	69
19	Tanjore	11	...	81	2	92	2	94
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Do. District ...	6	...	73	2	79	2	81
22	Madura	79	1	251	5	330	6	336
23	Tinnevelly	19	3	194	13	213	16	229
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	3	...	148	8	151	8	159
26	Tellicherry	6	...	49	2	55	2	57
27	Cannanore Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Mangalore	5	...	55	3	60	3	63
29	Coimbatore Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Do. District ...	1	1	102	7	103	8	111
31	Ootacamund do. ...	...	...	27	...	27	...	27
32	European Prison	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
33	Penitentiary	7	1	102	6	109	7	116
34	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	246	12	2,387	178	2,633	190	2,823

(*Continued across on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS

(13.)—*Statement showing Particulars regarding the Persons under Trial*

No.	Jails.	6			7		
		Average Daily Number.			Released during the Year.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	8·69	1·49	10·18	33	5	38
3	Vizagapatam	5·99	1·83	7·82	38	9	47
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Do. District ...	4·64	·96	5·60	37	2	39
6	Masulipatam	·22	...	·22	1	...	1
7	Guntoor	2·97	·42	2·39	46	2	48
8	Nellore	2·31	·83	3·14	8	5	14
9	Kurnool	4·20	·21	4·41	35	2	37
10	Bellary	14·21	·97	15·18	48	5	53
11	Cuddapah	8·91	·35	9·26	53	...	53
12	Chittoor	6·59	·89	7·48	61	6	67
13	Vellore Central	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Salem	10·77	1·44	12·21	55	6	61
15	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	4·34	·16	4·50	56	...	56
17	Cuddalore	14·57	·53	5·10	109	3	112
18	Tranquebar	3·46	·37	3·83	15	4	19
19	Tanjore	3·69	·04	3·73	25	...	25
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Do. District ...	4·70	·09	4·79	29	1	30
22	Madura	18·14	·18	18·32	102	3	105
23	Tinnevelly	10·18	·94	11·12	124	5	129
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	6·74	·48	7·22	51	2	53
26	Tellicherry	1·75	·12	1·87	23	...	23
27	Cannanore Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Mangalore	2·71	·09	2·80	28	1	9
29	Coimbatore Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Do. District ...	6·89	·31	7·20	39	2	41
31	Ootacamund	·86	...	·86	1	...	1
32	European Prison ...	·04	...	·04	..	...	...
33	Penitentiary	7·70	·30	8·00	32	3	35
34	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	155·27	13·00	168·27	1,049	66	1,115

—(*Continued*).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875—(Continued).

8			9			10			11			12		
Convicted and Sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December 1875.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	7	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
54	11	65	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	4	28	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
24	4	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	8	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
36	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	18
*94	3	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
52	3	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	†1	13	...	13
51	6	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	‡1	4	2	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	11	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	§1	18	1	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	6	44	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
130	8	138	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	24
38	2	40	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	‖1	7	1	8
64	2	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
213	3	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
84	10	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	5	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	10
11	2	13	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	2	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	5	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13
9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
70	4	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	¶1	...	...	...
1,340	108	1,448	22	...	22	2	...	2	5	...	5	215	16	231

* Of these one committed suicide at the Sessions Court when sent up for trial.

† Cholera. ‡ Abscess of the brain. § Diarrhœa. ‖ Chronic diarrhœa.

¶ Phthisis pulmonalis.

E.—CIVIL

(1.)—*Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating Number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to Appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Village Officers (exercising Civil and Criminal powers).	53,149	2¾	575	(a) 44,032	One Judge	12 hours' imprisonment or 6 hours' stocks in petty assaults, thefts, &c., final jurisdiction in Civil Suits, the value of which does not exceed 10 Rs., or on agreement of the parties in Suits not exceeding Rs. 100.	Hereditary.
2. Taluq Magistrates (exercising Criminal powers).	155	892	198,860	155	One Judge	Powers of 2nd or 3rd Class Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and Rules of Practice. Special Test in Revenue Acts, Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, Taluq and Village Account System and Rules of the Stamp Department.
3. Other Local Magistrates.	331	417¾	90,100	331	Do.		
4. Cantonment Judges (exercising the powers of a Small Cause Court and Criminal powers).	7	...	...	7	Do.	Powers of a Magistrate of 1st Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure and of a Justice of the Peace and Small Cause jurisdiction in Suits not exceeding Rs. 500.	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and in Special and Local Acts relating to jurisdiction.
5. District Munsifs (exercising Civil powers).	110	1,263¾	277,688	110	Do.	Original Suits up to Rs. 2,500 and Small Cause Suits up to Rupees 50 (Act III of 1873).	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, Rules of Practice (Civil and Criminal), Law of Contracts and of Torts, Equity and the Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
6. Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers) having no independent local jurisdiction.	51	...	...	51	Do.	Powers of Magistrates of 1st, 2nd or 3rd Class.	Assistant Collectors and Magistrates, Covenanted Civil Service Examination, Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, Special Test Examination in Law and Revenue. *Vide* Taluq Magistrates.

(a) *i.e.*, The number of Heads of Villages.
(b) *i.e.*, The number who actually exercised jurisdiction.
(c) One-fifth of the cost of the Revenue Establishment is debited to Law and Justice.

JUSTICE.

Appellate, existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31st December 1875.

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other Functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the Year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year.				
European & East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	(b) 31,948	...	Grants in land and fees in kind.	...	Revenue Executive.	...	...	21,864	48,908	...	...	...
...	...	10	145	2,200	2,200	(c) 900	Revenue Executive.	...	...	(d) 118,413	(e) 950	...	...	...
...	...	6	325	800	800	(c) 120								
...	7	...	...	8,400	...	1,392	None.	288	...	(d) 3,641	982	...	...	...
...	...	7	103	2,600	2,600	1,400	Do.	252	15	...	142,125	...	...	...
22	...	5	24	4,800	4,800	...	Revenue Executive.	288	...	(d) 9,529	276	...	2,233	

(d) Including Preliminary Inquiries into cases triable by the Sessions Courts.
(e) Civil work performed by the Sub-Magistrates of Anjengo, Vythri, and Gudalur in the South Malabar District, by the Sub-Magistrate of the Pulney Hills and by the Sub-Magistrates under the Agencies of Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

(*Continued downards on next page*).

E.—CIVIL

(1.)—*Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating Number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to Appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Assistant Agents and Commissioners (exercising Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers).	3	4,692	...	3	One Judge	Powers of Magistrate of 1st Class and Justice of the Peace, Civil jurisdiction in cases referred (Act XXIV of 1839 and Madras Act I of 1868).	Covenanted Officers.
8. Divisional Officers (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers).	54	2,561	570,804	54	Do.	Powers of a Magistrate of 1st Class and Justice of the Peace—Powers of a Collector in Revenue Suits.	Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers.
9. Police Magistrates (Presidency Town).	2	27	397,552	4	One Magistrate, single or two together.	Powers of a Justice of the Peace and Magisterial powers under Madras Act VIII of 1867.	None ... ...
10. Small Cause Courts (exercising also the powers of a Sub-Judge).	5	5,534	1,577,302	5	One Judge	Small Causes not exceeding in value Rs. 500, Original Suits exceeding Rs. 2,500. Appellate jurisdiction in appeals referred for disposal.	Covenanted Officers and Uncovenanted. No special qualification for the latter.
11. Small Cause Courts (Presidency Town).	1	27	397,552	3	Do.	Small Cause Suits not exceeding in value Rs. 1,000, Suits exceeding Rs. 1,000 with consent of the parties (Acts IX of 1850 and XXVI of 1864).	The first Judge must be a Barrister.
12. Subordinate Judges (exercising also the powers of Small Cause Courts).	18	4,594	1,298,095	18	Do.	Original Suits exceeding Rs. 2,500. Appellate jurisdiction in appeals referred.	Special Test Examination in Law *vide* District Munsifs.
13. District Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers).	17	6,160	1,505,257	17	Do.	Powers of District Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, Judicial powers under Special Revenue Acts, Regulation XII of 1816, IX of 1822, VI of 1831, and Madras Act VIII of 1865.	Covenanted Officers.
14. Agents and Commissioner (exercising Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers).	3	9,135	1,242,920	3	One Judge with Assessors in Criminal Cases.	Powers of a Collector in Revenue matters. Powers of a District and Sessions Judge.	Do. ...
15. District and Sessions Courts (exercising Civil and Criminal powers).	21	6,585	1,407,782	21	Do. Also in six Districts with Juries in certain cases.	Civil Suits exceeding Rs. 2,500. Appellate jurisdiction from decrees of District Munsifs and Subordinate Judges where the value is less than 5,000 Rs.	Do. ...
Total . .	773			777			

(*a*) *i.e.*, One-fifth of the Revenue Establishment is debited to Law and Justice.
(*b*) Including Preliminary Inquiries in cases triable by the Sessions Courts.
(*c*) *i.e.*, One-fifth of the Revenue Establishment is debited to Law and Justice.

JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31*st December* 1875—(Continued).

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other Functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the Year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year.				
European & East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	(a)580	Revenue Executive.	288	...	(b) 9,529	276	...	2,233	2
36	...	3	15	8,500	8,500	(a) 580								
...	1	1	2	13,200	9,600	3,100	None.	274	8 Law Agents and all Advocates, Attorneys, and Vakils of the High Court. 10	14,372	..	...	...	...
3	...	2	...	15,000	...	5,000	Do.	236		(d) 7	4,630	...	...	283
...	...	1	2	15,300	15,300	81,500	Do.	261	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	10	6,000	6,000	6,402	Do.	236	11	38	7,078	...	(d) 5	2,450
17	...	...	...	28,000	...	...	Chief Executive Officer of the District.	288	...	756	...	(e) 5,032	511	...
3	..		...	28,000	...	(c) 4,687			...	39	10	...	13	5
21		...	..	28,000	..	7,721	None.	236	28	1,416	354	...	461	4,387
103	8	36	626							170,075	205,313	5,032	3,223	7,124

(*d*) The Judge of the Masulipatam Small Cause Court exercises the powers of a Magistrate.
(*e*) This includes Revenue Suits decided by Divisional Officers.

(*Continued downwards on next page*).

E.—CIVII

(1.)—*Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to Appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16. High Court. (Original Side.)	...	27	397,552	...	One Judge	Ordinary original jurisdiction in all matters within the Presidency Town.	According to Letters Patent.
(Appellate Side.)	...	1,38,291	30,823,421	...	Two Judges.	Appeals from Division Courts (High Court). Regular Appellate jurisdiction from decrees and sentences and orders of District and Sessions Courts and Sub-Judges' Courts. Special Appellate jurisdiction from decrees, &c., and orders of Lower Appellate Courts. General powers of revision.	

JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31*st December* 1875—(Continued).

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other Functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the Year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year.				
European & East Indian.			Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.												
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	29	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	75,000	...	...	...	83	507	...	...	...
									98	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	2	...	48,000	...	(a) 84,000	None.	243	...	...	...	...	501	744

(a) Not including the pay of menial servants.

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Number and Nature of Civil Suits instituted in the several Classes of Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the Year* 1875.

Nature of Claims.	Number of Cases in different Courts.												Ordinary Suits.
	Ordinary Suits.							Small Causes.					
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of S. C. Courts as Subordinate Judges.	Dist. Judges, Agents & Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	Dist. Judges, Agents & Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	High Court.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CIVIL COURT CASES.													
Money due on contract. On written promise for sum certain	6,771	...	22,386	104	32	104	29,397	42,573	4,126	4,956	...	51,655	201
On unwritten promise for sum certain ...	30,363	...	2,239	4	1	6	32,613	17,108	703	445	...	18,256	19
On account stated	5,187	...	1,245	15	2	14	6,463	7,603	587	450	...	8,640	9
Money paid or received	1,439	...	384	4	...	1	1,828	1,224	123	117	...	1,464	10
For goods sold and delivered	2,832	...	366	2	...	...	3,200	2,307	66	225	...	2,598	8
Rent	437	...	1,267	5	3	2	1,714	4,386	322	257	...	4,965	2
Recovery of personal property, or value thereof	1,621	...	622	8	6	3	2,260	2,573	151	147	...	2,871	8
Damages ... For injuries to person	...	...	32	...	...	...	32	12	...	1	...	13	1
For injuries to property	5	...	238	4	1	2	250	204	22	50	...	276	1
For defamation	...	...	137	1	1	1	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
For other injuries not included in the above.	6	...	91	1	...	1	99	72	4	4	...	80	1
For breaches of contract, not included in the above.	6	...	139	1	...	1	147	74	13	49	...	136	7
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts	...	...	411	2	2	3	418	21	...	...	...	21	3
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake or accident.	...	...	156	3	...	1	160	...	2	...	...	2	8

Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction.	...	...	135	3	...	1	139	1	...	...	...	1	...
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	...	...	78	4	...	18	100	3	...	...	...	3	22
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suits connected with religion and caste	...	...	24	...	...	5	29	2	...	...	...	2	...
Suits relating to administration of trust and religious endowments.	...	...	44	7	...	18	69	...	...	...	...	...	5
Suits relating to marriage, dower, and divorce	...	...	148	3	...	9	160	45	1	3	...	49	11
Suits to establish or dispute adoption	...	...	27	...	...	4	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics.	...	...	22	...	1	...	23	12	...	...	...	12	...
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights	...	...	689	32	7	5	733	5	...	...	...	5	28
Suits to establish or contest Wills	...	...	13	2	...	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	13
Claims to inheritance. Under Hindu Law	1	...	538	7	3	17	566	...	...	...	...	...	30
Claims to inheritance. „ Mahomedan Law	...	...	125	4	1	4	134	9	...	...	...	9	6
Claims to inheritance. „ any other Law	...	...	15	1	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows ...	...	...	332	1	1	1	335	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits relating to the Revenue	5	...	239	...	...	...	244	690	...	8	...	698	...
Suits relating to mortgage of immoveable property	...	...	14,832	69	6	24	14,931	1	...	...	...	1	119
Claims in right of pre-emption	...	...	114	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits to resume or assess rent-free lands	...	...	72	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits).	...	...	789	1	1	1	792	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits for partition of immoveable property	...	...	941	39	11	12	1,003	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suits regarding boundaries	...	...	91	4	...	1	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits for, or relating to, real property, not included in the above	...	...	11,666	73	6	23	11,768	...	...	...	...	...	26
REVENUE COURT CASES.													
Claims connected with boundary and cultivation disputes (Regulation XII of 1816, Section 4).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Claims to hereditary office or their emoluments (Regulation VI of 1831, Section 3).	...	724	...	...	...	...	724	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent (Madras Act VIII of 1865, Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11).	...	3,486	...	...	...	...	3,486	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits relating to ejectment (Section 12)	...	226	...	...	...	...	226	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits regarding illegal exaction, distraint, &c. (Sections 5, 17, 20, 35, 36, 49, and 80).	...	1,107	...	...	...	...	1,107	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	48,673	5,543	60,647	404	85	284	115,636	78,925	6,120	6,712	...	91,757	541

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the Year* 1875.

Value.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.														
	Ordinary Suits.								Small Causes.						Ordinary Suits.
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges.	District Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Total Number of Suits.	Total Value in Rupees.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	District Judges, Agents, & Judicial Commissioner.	Total Number of Small Causes.	Total Value in Rupees.	High Court.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Not exceeding Rupees 5 ...	24,981	515	847	7	3	...	26,353	96,922	4,573	28	1,059	...	5,660	19,070	...
„ „ 20. ...	23,549	1,422	5,492	42	...	1	30,506	2,93,773	32,680	227	1,470	...	34,377	4,24,468	...
„ „ 100 ...	352	1,625	30,040	130	2	7	32,156	19,72,944	41,868	2,952	1,545	...	46,365	2,12,721	...
„ „ 500 ...	5	720	22,881	91	...	36	23,733	48,63,655	46	3,199	1,462	...	4,707	10,36,955	51
„ „ 1,000 ...	...	46	3,160	21	...	23	3,250	23,90,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
„ „ 5,000 ...	...	20	1,443	263	50	156	1,932	37,29,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	237
„ „ 10,000 ...	...	2	...	76	13	56	147	9,29,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
„ „ 1,00,000 ...	...	2	...	33	8	54	97	25,10,289	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Exceeding „ 1,00,000 ...	...	...	...	3	...	9	12	13,09,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Suits of which it is not possible to estimate the money value.	21	680	321	6	...	22	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Total ...	48,908	5,032	64,184	672	76	364	119,236	1,81,36,436	79,167	6,406	5,536	...	91,109	16,93,214	507

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Madras in the Year* 1875.

Class of Courts.		Suits remaining on the 1st January 1875.	Filed in 1875 (including Suits remanded and re-admitted).	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Uncontested.						Contested.		Total.	Pending at the end of 1875.	Pending			Average duration of Suits in days.		Referred to Arbitration.
								Dismissed for Default.	Withdrawn with Leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.		Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.	Total disposed of.		Over two Months.	Over four Months.	Over twelve Months.	Contested.	Uncontested.	
												For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.										
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Village Munsifs*		10,571	48,700	2	59,273	2	4	7,643	1,480	10,670	7,105	11,152	376	9,217	1,265	48,908	10,363	2,344	1,885	2,091	93	80	7
Revenue Courts		2,006	5,553	180	7,739	186	386	630	655	304	68	386	120	1,682	1,187	5,032	2,521	863	530	770	109	107	43
District Munsifs, Asst. Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Ordinary ...	24,709	61,996	2,186	88,891	2,376	273	1,998	1,319	14,744	4,354	13,972	1,983	18,250	7,564	64,184	22,331	7,046	5,997	862	434	307	160
	Small Causes.	6,345	79,621	67	86,033	98	136	4,358	1,560	17,828	6,987	20,492	174	18,674	6,094	79,167	6,768	653	102	4	95	76	19
Subordinate Judges.	Ordinary ...	511	447	177	1,135	33	5	52	30	99	18	72	12	252	137	672	430	142	108	119	234	117	7
	Small Causes.	426	6,625	156	7,207	10	66	286	39	1,314	681	1,886	25	1,542	633	6,406	791	53	4	...	40	40	19
Small Cause Court Judges.	As Subordinate Judges	33	85	4	122	3	3	2	4	10	3	9	1	36	11	76	43	12	8	2	343	142	2
	Small Causes.	748	6,283	...	7,031	...	18	385	113	1,363	640	1,614	18	1,026	377	5,536	1,495	812	320	2	29	25	24
District Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner ...	Ordinary ...	234	289	529	1,052	477	4	12	11	67	17	77	...	102	78	364	211	30	75	58	320	149	3
	Small Causes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		45,583	209,599	3,301	258,483	3,185	895	15,366	5,211	46,399	19,373	49,660	5,709	50,781	17,346	210,345	44,953	11,955	9,029	3,908	...	...	284
High Court (Original Side) ...		711	541	...	1,252	...	...	10	102	1	...	42	...	299	53	507	745	...	...	...	...	...	1

* 2,266 Village Munsifs exercised Civil Jurisdiction.

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Statement showing the Business of the Appellate Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the Year* 1875.

Class of Courts.	Appeals remaining on the 1st January 1875.	Instituted in 1875 (including Appeals remanded and re-admitted).	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred.	Uncontested.					Contested.			Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of 1875.	Pending		Remanded.	Objections under Section 348 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Objections allowed.
						Dismissed for Default or under Sections 5 and 6, Act XXIII of 1861.	Withdrawn, Compromised, or Decreed on Confession.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.			Over four Months:	Over twelve Months.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Subordinate Judges	895	237	2,046	3,178	76	151	130	31	8	19	1,253	289	571	2,452	650	416	107	141	52	20
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges.	120	80	208	408	42	9	7	2	2	1	183	23	56	283	83	32	19	20	2	...
District Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner. Revenue ...	374	724	...	1,098	...	29	14	9	...	5	286	113	156	612	486	161	9	27	1	...
District Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner. Civil ...	3,218	6,323	76	9,617	2,212	157	181	49	12	54	2,065	413	849	3,780	3,625	1,396	370	213	34	13
Total ...	4,607	7,364	2,330	14,301	2,330	346	332	91	22	79	3,787	838	1,632	7,127	4,844	2,005	505	401	89	33
High Court Regular Appeals.	37	116	...	153	...	1	...	4	2	3	57	15	18	100	53	15	1	5	4	1
High Court Special Appeals.	129	727	...	856	...	10	7	75	2	12	436	13	5	620	236	27	...	52	7	...
Appeals from Original Side ...	2	33	...	35	...	...	...	1	...	...	17	4	2	24	11	2	...	...	1	...

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Statement showing the Number of Suits, Original and Appeal, pending in the Presidency of Madras, classified according to the Years in which they were instituted.*

Courts.		Years in which instituted.												Total.	
		Previous to or in 1870.		In 1871.		In 1872.		In 1873.		In 1874.		In 1875.			
		Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Ordinary	5	...	6	...	15	...	58	...	825	...	21,422	...	22,331	...
	Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6,764	...	6,768	...
Subordinate Judges ...	Ordinary	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	6	115	87	311	557	430	650
	Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	791	...	791	...
Judges of Small Cause Courts	As Subordinate Judges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	20	41	63	43	83
	Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1,493	...	1,495	...
District Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Ordinary	2	...	3	...	1	...	9	10	34	373	162	3,728	211	4,111
	Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7	...	10	...	16	...	71	16	981	480	30,984	4,348	32,069	4,844
High Court		149	...	80	...	71	...	140	...	64	1	241	299	745	300

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(7.)—*Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the Year* 1875.

Class of Courts.		Application to execute Decrees.				Decrees.		Pending at the end of 1875.	Nature and Number of Coercive Processes issued.					Orders under Section 243 of the Civil Procedure Code.
		Pending on the 1st January 1875.	Filed in 1875.	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.		Imprisonment of Person.	Moveable Property.		Immoveable Property.		
										Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Ordinary	11,854	66,963	1,903	80,720	36,677	26,528	12,376	9,142	9,443	2,766	19,658	11,784	174
	Small Causes ...	5,891	55,038	644	62,343	27,521	20,890	6,454	9,287	12,949	2,627	2,035	1,167	8
Subordinate Judges ...	Ordinary ...	398	1,604	24	2,026	1,055	572	358	218	197	77	523	384	19
	Small Causes ...	364	4,833	14	5,211	3,257	1,527	456	1,468	1,169	290	6	...	2
Judges of Small Cause Courts.	As Subordinate Judges.	66	386	12	464	196	156	76	38	132	24	135	97	15
	Small Causes ...	245	5,714	2	5,961	3,429	1,308	574	516	911	297	...	...	...
District Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Ordinary ...	294	1,029	55	1,378	578	468	299	181	219	73	400	226	10
	Small Causes ...	3	10	...	13	11	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Revenue Courts		69	485	1	555	507	2	47	...	87	47	37	3	...
	Total ...	19,184	136,832	2,655	158,671	73,231	51,453	20,640	20,851	25,111	6,201	22,794	13,661	228

F.—MUNICIPALITIES.

(1.)—*Income.*

Districts.	Municipalities.	Current Taxes.				
		Rate on Houses, &c.	Tax on Arts, &c.	Tax on Vehicles.	Registration of Carts.	Tolls.
1	2	3.	4	5	6	7
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ...	Adoni	6,059	....	1,532	601	3,090
	Anantapore ...	785	...	588	185	3,425
	Bellary	19,889	...	7,825	1,144	16,750
	Gooty	901	391	459	253	2,770
Coimbatore ...	Caroor	2,403	...	486	578	4,514
	Coimbatore ...	9,127	...	1,521	1,584	8,600
	Erode	2,963	...	570	555	1,420
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	4,617	...	781	590	6,443
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	3,132	...	917	517	6,900
	Chicacole ...	1,282	...	414	239	5,230
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	8,420	...	898	322	8,050
	Ellore	1,628	...	440	666	4,520
	Rajahmundry ...	4,533	1,431	570	163	3,610
Kistna	Guntoor ...	3,495	3,880	900	1,202	7,600
	Masulipatam ...	6,513	...	1,267	700	7,580
Kurnool ...	Cumbum ...	961	..	213	231	1,595
	Kurnool ...	4,868	...	1,731	341	6,520
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram ...	7,347	3,512	911	598	4,205
Madura ...	Dindigul ...	1,414	...	633	379	4,720
	Madura ...	10,527	...	2,408	1,032	22,533
Malabar ...	Calicut	13,667	3,349	1,941	547	2,971
	Cannanore ...	6,183	...	1,791	387	1,331
	Cochin	4,564	1,752	160	78	...
	Palghaut ...	4,341	...	...	...	11,855
	Tellicherry ..	5,591	2,464	507	46	2,810
Nilgiri Hills ...	Coonoor ...	2,503	...	853	52	...
	Ootacamund ...	10,006	...	2,390	292	...
Nellore ...	Nellore	7,037	...	1,804	1,656	4,289
North Arcot ...	Vellore ...	5,742	...	2,221	1,113	19,400
	Wallajapett ...	1,656	...	348	628	4,320
Salem	Salem	13,462	...	1,762	2,178	9,950
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	6,381	...	3,190	1,087	12,110
	Chellumbrum ...	1,712	...	479	329	6,108
South Canara ...	Mangalore ...	7,139	5,534	1,160	265	1,905
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...	12,523	...	1,865	...	18,570
	Mayaveram ...	5,107	...	639	542	6,275
	Manargudi ...	2,387	...	837	...	8,075
	Negapatam ...	10,632	10,109	1,672	1,704	11,976
	Tanjore ...	11,770	...	2,092	...	18,103
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	2,545	...	1,265	430	6,585
	Tinnevelly ...	2,438	...	1,283	680	7,102
	Tuticorin ...	3,632	2,588	637	156	8,550
Trichinopoly ...	Srirungum ...	4,818	...	1,002	474	...
	Trichinopoly ...	20,462	...	6,062	1,758	13,835
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	1,156	...	236	165	9,125
	Vizagapatam ...	1,997	4,296	2,132	141	10,472
	Vizianagram ...	1,027	...	2,545	451	7,775
	Total ...	2,71,342	39,306	65,937	27,039	3,33,567

(*Continued across on next page.*)

F.—MUNICIPALITIES—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Income*—(Continued).

Districts.	Municipalities.	Current Taxes—(*Continued*).			Arrear Taxes.	
		License Fees.	Fines.	Total.	Rate on Houses.	Tax on Arts.
		8	9	10	11	12
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ...	Adoni	384	474	12,140	46	...
	Anantapore ...	68	155	5,206	68	...
	Bellary	84	2,701	48,396	...	...
	Gooty	23	175	4,972	3	...
Coimbatore ...	Caroor	75	190	8,246	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	377	319	21,528	884	...
	Erode	...	401	5,909	281	..
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	5	149	12,585	755	...
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	514	136	12,116	1,572	106
	Chicacole ..	...	8	7,173	402	...
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	1,319	3	19,012	29	...
	Ellore	21	67	7,342	201	...
	Rajahmundry ...	553	58	10,918	162	...
Kistna ...	Guntoor ...	398	348	17,823	87	...
	Masulipatam ..	1,525	127	17,712	1,432	...
Kurnool ...	Cumbum ...	2	31	3,033	178	...
	Kurnool ...	327	157	13,944	371	...
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram ...	113	110	16,796	26	6
Madura ...	Dindigul ...	107	57	7,310	191	...
	Madura ...	550	743	37,793	2,212	...
Malabar ...	Calicut	752	1,429	24,656	1,714	338
	Cannanore ...	248	660	10,600	6,633	...
	Cochin	210	31	6,795	32	37
	Palghaut ...	107	817	17,120	193	...
	Tellicherry ...	125	124	11,667	51	...
Nilgiri Hills ...	Coonoor... ...	58	355	3,821	443	...
	Ootacamund ...	1,670	176	14,534	846	...
Nellore ...	Nellore	515	489	15,790	115	...
North Arcot ...	Vellore	733	720	29,929	1,111	...
	Wallajapett ...	53	114	7,119	349	...
Salem ...	Salem	533	429	28,314	1,257	...
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	341	112	23,221	1,849	...
	Chellumbrum ...	243	71	8,942	2,556	..
South Canara ...	Mangalore ...	472	165	16,640	298	94
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...	1,308	717	34,983	688	...
	Mayaveram ...	665	346	13,574	1,171	...
	Manargudi ...	270	389	11,958	714	...
	Negapatam ..	1,639	1,478	39,210	1,053	568
	Tanjore ...	764	657	33,386	795	202
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	158	206	11,189	...	...
	Tinnevelly ...	298	319	12,120	...	...
	Tuticorin ...	316	248	16,127	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	Srirungum ...	607	242	7,143	1,943	10
	Trichinopoly ...	1,313	931	44,361	4,204	8
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	16	95	10,793	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	91	5	19,134	68	482
	Vizianagram ...	2	5	11,805	...	...
	Total ...	19,952	17,742	7,74,885	36,983	1,851

F.—MUNICIPALITIES—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Income*—(Continued).

Districts.	Municipalities.	Arrear Taxes—(*Continued*).			Government Allotment.	Other Receipts.
		Tolls.	Other Items.	Total.		
		13	14	15	16	17
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ...	Adoni	...	...	46	44	1,860
	Anantapore ...	...	...	68	69	256
	Bellary	1,550	96	1,646	4,687	4,378
	Gooty	...	...	3	49	225
Coimbatore ...	Caroor	...	...	...	193	223
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	884	254	20,169
	Erode	...	...	281	54	583
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	...	...	755	250	4,653
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	...	...	1,678	30	2,348
	Chicacole ...	10	62	474	16	2,123
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	...	15	44	15	4,122
	Ellore	...	...	201	17	134
	Rajahmundry ...	...	18	180	131	5,218
Kistna	Guntoor	...	90	177	66	973
	Masulipatam ...	330	...	1,762	72	1,618
Kurnool ...	Cumbum ...	...	54	232	280	181
	Kurnool ...	31	...	402	50	1,371
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram ...	837	...	869	1,612	1,360
Madura ...	Dindigul ...	...	57	248	49	1,453
	Madura	359	...	2,571	117	17,748
Malabar ...	Calicut	...	...	2,052	...	3,661
	Cannanore ..	...	516	7,149	121	607
	Cochin	...	...	69	2,755	4,385
	Palghaut ...	...	...	193	...	3,067
	Tellicherry ...	...	...	51	345	1,154
Nilgiri Hills ...	Coonoor	...	177	620	...	7,006
	Ootacamund ...	...	109	955	...	26,615
Nellore ...	Nellore	...	67	182	3,847	1,746
North Arcot ...	Vellore	...	...	1,111	1,132	12,646
	Wallajapett ...	...	...	349	269	862
Salem ...	Salem	...	146	1,403	1,619	8,810
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	396	...	2,245	89	5,965
	Chellumbrum ...	...	11	2,567	102	621
South Canara ...	Mangalore ...	...	...	392	...	7,846
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...	...	4	692	137	4,794
	Mayaveram ...	...	...	1,171	897	1,192
	Manargudi ...	...	53	767	118	2,848
	Negapatam ...	...	28	1,649	46	14,710
	Tanjore ...	1,317	286	2,600	79	6,145
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	...	...	...	52	5,531
	Tinnevelly ...	25	12	37	307	1,648
Trichinopoly ...	Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	120	1,426
	Srirungum ...	...	17	1,970	354	2,914
	Trichinopoly ...	...	15	4,227	1,326	16,052
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	11	2,821
	Vizagapatam ...	1,288	104	1,942	25	655
	Vizianagram ...	...	...	...	17	867
	Total ...	6,143	1,937	46,914	21,823	2,16,906

(*Continued across on next page.*)

F.—MUNICIPALITIES—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Income*—(Continued).

Districts.	Municipalities.	Recoveries.	Contribution from Local Funds.	Opening Balance.	Grand Total.
		18	19	20	21
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ...	Adoni	9	1,255	9,016	24,370
	Anantapore ...	...	884	9	6,492
	Bellary	...	1,200	2,093	62,400
	Gooty	...	15	1,029	6,293
Coimbatore ...	Caroor	500	700	776	10,638
	Coimbatore ...	189	1,449	718	45,191
	Erode	389	700	127	8,043
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah	9	1,850	...	20,102
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	...	950	2,591	19,713
	Chicacole	...	1,800	2,371	13,957
Godavery ...	Cocanada	...	1,579	623	25,395
	Ellore	...	...	3,884	11,578
	Rajahmundry ...	77	2,530	4,543	23,597
Kistna ...	Guntoor	216	1,500	3,096	23,851
	Masulipatam ...	647	4,428	141	26,380
Kurnool ...	Cumbum	112	989	1,960	6,787
	Kurnool	23	1,800	3,445	21,035
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram ...	...	1,800	—1,135	21,302
Madura ...	Dindigul	...	...	4,524	13,584
	Madura	130	3,200	22,721	84,280
Malabar ...	Calicut	413	1,685	4,133	36,600
	Cannanore ...	...	...	360	18,837
	Cochin	...	...	826	14,830
	Palghaut	50	2,250	5,771	28,451
	Tellicherry ...	...	2,340	77	15,634
Nilgiri Hills ...	Coonoor	152	1,815	1,450	14,864
	Ootacamund ...	630	...	130	42,864
Nellore	Nellore	...	4,785	3,577	29,927
North Arcot ...	Vellore	...	750	5,807	51,375
	Wallajapett ...	104	...	1,921	10,624
Salem	Salem	1,321	2,600	3,101	47,168
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore	1,502	2,330	5,472	40,824
	Chellumbrum ...	...	1,000	975	14,207
South Canara ...	Mangalore	170	1,200	2,967	29,215
Tanjore	Combaconum ...	71	2,000	5,923	48,600
	Mayaveram ...	15	1,444	2,483	20,776
	Manargudi ...	...	1,810	2,888	20,389
	Negapatam ...	...	2,716	17,806	76,137
	Tanjore	...	...	4,570	46,780
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	...	460	884	18,116
	Tirnevelly	9	603	123	14,847
	Tuticorin	100	1,000	732	19,503
Trichinopoly ...	Srirungum ...	...	7,068	1,610	21,113
	Trichinopoly ...	...	2,209	5,631	73,809
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	...	300	1,144	15,063
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	5,655	27,378
	Vizianagram ...	...	14	69	12,072
	Total ...	6,838	69,008	1,48,617	12,84,991

F.—MUNICIPALITIES—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Expenditure.*

Districts.	Municipalities.	Grant I.				Grant II.
		New Works.	Repairs.	Other Items.	Total.	Education.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ...	Adoni	1,718	1,569	248	3,535	1,187
	Anantapore ...	547	304	...	851	710
	Bellary	7,320	7,785	3,318	18,423	2,920
	Gooty	...	1,197	...	1,197	408
Coimbatore ...	Caroor	2,697	1,155	11	3,863	279
	Coimbatore ..	1,524	4,182	859	6,565	907
	Erode	672	1,053	...	1,725	211
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	1,938	1,931	348	4,217	1,049
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	2,047	2,037	272	4,356	2,094
	Chicacole ...	1,617	636	1,099	3,352	1,306
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	5,912	2,717	354	8,983	858
	Ellore	1,017	2,475	300	3,792	413
	Rajahmundry ...	946	5,228	100	6,274	497
Kistna ...	Guntoor ...	1,427	1,517	771	3,715	1,647
	Masulipatam ...	1,312	2,440	911	4,663	1,663
Kurnool ...	Cumbum ...	359	252	...	611	706
	Kurnool ...	2,238	1,337	...	3,575	255
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram ...	3,110	643	120	3,873	1,402
Madura ...	Dindigul ...	4,053	1,090	10	5,153	678
	Madura	5,343	7,203	3,153	15,699	1,227
Malabar ...	Calicut	197	5,677	668	6,542	1,732
	Cannanore ...	1,395	410	1,332	3,137	683
	Cochin	1,939	640	...	2,579	2,808
	Palghaut ...	4,090	4,527	7,020	15,637	1,950
	Tellicherry ...	768	2,467	954	4,189	2,220
Nilgiri Hills ...	Coonoor ...	78	2,695	285	3,058	214
	Ootacamund ...	12,300	4,739	2,202	19,241	1,210
Nellore ...	Nellore	1,104	3,584	...	4,688	2,898
North Arcot ...	Vellore	2,992	2,734	11,875	17,601	1,769
	Wallajapett ...	1,590	1,192	417	3,199	927
Salem ...	Salem	7,110	3,221	1,347	11,678	3,534
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	7,344	5,704	668	13,716	981
	Chellumbrum ...	1,386	599	106	2,091	351
South Canara...	Mangalore ...	8,039	3,212	731	11,982	691
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...	8,559	3,233	1,891	13,683	2,857
	Mayaveram ...	3,267	1,107	1,690	6,064	2,576
	Manargudi ...	647	4,060	951	5,658	373
	Negapatam ...	18,304	5,137	6,480	29,921	890
	Tanjore ...	10,359	5,826	1,317	17,502	2,607
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	1,409	1,084	250	2,743	749
	Tinnevelly ...	285	1,075	436	1,796	980
	Tuticorin ...	3,005	4,331	805	8,141	97
Trichinopoly ...	Srirungum ...	6,559	684	179	7,422	634
	Trichinopoly ...	15,924	7,148	4,334	27,406	1,663
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	3,011	1,031	155	4,197	334
	Vizagapatam ...	2,613	1,122	1,375	5,110	2,582
	Vizianagram ...	3,181	1,416	87	4,684	607
	Total ...	1,73,252	1,25,406	59,429	3,58,087	59,334

(*Continued across on next page.*)

F.—MUNICIPALITIES—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Expenditure*—(Continued).

Districts.	Municipalities.	Grant III.				
		Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Registration of Births and Deaths.	Conservancy	Total.
		8	9	10	11	12
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ...	Adoni	1,920	127	10	5,197	7,254
	Anantapore ...	1,267	84	47	1,860	3,258
	Bellary ...	5,435	539	506	22,306	28,786
	Gooty	365	112	16	2,619	3,112
Coimbatore ...	Caroor	1,605	50	84	2,593	4,332
	Coimbatore ...	4,693	188	130	10,701	15,712
	Erode	1,771	50	84	1,869	3,774
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	4,036	140	72	4,626	8,874
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	2,129	120	120	4,655	7,024
	Chicacole ...	3,158	147	168	2,585	6,058
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	4,751	180	...	4,303	9,234
	Ellore	877	126	...	2,731	3,734
	Rajahmundry ...	2,837	155	...	6,812	9,804
Kistna ...	Guntoor ...	3,772	222	132	6,751	10,877
	Masulipatam ...	7,056	243	178	5,458	12,935
Kurnool ...	Cumbum ...	2,422	93	72	1,241	3,828
	Kurnool ...	3,130	188	360	6,263	9,941
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram ...	3,702	241	168	5,116	9,227
Madura ...	Dindigul ...	566	177	120	2,564	3,427
	Madura ...	8,633	415	472	21,464	30,984
Malabar ...	Calicut	15,566	268	487	6,226	22,547
	Cannanore ...	2,770	284	...	6,699	9,753
	Cochin	3,131	175	120	2,932	6,358
	Palghaut ...	1,526	104	283	2,003	3,916
	Tellicherry ...	3,147	414	325	2,093	5,979
Nilgiri Hills ...	Coonoor ...	400	195	65	4,900	5,560
	Ootacamund ...	...	204	138	6,712	7,054
Nellore ...	Nellore	8,015	158	242	5,587	14,002
North Arcot ...	Vellore ...	4,783	385	353	10,053	15,574
	Wallajapett ...	250	130	196	3,157	3,733
Salem ...	Salem	6,591	448	359	17,995	25,393
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	7,930	439	475	7,880	16,724
	Chellumbrum ...	1,298	91	135	3,543	5,067
South Canara...	Mangalore ...	2,683	120	129	4,525	7,457
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...	6,823	232	186	9,742	16,983
	Mayaveram ...	1,396	165	16	4,494	6,071
	Manargudi ...	5,507	117	120	2,277	8,021
	Negapatam ...	3,842	120	444	18,291	22,697
	Tanjore ...	1,850	294	502	9,013	11,659
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	5,918	120	143	2,323	8,504
	Tinnevelly ...	2,911	246	211	3,495	6,863
	Tuticorin ...	4,064	191	240	3,233	7,728
Trichinopoly ...	Srirungum ...	4,312	124	166	3,883	8,485
	Trichinopoly ...	7,289	786	390	17,623	26,088
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	4,251	170	...	2,606	7,027
	Vizagapatam ...	2,944	179	393	8,290	11,806
	Vizianagram ...	27	194	270	3,834	4,325
	Total ...	1,73,349	9,950	9,127	2,95,123	4,87,549

F.—MUNICIPALITIES—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Expenditure*—(Continued).

Districts.	Municipalities.	Grant IV.				
		Lighting.	Markets.	Choultries (Rest-houses).	Other Miscellaneous Expenditure.	Total.
		13	14	15	16	17
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ...	Adoni	917	...	...	385	1,302
	Anantapore ...	493	...	32	...	525
	Bellary	2,889	162	183	2,951	6,185
	Gooty	424	...	...	55	479
Coimbatore ...	Caroor	678	...	77	3	758
	Coimbatore ...	1,326	1,335	1,251	940	4,852
	Erode	587	...	120	250	957
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	721	...	533	634	1,888
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	1,129	56	...	301	1,486
	Chicacole ...	...	...	238	95	333
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	1,555	...	148	1,095	2,798
	Ellore	251	...	86	...	337
	Rajahmundry ...	1,090	...	152	206	1,448
Kistna ...	Guntoor ...	985	240	100	754	2,079
	Masulipatam ...	1,144	...	...	3,092	4,236
Kurnool ...	Cumbum ...	175	...	...	...	175
	Kurnool ...	371	...	95	4,364	4,830
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram ...	1,919	...	...	131	2,050
Madura ...	Dindigul ...	1,487	231	60	122	1,900
	Madura	9,118	109	2,300	107	11,634
Malabar ...	Calicut	825	...	155	1,225	2,205
	Cannanore ...	970	222	44	889	2,125
	Cochin	794	...	210	212	1,216
	Palghaut ...	371	...	122	448	941
	Tellicherry ...	...	...	151	97	248
Nilgiri Hills ...	Coonoor ...	619	289	81	631	1,620
	Ootacamund ...	2,096	...	40	4,299	6,435
Nellore ...	Nellore	1,277	...	2,333	410	4,020
North Arcot ...	Vellore	2,790	312	4,106	453	7,661
	Wallajapett ...	791	57	...	471	1,319
Salem ...	Salem	634	275	665	1,021	2,595
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	1,964	40	652	1,766	4,422
	Chellumbrum ...	865	...	...	22	887
South Canara...	Mangalore ...	1,837	639	59	803	3,338
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...	1,397	...	102	1,156	2,655
	Mayaveram ...	792	...	71	1,111	1,974
	Manargudi ...	981	...	...	1,347	2,328
	Negapatam ...	4,670	263	...	431	5,364
	Tanjore ...	2,292	41	267	3,523	6,123
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	1,171	325	151	1,681	3,328
	Tinnevelly ...	1,402	...	88	383	1,873
	Tuticorin ...	1,022	...	738	386	2,146
Trichinopoly ...	Srirungum ...	1,165	...	...	628	1,793
	Trichinopoly ...	4,139	1,536	230	5,398	11,303
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	1,601	..	...	69	1,670
	Vizagapatam ...	1,856	...	...	112	1,968
	Vizianagram ...	387	...	...	...	387
	Total ...	65,967	6,132	15,640	44,457	1,32,196

(*Continued across on next page.*)

F.—MUNICIPALITIES—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Expenditure*—(Continued).

Districts.	Municipalities.	Grant V. Supervision.	Advances.	Refunds.	Balance.	Grand Total.
		18	19	20	21	22
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ...	Adoni	1,766	...	...	9,326	24,370
	Anantapore ...	980	...	6	162	6,492
	Bellary	5,678	...	...	408	62,400
	Gooty	843	...	2	252	6,293
Coimbatore ...	Caroor	869	...	...	537	10,638
	Coimbatore ...	3,237	...	10,335	3,583	45,191
	Erode	622	372	6	376	8,043
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	2,276	70	500	1,228	20,102
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	2,242	...	...	2,511	19,713
	Chicacole ...	1,200	...	...	1,708	13,957
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	3,161	...	...	361	25,395
	Ellore	1,302	...	...	2,000	11,578
	Rajahmundry ...	1,320	102	1,250	2,902	23,597
Kistna ...	Guntoor ...	1,941	...	352	3,240	23,851
	Masulipatam ...	2,054	638	1	190	26,380
Kurnool ...	Cumbum ...	1,032	26	...	409	6,787
	Kurnool ...	1,686	...	...	748	21,035
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram ...	1,599	...	1,000	2,151	21,302
Madura ...	Dindigul ...	1,270	...	...	1,156	13,584
	Madura ...	2,784	515	137	21,300	84,280
Malabar ...	Calicut	3,830	...	311	433	36,600
	Cannanore ...	2,074	88	...	977	18,837
	Cochin	1,638	...	66	165	14,830
	Palghaut ...	1,827	...	...	4,180	28,451
	Tellicherry ...	1,726	...	...	1,272	15,634
Nilgiri Hills ...	Coonoor ...	1,710	805	274	1,623	14,864
	Ootacamund ...	2,616	808	1	5,499	42,864
Nellore ...	Nellore	2,455	...	...	1,864	29,927
North Arcot ...	Vellore	2,806	...	8	5,956	51,375
	Wallajapett ...	1,432	14	...	...	10,624
Salem ...	Salem	3,424	1,461	13	—930	47,168
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	2,828	22	...	2,131	40,824
	Chellumbrum ...	2,287	104	...	3,420	14,207
South Canara...	Mangalore ...	2,153	215	36	3,343	29,215
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...	2,709	...	...	9,713	48,600
	Mayaveram ...	1,482	...	28	2,581	20,776
	Manargudi ...	1,415	...	...	2,594	20,389
	Negapatam ...	3,423	...	...	13,842	76,137
	Tanjore ...	3,636	...	6	5,247	46,780
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	1,642	...	...	1,150	18,116
	Tinnevelly ...	3,183	...	...	152	14,847
	Tuticorin ...	1,218	...	100	73	19,503
Trichinopoly ...	Srirangum ...	1,247	...	...	1,532	21,113
	Trichinopoly ...	4,817	...	515	2,017	73,809
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	1,115	...	...	720	15,063
	Vizagapatam ...	3,130	100	...	2,682	27,378
	Vizianagram ...	2,029	10	...	30	12,072
	Total ...	1,00,714	5,350	14,947	1,26,814	12,84,991

CHAPTER III. G.—MARINE.

G.—MARINE.

(1.)—*Particulars of the Trade in each District for the Official Year* 1875-76.

Names of Districts.	British.			Foreign.			Country or Native.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Ganjam	233	277,272½	18,977 7 0	14	8,844	1,134 14 0	59	9,358	256 2 6	306	295,474½	20,368 7 6
Vizagapatam	349	397,321	7,630 0 6	18	9,684	1,029 0 0	133	12,890	621 10 6	500	419,895	9,280 11 0
Godavery	223	232,825½	10,556 0 0	43	18,972	3,237 0 0	314	31,470	1,956 0 0	580	283,267½	15,749 0 0
Kistna	136	152,382¼	2,310 13 7	5	2,602	334 12 0	652	53,940½	740 4 9	793	208,924¾	3,385 14 4
Nellore	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	456	40,284$\frac{76}{200}$	... ...	456	40,284$\frac{76}{200}$	... ...
South Arcot	13	10,068½	833 15 0	4	635	38 15 0	452	34,025¼	1,712 2 3	469	44,728¾	2,585 0 3
Tanjore	54	59,677	4,119 14 0	6	1,077	109 10 6	1,995	266,285	4,[illegible] 14 4	2,055	327,039	8,939 6 10
Malabar	595	613,817	27,427 15 3	131	22,746	1,009 1 9	8,716	284,945	13,[illegible] 1 3	9,442	921,508	42,419 2 3
Tinnevelly	132	156,652½	21,108 9 0	8	3,755¾	683 7 0	1,025	58,349¼	1,646 3 5	1,165	218,757½	23,438 3 5
Madura	14	2,528	... ...	...	...	... ...	7,083	340,885½	... ...	7,097	343,413½	... ...
South Canara ...	180	214,867	1,983 11 0	824	46,912	1,878 0 0	9,699	154,318	902 0 0	10,703	416,097	4,763 11 0
Madras	377	491,434½	42,635 4 8	51	46,085	4,324 8 0	444	53,873½	4,202 1 1	872	591,393	51,161 13 9

G.—MARINE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Particulars of the Trade in each District for the Official Year* 1875-76—(Continued).

Names of Districts.	Value of						Duty on						Sea Customs Revenue.		
	Export.			Import.			Export.			Import.					
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam	42,96,447	0	0	9,66,324	0	0	76,295	12	4	694	4	5	76,990	0	9
Vizagapatam	34,83,145	0	0	20,21,630	0	0	29,507	1	3	4,445	10	2	33,952	11	5
Godavery	88,64,153	0	0	21,72,477	0	0	98,194	0	0	6,031	0	0	1,04,225	0	0
Kistna	40,22,867	6	0	18,79,125	4	8	15,775	15	11½	1,341	11	3	17,117	11	2¼
Nellore	4,83,421	0	0	3,30,645	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	8	8
South Arcot	12,73,690	8	0	11,23,040	4	0	79,494	15	9	4,757	12	10	84,254	12	7
Tanjore	83,95,706	0	0	55,76,246	0	0	4,15,272	4	6	1,27,769	13	5	5,43,042	1	11
Malabar	2,66,53,484	0	0	1,78,55,654	0	0	45,352	2	1	93,990	8	11	1,39,342	11	0
Tinnevelly	78,38,585	0	0	50,96,553	0	0	8,980	9	8	1,18,909	5	1	1,139	14	9
Madura	8,27,103	0	0	9,61,707	0	0	1,539	7	6	7,640	9	10	9,872	11	2
South Canara	85,34,684	0	0	36,21,322	0	0	26,307	2	10	93,216	8	11	1,19,523	11	9
Madras	*3,49,20,283	0	0	*4,45,55,415	0	0	1,78,408	0	0	14,45,989	0	0	16,24,397	0	0

* These figures include for the first time this year the value of the inter-portal trade within the Presidency.

G.—MARINE—(*Continued*).

(2.)— *Statement showing the Wrecks and Casualties which have occurred at the various Ports within the Madras Presidency during the Official Year* 1875-56.

Date.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Particulars.	Finding of Court of Inquiry.
1875.				
28th October ...	Barque *Minmanueth*, Master John Sherris.	259	Left Mauritius on the 7th October 1875 bound to Bombay laden with sugar, and proceeded on her voyage attended with favorable weather till the night of the 28th idem, when she struck on the Botrapar Reef to the westward of the island of Kiltan, one of the Laccadive group, and was totally lost with her cargo owing to her chronometer being out 7°. The Commander and crew, ten in number, left the wreck in the ship's boats, and on the 1st November sighted Kiltan Island, whence a great number of natives came off in canoes, from whom the name of the island was ascertained. Proceeding on in their course, the shipwrecked crew arrived at Tellicherry safely on the morning of the 6th November, and were sent on to Bombay per steamer.	An inquiry was held in this case at Bombay under the orders of that Government, but not being aware of it, a suggestion with that view was made to them by the Madras Government, and a reply was received to the above effect, but the finding of the Court was not communicated.
28th November ...	Barque *River Clyde*, Master William Triggs.	498	Sailed from Middleborough with a cargo of rails for Porto Novo, and while she was supposed to be eighty miles from the coast, she struck on the south end of the Coleroon shoal, distant six miles from Porto Novo. She was, however, floated again without sustaining any damages. There was no loss of life or cargo excepting a few rails. The vessel was insured for Rupees 16,000.	The Court of Inquiry, having investigated into the circumstances attending the stranding of this vessel, exonerated the Commander from blame on the ground that the defects of the chronometers misled him as to his longitude.
24th December ...	Barque *Louisa*, Master John Adolphus Bach.	881	Was on her voyage from Sunderland to Kurrachee with a cargo of 1,250 tons of coal, and was wrecked on the Tangacherry Reef, two miles north of Quilon. As much as could have been saved from the vessel was landed at Quilon, and the crew got safely on shore.	An inquiry was held into the loss of this vessel and the Commander's certificate suspended for six months, the Court having found that the loss of the vessel was attributable to the neglect of the lead and hugging the coast, unnecessarily close.
1876.				
15th January ...	Brig *Audilutchimy*, Tindal D. Gooriah.	75	Was proceeding from Cocanada to Vizagapatam laden with paddy and rice valued Rupees 3,000; sprung a	

			leak on the voyage, and was beached at Polavarum. Her cargo was totally lost, but the crew were saved. The vessel was worth Rupees 800.
	Burnt,		
1875. 25th December ...	Pattimar Suvoy *Sullamatty,* Tindal Fuzloo Deen.	31	Was lying at anchor in the Calicut Roads, and on the night of the 25th December an open light, which was burning in the cabin, was blown out by a boy, when a spark fell on some oily stores and palmyra leaves, which ignited and set fire to the vessel, which was burnt down. The crew were safely landed. There was no cargo on board; the vessel was valued at Rs. 1,000.
1876. 7th January ...	Grab Brig *Cauderbaut,* Syrang Sultan Hadjee Admiah.	57 $\frac{2}{100}$	Was lying in the backwater at Calvetty, in British Cochin, close to the bank, and a fire having broken out at that place she was caught in the general conflagration and destroyed. No lives were lost.
Do.	Brig *Mysore,* Syrang Kunjeeram Pillay Nayari.	141-$\frac{20}{100}$	This vessel was hauled up for repair at Calvetty, in British Cochin, and was destroyed in the general conflagration which occurred there. No lives were lost.
	Founderings.		
1875. 30th August ...	Barque *Wide Awake,* Syrang Wadjid.	1,600	Sailed from Jeddah on the 7th August 1875 for Calcutta laden with a cargo of Arab salt, perfumery, and beads; was in a leaky and unseaworthy state when she left, and on the 30th idem; having proceeded within forty miles west of Mulki, in the district of South Canara, the leak gained on the vessel so much that the pumps were found useless, and she foundered. She had a crew of forty-four hands, besides one passenger, thirty-four of whom perished, and eleven were saved by the ship's boats and rafts. The value of the vessel is unknown, but the cargo was reported as worth Rupees 93,000, including sovereigns of the value of Rupees 4,000.
	Miscellaneous.		
2nd June ...	Barque *Mandarin,* Master Robert Forth.	799	Was on her voyage from Sunderland to Cocanada with a cargo of coal, met with bad weather on the passage and lost her bulwarks and one or two sails, also had her chain plates injured; about twelve tons of coal were jettisoned; arrived at her destination otherwise safe.

G.—MARINE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement of Charges for Establishment, &c., of Light-houses, Madras Presidency, for* 1875-76.

——	Establishment.	Contingencies, including Cost of Oil, &c.	P. W. D. Charges for Repairs, &c.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Port Fund.				
Gopaulpore Light (Flagstaff).	312 0 0	346 10 9	... ...	658 10 9
Dolphin's Nose Light-house.	288 0 0	940 13 6	... ...	1,228 13 6
Cocanada Light-house ...	494 13 2	533 15 6	... ...	1,028 12 8
Masulipatam do. ...	370 0 0	214 12 4	... ...	584 12 4
Madras do. ...	2,436 0 0	2,082 7 1	64 7 9	4,582 14 10
Negapatam do. ...	300 0 0	113 2 11	107 8 4	520 11 3
Tuticorin do. ...	504 0 0	162 4 8	... ...	666 4 8
Cochin do. ...	419 0 0	124 14 9	... ...	543 14 9
Calicut do. ...	388 12 0	390 0 4	... ...	778 12 4
Tellicherry Light (Flagstaff).	300 0 0	102 13 6	... ...	402 13 6
Cannanore (Flagstaff) ...	298 4 0	90 12 7	... ...	389 0 7
Mangalore Light-house ...	459 5 4	136 1 3	... ...	595 6 7
Total ...	6,570 2 6	5,238 13 2	172 0 1	11,980 15 9
Imperial Marine.				
Santapillay Light-house.	1,375 2 7	202 0 0	... ...	1,577 2 7
Hope Island do. ...	1,352 2 2	1,448 9 1	... ...	2,800 11 3
Point Divi do. ...	1,272 0 0	331 0 0	... ...	1,603 0 0
Armeghon do. ...	1,236 0 0	178 8 6	... ...	1,414 8 6
Pulicat do. ...	1,236 0 0	357 13 6	... ...	1,593 13 6
Paumben do. ...	310 3 5	207 9 0	... ...	517 12 5
Muttum do. ...	487 14 8	297 1 10	... ...	785 0 6
Total ...	7,269 6 10	3,022 9 11	... ...	10,292 0 9

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—AGRICULTURE.

(1.)—*Statement showing the Cultivation of Government or Ryotwari Lands in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official Year* 1875-76.

Districts.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
1. Ganjam ...	96,184	1,24,731	166,499	4,89,046	262,683	6,13,777
2. Vizagapatam..	54,374	55,377	24,637	1,28,810	79,011	1,84,187
3. Godavery ...	232,505	5,21,642	289,358	17,22,481	521,863	22,44,123
4. Kistna ...	1,299,636	19,62,839	183,161	10,50,836	1,482,797	30,13,675
5. Nellore ...	582,676	7,38,465	141,043	7,71,058	723,719	15,09,523
6. Cuddapah ...	1,065,025	8,46,261	84,472	6,35,584	1,149,497	14,81,845
7. Bellary ...	2,258,040	14,72,558	90,143	5,28,999	2,348,183	20,01,557
8. Kurnool ...	1,198,347	11,44,992	26,103	1,90,760	1,224,450	13,35,752
9. Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Chingleput ...	166,969	2,83,935	236,203	8,89,392	403,172	11,73,327
11. North Arcot...	364,757	5,77,977	171,936	10,37,961	536,693	16,15,938
12. South Arcot...	769,563	15,32,590	253,276	14,23,804	1,022,839	29,56,394
13. Tanjore ...	191,409	2,81,199	741,394	37,19,168	932,803	40,00,367
14. Trichinopoly..	664,981	6,19,172	128,742	6,22,875	793,723	12,42,047
15. Madura ...	666,025	8,73,755	140,605	6,24,781	806,630	14,98,536
16. Tinnevelly ...	796,434	6,83,185	225,543	15,15,570	1,021,977	21,98,755
17. Coimbatore ...	1,973,706	17,90,343	81,587	5,92,344	2,055,293	23,82,687
18. Nilgiris ...	47,476	30,439	...	...	47,476	30,439
19. Salem ...	1,023,577	11,85,410	77,581	4,45,238	1,101,158	16,30,648
	13,451,684	1,47,24,870	3,062,283	1,63,88,707	16,513,967	3,11,13,577
20. South Canara.	...	...	...	...	...	12,82,415
21. Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	17,90,975
Total ...	13,451,684	1,47,24,870	3,062,283	1,63,88,707	16,513,967	3,41,86,967
Net ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—The assessment under wet includes all charges for water.

A.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the Cultivation of Government or Ryotwari Lands in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, &c.*—(Continued).

Districts.	1874-75.		Comparison.			
			Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
1. Ganjam ...	273,011	6,41,005	...	...	10,328	27,228
2. Vizagapatam.	80,179	1,86,046	...	...	1,168	1,859
3. Godavery ...	520,607	22,29,594	1,256	14,529	...	...
4. Kistna ...	1,482,534	30,16,764	263	...	...	3,089
5. Nellore ...	748,622	16,68,687	...	...	24,903	1,59,164
6. Cuddapah ...	1,187,877	17,06,630	...	...	38,380	2,24,785
7. Bellary ...	2,460,586	21,96,330	...	...	112,403	1,94,773
8. Kurnool ...	1,217,026	13,49,285	7,424	...	...	13,533
9. Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Chingleput ...	438,183	13,90,231	...	...	35,011	2,16,904
11. North Arcot ..	586,327	18,87,171	...	...	49,634	2,71,233
12. South Arcot...	1,082,959	31,75,334	...	...	60,120	2,18,940
13. Tanjore ...	946,670	40,14,671	...	...	13,867	14,304
14. Trichinopoly..	798,126	12,57,348	...	...	4,403	15,301
15. Madura ...	784,859	14,68,651	21,771	29,885	...	...
16. Tinnevelly ...	1,008,056	22,82,891	13,921	...	...	84,136
17. Coimbatore ...	2,055,132	24,20,235	161	...	...	37,548
18. Nilgiris ...	50,611	31,765	...	...	3,135	1,326
19. Salem ...	1,149,082	17,01,335	...	...	47,924	70,687
	16,870,447	3,26,23,973	44,796	44,414	401,276	15,54,810
20. South Canara.	...	12,80,006	...	2,409	...	...
21. Malabar ...	...	17,88,515	...	2,460	...	...
Total ...	16,870,447	3,56,92,494	44,796	49,283	401,276	15,54,810
Net ...	...	...	...	...	356,480	15,05,527

A.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Population, Area, Acreage of Crops, and Number of Cattle and Sheep in each District for Fasli* 1284 (1874-75).

Districts.	Population according to the Census of November 1871.			Area in Square Miles.			Area of Column 5 under Occupation.	Particulars of Cultivation.				
	In Government and favorably-assessed Villages.	Permanently-assessed Properties.	Total.	In Government and favorably-assessed Villages.	Other Lands consisting of Permanently-assessed Properties and Government Forests, Hill Tracts, and Waste Lands.	Total.		I. Food Grains or Corn Crops.	II. Seeds.	III. Green and Garden Crops.	IV. Topes and Orchards.	V. Special Crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	NO.	NO.	NO.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Ganjam ...	599	921	1,520	1,925	6,388	8,313	400	378	28	17	10	6
2. Vizagapatam ...	316	1,843	2,159	884	17,460	18,344	128	90	20	2	...	5
3. Godavery ...	1,001	592	1,593	2,774	3,450	6,224	1,252	769	121	26	22	33
4. Kistna	1,154	299	1,453	6,493	1,543	8,036	2,441	1,677	124	49	10	268
5. Nellore... ...	897	480	1,377	4,033	4,429	8,462	1,429	960	41	20	...	53
6. Cuddapah ...	1,351	...	1,351	8,050	317	8,367	1,939	1,549	45	18	22	129
7. Bellary ...	1,653	15	1,668	11,007	...	11,007	4,048	2,977	216	36	46	345
8. Kurnool ...	914	46	960	7,358	...	7,358	2,332	1,757	86	32	...	239
9. Madras... ...	398	...	398	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Chingleput ...	818	120	938	2,256	497	2,753	785	577	29	9	30	7
11. North Arcot ...	1,276	739	2,015	4,105	3,034	7,139	832	652	85	17	16	8
12. South Arcot ...	1,737	19	1,756	4,873	...	4,873	1,307	1,094	108	22	26	77
13. Tanjore ...	1,899	75	1,974	3,440	214	3,654	1,500	1,206	15	48	...	5
14. Trichinopoly ...	1,020	180	1,200	2,916	599	3,515	1,121	886	40	24	8	50
15. Madura ...	1,013	1,254	2,267	2,995	6,507	9,502	1,039	879	42	17	5	47
16. Tinnevelly ...	1,297	397	1,694	3,399	1,777	5,176	1,558	907	59	19	38	180
17. Coimbatore ...	1,717	46	1,763	6,134	1,298	7,432	2,602	2,142	84	48	5	191
18. Nilgiris ...	49	...	49	480	269	749	68	35	1	3	...	15
19. Salem	1,426	541	1,967	4,642	2,841	7,483	1,375	1,319	130	29	7	14
20. South Canara ...	918	...	918	3,902	...	3,902	422	536	5	8	34	1
21. Malabar ...	2,261	...	2,261	6,002	...	6,002	826	591	27	...	256	33
Total ...	23,714	7,567	31,281	87,695	50,623	138,318	27,404	20,981	1,306	444	535	1,706

In this statement 000 omitted except in Columns 5, 6, and 7, and 1,000 means one million, 100 means one hundred thousand, and so on. Columns 8 to 65 do not include Zemindaries. Fractions of 1,000 are omitted; where they exceed 500, the sum is raised to the next highest figure, and where less than 500 they are omitted.

A.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Population, Area, Acreage of Crops, and Number of Cattle and Sheep in each District for Fasli* 1284 (1874-75)—(Contd.)

Districts.	Details of Columns 9 to 13.													
	I.—Food Grains or Corn Crops.													
	Rice.			Cholum.	Wheat.	Raggy.	Varagu or Auricalu.	Cumboo.	Korralu or Thenay.	Millet or Samay.	Varigalu.	Pulses.	Miscellaneous Crops.	Total.
	One Crop irrigated.	Second Crop irrigated.	Unirrigated.											
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Ganjam ...	196	15	45	1	...	72	...	4	...	1	...	38	6	378
2. Vizagapatam.	39	...	2	2	...	9	4	25	2	3	...	4	...	90
3. Godavery ...	424	1	101	80	...	17	3	9	9	9	...	95	21	769
4. Kistna ...	226	1	117	551	2	20	12	152	42	...	239	267	48	1,677
5. Nellore ...	228	7	6	362	...	34	62	64	9	...	116	64	8	960
6. Cuddapah ...	155	36	4	468	4	132	38	367	103	36	6	190	10	1,549
7. Bellary ...	132	44	7	1,240	4	102	15	229	...	559	1	525	119	2,977
8. Kurnool ...	53	12	9	905	8	18	142	83	322	...	15	152	38	1,757
9. Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Chingleput....	336	67	45	7	...	42	54	20	...	...	...	4	2	577
11. North Arcot.	200	106	8	20	...	87	64	111	...	4	...	47	5	652
12. South Arcot.	310	79	41	22	...	153	179	274	...	6	...	26	4	1,094
13. Tanjore ...	872	48	58	13	...	35	104	42	...	...	...	25	9	1,206
14. Trichinopoly.	127	54	15	154	...	110	156	167	...	31	...	72	...	886
15. Madura ...	131	33	2	191	...	114	95	115	9	103	...	68	18	879
16. Tinnevelly ...	180	51	...	81	...	61	55	244	2	155	3	74	1	907
17. Coimbatore...	72	18	1	652	2	219	8	797	37	104	...	218	14	2,142
18. Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	22	35
19. Salem ...	95	17	16	71	...	369	89	349	14	67	...	220	12	1,319
20. South Canara	194	184	110	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	42	2	536
21. Malabar ...	391	110	81	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	591
Total ...	4,361	883	668	4,820	23	1,606	1,080	3,052	549	1,084	380	2,132	343	20,981

(*Continued downwards on next page.*)

A.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Population, Area, Acreage of Crops, and Number of Cattle and Sheep in each District for Fasli* 1284 (1874-75)—(Contd).

Districts.	Details of Columns 9 to 13—(*Continued*).												
	II.—Seeds.							III.—Green and Garden Crops.					
	Rape Seed.	Coriander Seed.	Castor Oil Seed.	Lamp Oil Seed.	Gingelly Oil Seed.	Oil Seeds of various sorts and Nuts.	Total.	Sugarcane.	Potatoes.	Chillies.	Mulberry.	Tobacco.	Turmeric and Saffron.
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	3	...	...	...	1	...
2. Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	1	...	...	...	1	...
3. Godavery ...	...	1	...	...	...	120	121	3	...	4	...	8	...
4. Kistna	...	15	...	107	1	1	124	...	...	30	...	14	1
5. Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	41	41	...	...	5	...	3	...
6. Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	3	...	6	...	3	1
7. Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	216	216	10	...	9	...	3	...
8. Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	86	86	...	...	...	...	8	1
9. Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	85	85	4	...	3	...	1	...
12. South Arcot ...	...	1	...	...	...	107	108	2	...	5	...	3	...
13. Tanjore ...	...	...	2	...	13	...	15	...	...	4	...	1	1
14. Trichinopoly ...	...	14	...	...	...	26	40	2	...	9	...	2	...
15. Madura	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	...	...	3	...	6	...
16. Tinnevelly ...	...	1	13	...	45	...	59	...	1	4	...	2	1
17. Coimbatore ...	...	1	26	...	55	2	84	3	...	13	1	20	...
18. Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
19. Salem	...	9	...	...	69	52	130	2	...	8	...	9	2
20. South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	...	1	...	...	...
21. Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	42	41	107	183	933	1,306	34	3	104	1	85	7

A.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Population, Area, Acreage of Crops, and Number of Cattle and Sheep in each District for Fasli* 1284 (1874-75)—(Contd.)

Districts.	Details of Columns 9 to 13—(*Continued*).												
	III.—Green and Garden Crops—(*Contd.*)					IV.—Topes and Orchards.							
	Cheya and other Dyeing Roots.	Betel Leaf Gardens.	Plantain Gardens.	Miscellaneous Vegetable Crops.	Total.	Cocoanut Tope.	Arecanut Tope.	Palmyra Tope.	Tamarind Tope.	Mango Tope.	Illuppai Tope.	Jack Trees.	Babul Trees.
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Ganjam ...	...	...	...	13	17	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
2. Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Godavery ...	1	...	4	6	26	17	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
4. Kistna	2	...	...	2	49	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...
5. Nellore	...	1	...	11	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Cuddapah ...	...	2	...	3	18	2	...	...	10	10	...	...	...
7. Bellary	...	2	1	11	36	3	2	...	12	...	...	...	21
8. Kurnool ...	...	1	...	22	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Chingleput ...	...	1	2	6	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. North Arcot ...	...	1	...	8	17	3	...	...	6	6	...	...	...
12. South Arcot ...	...	1	2	9	22	4	...	2	2	1	4	...	...
13. Tanjore	3	1	9	29	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Trichinopoly ...	1	...	3	7	24	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
15. Madura ...	...	1	3	4	17	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
16. Tinnevelly ...	...	3	4	4	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
17. Coimbatore ...	...	2	3	6	48	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
18. Nilgiris	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Salem	...	1	4	3	29	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
20. South Canara ...	...	1	...	5	8	24	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	176	37	...	...	...	...	43	...
Total ...	7	18	35	150	444	251	53	12	35	30	5	44	58

(*Continued downwards on next page.*)

A.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Population, Area, Acreage of Crops, and Number of Cattle and Sheep in each District for Fasli* 1284 (1874-75)—(Contd).

Districts.	Details of Columns 9 to 13—(*Continued*).								Total Acres under all Crops.	Acreage under Fallow and Waste.	Cattle.	Sheep.
	IV.—Topes and Orchards—(*Contd*).		V.—Special Crops.									
	Other Topes.	Total.	Hemp and Flax.	Cotton.	Cardamom.	Coffee, Tea, and Cinchona.	Indigo.	Total.				
	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	NO.	NO.
1. Ganjam	...	10	...	6	...	...	...	6	439	27	196	15
2. Vizagapatam	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	117	12	37	5
3. Godavery	...	22	20	10	...	...	3	33	971	388	295	44
4. Kistna	...	10	2	226	...	...	40	268	2,128	512	522	225
5. Nellore	...	...	...	12	...	...	41	53	1,074	818	370	410
6. Cuddapah	...	22	...	76	...	...	53	129	1,763	210	480	516
7. Bellary	8	46	1	337	...	...	7	345	3,620	481	533	605
8. Kurnool	...	...	...	202	...	...	37	239	2,114	217	320	224
9. Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Chingleput	23	30	...	...	...	...	7	7	652	133	198	126
11. North Arcot	1	16	...	...	...	...	8	8	778	179	459	368
12. South Arcot	13	26	...	18	...	...	59	77	1,327	149	582	547
13. Tanjore	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	5	1,274	274	476	190
14. Trichinopoly	...	8	...	49	...	...	1	50	1,008	191	377	622
15. Madura	2	5	...	46	...	1	...	47	990	128	395	482
16. Tinnevelly	...	38	3	175	...	2	...	180	1,203	448	383	722
17. Coimbatore	...	5	1	189	...	1	...	191	2,470	298	667	850
18. Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	54	17	18	2
19. Salem	...	7	1	11	...	...	2	14	1,499	69	619	744
20. South Canara	...	34	...	...	1	...	...	1	584	44	517	5
21. Malabar	...	256	...	...	...	33	...	33	907	30	826	43
Total ...	47	535	28	1,366	1	52	259	1,706	24,972	4,625	8,270	6,745
Deduct land entered twice over, being cultivated with two consecutive crops ...									2,193			
									22,779			

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(1.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure on Original Works in each District from Imperial Funds under the Budget Heads.*

Districts.	Military.	Other Services.	Irrigation.		Total.
			Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	89,121	...	...	...	89,121
Bellary	76,382	2,385	9,607	...	88,374
Cuddapah	...	...	5,197	...	5,197
Chingleput	26,987	1,811	62,057	...	90,855
Coimbatore	128	901	14,300	...	15,329
Ganjam	988	316	2,411	...	3,715
Godavery	...	3,241	53,514	3,38,571	3,95,326
Kurnool	...	...	13,730	...	13,730
Kistna	...	75	39,303	41,003	80,231
Madura	...	2,508	3,479	...	5,987
Malabar	56,050	...	...	...	56,050
Nellore	...	343	1,51,169	5,541	1,45,971
Nilgiris	74,695	...	...	...	74,695
North Arcot	1,164	...	2,09,042	...	2,10,206
Presidency, including Consulting Architect.	47,446	601	...	...	46,845
Salem	1,170	...	13,353	...	14,523
South Arcot	...	2,634	35,026	13,578	51,238
South Canara	205	624	...	...	829
Tanjore	...	125	8,537	26	8,688
Tinnevelly	200	3,390	39,635	36,622	99,847
Trichinopoly	9,465	...	9,614	...	17,079
Vizagapatam	3,164	...	1,881	...	5,045
Total Expenditure by Public Works Department.	3,87,165	...	6,71,855	4,24,259	15,00,881
Expenditure by Civil Officers.	...	17,602	...	...	...
Total ...	3,87,165	17,602	6,71,855	4,24,259	15,00,881

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure on Repairs in each District from Imperial Funds under the Budget Heads.*

Districts.	Military.	Other Services.	Irrigation.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bangalore	66,901	118	...	67,019
Bellary	22,831	374	63,596	86,801
Cuddapah	...	19	44,500	44,519
Chingleput	34,410	1,339	1,22,850	1,58,599
Coimbatore	399	...	55,968	56,367
Ganjam	607	185	33,537	34,329
Godavery	...	1,717	2,15,185	2,16,902
Kurnool	...	95	38,693	38,788
Kistna	...	80	1,56,448	1,56,528
Madura	...	1,265	47,343	48,608
Malabar	18,130	162	1,692	19,984
Nellore	...	3	85,341	85,344
Nilgiris	6,622	344	....	6,966
North Arcot	4,281	190	1,32,175	1,36,646
Presidency, including Consulting Architect.	77,608	2	2,485	80,095
Salem	4,473	846	50,311	55,630
South Arcot	...	...	76,432	76,432
South Canara	792	17	...	809
Tanjore	...	349	1,74,507	1,74,856
Tinnevelly	2,135	1,528	1,08,577	1,12,240
Trichinopoly	15,141	...	89,826	1,04,967
Vizagapatam	6,105	43	16,879	23,027
Total Expenditure by Public Works Department.	2,60,435	8,676	15,16,345	17,85,456
Expenditure by Civil Officers ...	158	160	6,397	6,715
Grand Total ...	2,60,593	8,836	15,22,742	17,92,171

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure on Original Works in each District from Provincial Funds under the Budget Heads.*

Districts.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bangalore	591	...	...	591
Bellary	16,237	...	...	16,237
Cuddapah	16,475	...	...	16,475
Chingleput	5,869	...	39	5,908
Coimbatore	5,424	5,888	...	11,312
Ganjam	7,453	15,555	6	23,014
Godavery	7,021	...	...	7,021
Kurnool	21,402	...	...	21,402
Kistna	5,244	...	...	5,244
Madura	20,435	4,731	6,469	31,635
Malabar	14,011	...	1,867	15,878
Nellore	21,761	46,605	...	68,366
Nilgiris	31,987	11,620	566	44,173
North Arcot	19,682	...	...	19,682
Presidency	1,11,751	25,227	2,790	1,39,768
Salem	9,957	...	...	9,957
South Arcot	23,672	...	290	23,962
South Canara	15,193	...	...	15,193
Tanjore	7,105	...	...	7,105
Tinnevelly	10,715	...	...	10,715
Trichinopoly	3,945	...	...	3,945
Vizagapatam	9,314	11,559	25	20,898
Grant-in-aid to Local	...	5,70,000	...	5,70,000
Total Expenditure by Public Works Department.	3,85,244	6,91,185	12,052	10,88,481
Expenditure by Civil Officers ...	10,843	...	...	10,843
Grand Total ...	3,96,087	6,91,185	12,052	10,99,324

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure on Repairs in each District from Provincial Funds under the Budget Heads.*

Districts.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	1,177	...	...	1,177
Bellary	2,504	3,742	...	6,246
Cuddapah	3,361	...	...	3,361
Chingleput	12,331	...	...	12,331
Coimbatore	3,852	...	...	3,852
Ganjam	4,302	...	...	4,302
Godavery	1,631	13,881	69	15,581
Kurnool	2,516	...	...	2,516
Kistna	2,205	...	...	2,205
Madura	2,716	2,249	6,005	10,970
Malabar	8,740	...	588	9,328
Nellore	1,930	...	...	1,930
Nilgiris	1,325	5,329	...	6,654
North Arcot	6,741	...	...	6,741
Presidency	47,044	23,504	1,728	72,276
Salem	4,041	...	...	4,041
South Arcot	3,663	...	...	3,663
South Canara	4,619	...	...	4,619
Tanjore	2,350	...	...	2,350
Tinnevelly	5,083	...	...	5,083
Trichinopoly	1,167	...	...	1,167
Vizagapatam	2,262	1,506	...	3,768
Grant-in-aid to Local	...	2,40,000	...	2,40,000
Total Expenditure by Public Works Department.	1,25,560	2,90,211	8,390	4,24,161
Expenditure by Civil Officers	1,307	2,410	...	3,717
Grand Total ...	1,26,867	2,92,621	8,390	4,27,878

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Statement of Local Fund Expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department during the Year* 1875-76.

—	Original Works.				
	Civil Buildings.	Agricul. tural.	Communi. cations.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary	14,888	...	89,589	1,029	1,05,506
Civil Officers	4,786	...	1,935	243	6,964
Cuddapah	7,763	...	64,080	...	71,843
Civil Officers	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	800	...	61,313	200	62,313
Civil Officers	2,335	...	12,858	...	15,193
Coimbatore	5,091	1,002	30,712	...	36,805
Civil Officers	1,840	...	...	...	1,840
Ganjam	4,007	...	47,498	2,504	54,009
Civil Officers	1,348	...	...	...	1,348
Godavery	3,620	...	1,34,176	6,475	1,44,271
Civil Officers	638	...	12,051	...	12,689
Kurnool	8,000	...	52,354	357	60,711
Civil Officers	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	1,455	...	96,211	1,182	98,848
Civil Officers	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	14,003	...	1,14,807	126	1,28,936
Civil Officers	458	...	543	443	1,444
Malabar	6,051	...	46,979	4,991	58,021
Civil Officers	3,647	...	318	...	3,965
Nellore	25,353	...	63,493	1,420	90,266
Civil Officers	279	...	...	...	279
Nilgiris	...	...	15,781	...	15,781
North Arcot	27,295	...	1,12,358	...	1,39,653
Civil Officers	...	...	340	3,866	4,206
Presidency	35,801	...	...	...	35,801
Salem	4,252	...	9,887	...	14,139
Civil Officers	11,654	...	7,027	1,706	20,387
South Arcot	16,106	...	71,624	950	88,680
Civil Officers	...	...	11	...	11
South Canara	2,361	...	29,890	244	32,495
Civil Officers	3,978	...	445	725	5,148
Tanjore	24,649	...	47,327	...	71,976
Civil Officers	400	...	963	10,075	11,438
Tinnevelly	5,663	...	36,946	...	42,609
Civil Officers	...	...	18,273	105	18,378
Trichinopoly	5,368	...	50,438	...	55,806
Civil Officers	...	...	43	500	543
Vizagapatam	11,624	...	56,854	1,920	70,398
Civil Officers	...	...	568	149	149
Public Works Department.	2,24,150	1,002	12,32,317	21,398	14,78,867
Civil Officers	31,363	...	54,239	18,082	1,03,684
Total ...	2,55,513	1,002	12,86,556	39,480	15,82,551
Less grants-in-aid from Provincial to Local.	...	...	5,70,000	...	5,70,000
	2,55,513	1,002	7,16,556	39,480	10,12,551
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	...	...	...

(*Continued across on next page.*)

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Statement of Local Fund Expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department during the Year* 1875-76—(Continued).

—	Repairs.				
	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.
	7	8	9	10	11
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary	788	...	1,16,594	4,818	1,22,200
Civil Officers	389	...	31	3,124	3,544
Cuddapah	...	...	93,079	...	93,079
Civil Officers	...	...	...	5,667	5,667
Chingleput	2,109	...	1,43,305	28	1,45,442
Civil Officers	76	..	7,319	2,306	9,701
Coimbatore	450	...	77,461	19	77,930
Civil Officers	2,529	...	35,974	1,231	39,734
Ganjam	651	...	93,498	1,010	95,159
Civil Officers	...	...	...	...	...
Godavery	504	...	46,989	11,806	59,299
Civil Officers	33	...	...	...	33
Kurnool	178	...	60,576	...	60,754
Civil Officers	...	...	5,183	3,141	8,324
Kistna	836	...	90,604	10,273	1,01,713
Civil Officers	...	...	21	...	21
Madura	4,492	...	1,09,069	5,825	1,19,386
Civil Officers	440	...	1,712	912	3,064
Malabar	937	...	1,75,410	319	1,76,666
Civil Officers	4,398	...	25,590	665	30,653
Nellore	2,911	...	95,275	1,242	99,428
Civil Officers	616	...	...	3,399	4,015
Nilgiris	...	...	38,566	200	38,766
North Arcot	3,916	...	1,34,186	...	1,38,102
Civil Officers	35	...	599	6,428	7,062
Presidency	3,777	...	...	51	3,828
Salem	595	...	55,622	...	56,217
Civil Officers	1,312	...	83,671	8,291	93,274
South Arcot	755	...	1,27,783	209	1,28,747
Civil Officers	...	...	359	...	359
South Canara	615	...	64,332	396	65,343
Civil Officers	1,431	...	1,830	509	3,770
Tanjore	1,168	...	1,16,628	625	1,18,421
Civil Officers	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	289	...	88,671	1,962	90,922
Civil Officers	1,599	...	22,201	2,499	26,299
Trichinopoly	1,086	...	77,935	4,659	83,680
Civil Officers	547	...	49	...	596
Vizagapatam	1,174	...	82,136	...	83,310
Civil Officers	...	...	4,456	...	4,456
Public Works Department.	27,231	...	18,87,719	43,442	19,58,392
Civil Officers...	13,405	...	1,88,953	38,172	2,40,530
Total ...	40,636	...	20,76,672	81,614	21,98,922
Less grants-in-aid from Provincial to Local	...	...	2,40,000	...	2,40,000
	40,636	...	18,36,672	81,614	19,58,922
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Statement of Local Fund Expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department during the Year* 1875-76—(Continued).

	Establish-ment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand Total.
	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bellary	56,927	6,111	2,90,744
Civil Officers	...	...	10,508
Cuddapah	41,230	1,977	2,08,129
Civil Officers	...	...	5,667
Chingleput	53,992	1,657	2,63,404
Civil Officers	1,469	...	26,363
Coimbatore	28,684	663	1,44,082
Civil Officers	...	3	41,577
Ganjam	34,349	1,453	1,84,970
Civil Officers	...	...	1,348
Godavery	51,361	1,041	2,55,972
Civil Officers	...	...	12,722
Kurnool	30,367	1,348	1,53,180
Civil Officers	...	...	8,324
Kistna	49,449	3,504	2,53,514
Civil Officers	...	...	21
Madura	61,517	4,409	3,14,248
Civil Officers	139	...	4,647
Malabar	58,672	1,759	2,95,118
Civil Officers	484	...	35,102
Nellore	48,115	1,408	2,39,217
Civil Officers	745	...	5,039
Nilgiris	13,637	450	68,634
North Arcot	69,503	2,217	3,49,475
Civil Officers	...	12	11,280
Presidency	9,908	...	49,537
Salem	17,594	1,663	89,613
Civil Officers	7,847	1,570	1,23,078
South Arcot	54,287	52	2,71,766
Civil Officers	51	...	421
South Canara	24,459	1,745	1,24,042
Civil Officers	255	...	9,173
Tanjore	47,599	475	2,38,471
Civil Officers	...	...	11,438
Tinnevelly	33,382	636	1,67,549
Civil Officers	...	...	44,677
Trichinopoly	35,435	2,346	1,77,267
Civil Officers	1,619	...	2,758
Vizagapatam	38,427	607	1,92,742
Civil Officers	...	...	4,307
Public Works Department ...	8,58,894	35,521	43,31,674
Civil Officers ...	12,609	1,585	3,58,408
Total ...	8,71,503	37,106	46,90,082
Less grants-in-aid from Provincial to Local.	3,00,000	...	11,10,000
	5,71,503	37,106	35,80,082
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	...

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(1.)—*Statement showing the Revenue under Imperial and Provincial Services and Local Funds from* 1872-73 *to* 1874-75.

Revenue.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Actuals, 1873-74.	Actuals, 1874-75.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	4,69,34,687	4,45,14,893	4,63,54,869
Tributes and Contributions	34,66,431	34,46,431	34,46,431
Forest	4,18,538	4,49,833	3,63,541
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	61,68,439	60,99,460	60,58,923
Assessed Taxes	6,47,566	42,697	1,672
Customs	29,37,421	33,61,523	32,10,257
Salt	1,28,50,190	1,29,51,795	1,33,15,686
Stamps	42,65,913	47,14,690	49,28,778
Mint	1,906	120	2,744
Post Office	8,89,279	8,35,562	8,90,030
Law and Justice	5,56,158	4,38,034	4,26,583
Marine	49,495	68,863	44,767
Interest	2,09,080	1,82,512	1,88,811
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.	13,24,758	22,95,100	23,40,739
Miscellaneous	1,26,688	2,08,432	59,59,309
Gain by Exchange—Public Works	384	904	...
Do. on transactions with London	85,428	91,914	84,236
Total ...	8,09,32,361	7,97,02,763	8,76,17,376
Military Department	17,34,052	22,16,691	17,89,232
Public Works do.	1,32,960	1,75,686	1,94,021
Telegraph do.	3,44,565	3,76,118	3,89,260
Total ...	22,11,577	27,68,495	23,72,513
Provincial Services.			
Imperial Allotment for Provincial Services ...	79,74,658	81,59,040	85,38,539
Departmental Receipts.			
Jails	69,212	3,12,056	2,36,656
Registration	3,26,402	3,31,189	3,71,800
Police	28,646	26,995	26,249
Education	91,490	1,09,867	55,397
Medical	1,86,292	1,90,343	1,86,513
Printing	31,933	27,409	27,340
Marine	...	...	24,373
Miscellaneous Receipts.			
Fees and Fines	53,796	55,858	66,483
Sundry Receipts	37,179	28,824	34,695
Public Works	86,451	2,52,863	1,72,833
Total ...	88,86,059	94,94,444	97,40,878
Local Funds	57,44,208	59,81,701	59,03,750
Special Funds	46,17,129	43,19,905	42,30,476
Grand Total ...	10,23,91,334	10,22,67,308	10,98,64,993

A.—REVENUE AND FINANCE—(*Continued*).

(2?)—*Statement showing the Expenditure under Imperial and Provincial Services and Local Funds from* 1872-73 *to* 1874-75.

Expenditure.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Actuals, 1873-74.	Actuals, 1874-75.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Interest on Service Funds, &c.	10,82,152	8,80,811	4,32,681
Refunds and Drawbacks	2,51,985	2,39,087	4,72,050
Land Revenue	42,37,227	43,56,609	43,66,769
Forest	4,78,147	3,53,184	3,97,872
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,67,410	2,27,084	2,31,176
Assessed Taxes	22,054	5,317	...
Customs	1,45,095	1,74,497	1,84,471
Salt	14,29,581	15,70,435	14,43,358
Stamps	2,06,552	1,43,323	1,35,087
Mint	79,186	74,658	47,540
Post Office	7,46,364	6,98,340	7,11,356
Administration	12,27,269	12,91,518	12,70,908
Minor Departments	2,65,107	2,03,337	1,47,264
Law and Justice	32,54,896	36,26,607	36,21,578
Marine	61,401	59,918	59,180
Ecclesiastical	3,99,605	4,00,761	3,91,882
Medical	2,86,412	3,17,407	3,51,539
Political Agencies	1,05,876	94,402	1,00,859
Allowances and Assignments	28,31,614	34,65,597	26,29,925
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.	18,07,208	17,72,325	15,88,200
Miscellaneous	66,531	88,257	74,062
Allotments for Provincial Services	79,74,658	81,59,040	85,38,539
Loss by Exchange—Public Works	384	904	...
Do. on transactions with London	1,62,965	36,147	1,81,253
Total ...	2,73,89,679	2,82,39,565	2,73,77,549
Military Department	2,92,96,544	2,90,62,317	2,80,47,323
Public Works do.	45,13,266	45,41,393	43,58,001
Telegraph do.	6,29,842	6,86,663	6,79,908
Total ...	3,44,39,652	3,42,90,373	3,30,85,232
Provincial Services.			
Refunds	19,686	4,657	2,648
Jails	8,54,306	9,53,703	8,61,909
Registration	2,32,921	2,30,106	2,44,781
Police	33,83,985	34,56,133	35,67,250
Education	8,59,606	9,96,352	7,30,575
Medical	6,78,374	6,66,378	7,29,715
Printing	2,39,952	2,50,981	2,21,997
Marine	10,964	8,409	11,886
Minor Establishments	1,66,718	1,62,618	1,66,617
Office Rent, Rates and Taxes	65,710	58,319	67,853
Miscellaneous	3,97,479	3,82,453	2,86,552
Public Works	22,51,572	29,81,235	26,47,962
Total ...	91,61,273	1,01,51,344	95,39,745
Local Funds	49,61,714	59,56,047	56,06,826
Special Funds	41,07,578	41,87,677	44,46,436
Total ...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	8,00,59,896	8,28,25,006	8,00,55,788

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VII.—
INSTRUCTION.

A.—

(1.)—*Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars*

Class of Institution.	Government Institutions.								
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or National Scholars as on			
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University in—	*								
Arts*	6	430	326	430	...	15	401	4	1
Law	1	57	50	57	...	3	54	...	...
Medicine	†2	115	103	115	...	25	44	5	...
Engineering	†2	153	134	153	...	...	110	3	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University—									
Madrassahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools—									
For Masters	9	219	196	57	162	14	201	4	...
For Mistresses	1	48	35	19	29	8	22	...	...
Schools of Art	1	72	55	72	...	...	53	2	...
Other Technical Schools ...	1	66	52	66	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys—									
Higher Schools (English)...	‡17	3,590	3,052	3,039	551	165	3,198	131	4
Middle Schools teaching through									
English	59	5,344	4,424	1,771	3,573	190	4,116	606	...
Vernacular only	42	2,629	2,071	...	2,629	86	2,233	303	...
Lower and Primary Schools.	681	22,114	17,497	94	22,020	92	19,384	2,599	...
Schools for Girls—									
For Natives of India ...	15	693	453	...	693	9	642	42	...
For Europeans and others...	1	64	55	64	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls).	55	2,314	1,753	59	2,255	58	1,983	230	...
Total ...	893	37,908	30,256	5,996	31,912	665	32,441	3,929	5

* In those Provinces where Colleges are divided into those teaching Arts and Science the foot of this statement.

† This includes the school departments, each school being reckoned as a separate

‡ Do. do. do. of the Colleges teaching the Arts Course.

The attendance in the Practising schools of the Normal schools for Masters is

EDUCATION.

attending them, for the Official Year 1875-76.

Classification of 31st March.				Aided Institutions.							
				Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or National Classification of Scholars as on 31st March.		
Pariahs.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Others.				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	1	8	...	7	326	257	326	...	40	261	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	343	283	196	147	277	63	...
...	1	17	...	1	72	69	...	72	72	...	...
...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	66	...	1	43	35	43	...	...	...	...
1	2	89	...	44	11,809	9,731	7,784	4,025	1,005	9,263	655
...	64	368	...	88	6,822	5,672	3,263	3,559	836	4,935	381
2	...	5	...	74	4,202	3,448	...	4,202	324	3,502	259
31	...	8	...	3,340	80,196	65,670	767	79,429	3,205	68,267	7,650
...	...	...	...	139	6,917	5,113	112	6,805	2,366	4,198	156
...	40	24	...	20	1,400	1,178	1,400	...	11	...	...
8	...	35	...	1,370	47,016	37,396	1,413	45,603	5,250	34,536	5,041
42	122	704	...	5,088	159,146	128,852	15,304	143,842	13,386	125,025	14,144

Courses and those teaching Arts Course alone the results may be shown in the note at institution.

entered against Middle-class schools.

(*Continued across on next page.*)

A.—EDUCATION—

(1.)—*Return of Colleges and Schools, and Scholars attending*

Class of Institutions.	Aided Institutions—(*Contd.*) Religious or National Classification of Scholars as on 31st March—(*Continued*).					Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Daily Attendance.
	Parsees.	Pariahs.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Others.			
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University—								
Arts	...	...	9	14	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University—								
Madrassahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools								
For Masters	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Technical Schools ...	..	...	...	43	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys—								
Higher Schools (English) ...	2	28	189	667	...	1	199	176
Middle Schools teaching through								
English	10	50	37	573	...	5	236	133
Vernacular only	2	24	2	89	...	13	903	739
Lower and Primary Schools.	25	795	9	245	...	3,525	64,792	53,764
Schools for Girls—								
For Natives of India ...	...	180	4	13	...	124	3,692	2,615
For Europeans and others...	...	...	102	1,287	...	5	262	172
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls).	5	1,061	97	1,026	...	598	17,342	13,423
Total ...	44	2,140	450	3,957	...	4,271	87,426	71,022

(Continued).

them, for the Official Year 1875-76—(Continued).

Unaided Institutions under Inspection.											
Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or National Classification of Scholars as on 31st March.								Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.
English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Pariahs.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Others.		
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	756
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	115
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	153
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	562
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	72
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	109
199	...	...	194	5	...	...	...	...	...	62	15,598
145	91	44	82	5	...	24	8	73	...	152	12,402
...	903	194	649	54	...	...	1	5	...	129	7,734
125	64,667	2,419	59,128	2,892	...	306	...	47	...	7,546	167,102
2	3,690	1,863	1,774	24	...	29	...	2	...	278	11,302
149	113	69	20	...	...	26	53	94	...	26	1,726
25	17,317	3,137	13,130	753	...	312	...	10	...	2,023	66,672
645	86,781	7,726	74,977	3,733	...	697	62	231	...	10,252	284,480

(Continued across on next page.)

A.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars attending them, for the Official Year* 1875-76—(Continued.)

Class of Institutions.	Grand Total of							
	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Pariahs.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Others.
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University in—								
Arts	55	662	6	1	...	10	22	...
Law	3	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	25	44	5	...	...	4	37	...
Engineering	...	110	3	...	...	10	30	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University—								
Madrassahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools—								
For Masters	291	264	4	...	2	1	...	...
For Mistresses	80	22	...	...	...	1	17	...
Schools of Art	...	53	2	...	...	...	17	...
Other Technical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	...
Schools for Boys—								
Higher Schools (English) ...	1,170	12,655	791	6	29	191	756	...
Middle Schools teaching through								
English	1,070	9,133	992	10	74	109	1,014	...
Vernacular only	604	6,384	616	2	26	3	99	...
Lower and Primary Schools.	5,716	146,779	13,141	25	1,132	9	300	...
Schools for Girls—								
For Natives of India ...	4,238	6,614	222	...	209	4	15	...
For Europeans and others...	80	20	...	...	26	195	1,405	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls).	8,445	49,649	6,024	5	1,381	97	1,071	...
Total ...	21,777	232,443	21,806	49	2,879	634	4,892	...

A.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(2)—*Return of Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the Madras Presidency for the Official Year* 1875-76.

Nature of Establishments.	Received.		
	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
University	62,710 2 3	... ...	... ...
Direction	40,422 11 2	... ...	... ...
Inspection	1,68,195 9 9	52,258 13 8	... ...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University—			
Arts ... Government.	99,992 9 10	... ...	3,531 0 0
Arts ... Aided ...	16,376 1 11	... ...	5,683 8 0
Law	3,630 0 0	... ...	240 0 0
Medicine	30,919 9 3	... ...	360 0 0
Engineering	42,408 9 11	... ...	180 0 0
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University—			
Madrassahs	... ...	... ...	... ...
Medical Schools (Vernacular)	... ...	... ...	... ...
Normal Schools—			
For Masters. Government.	38,476 6 3	... ...	... ...
For Masters. Aided ...	7,703 0 9	... ...	5,084 6 0
For Mistresses. Government.	9,195 8 10	... ...	... ...
For Mistresses. Aided ...	390 4 0	... ...	... ...
Schools of Art	18,212 14 5	... ...	... ...
Other technical Schools. Government.	3,782 15 0	... ...	... ...
Other technical Schools. Aided ...	1,800 0 0	... ...	... ...
Schools for Boys—			
Higher Class (English). Government.	1,15,748 12 11	2,731 15 5	2,208 0 0
Higher Class (English). Aided ...	1,16,227 6 10	... ...	35,411 5 11
Middle Class (English). Government.	73,017 6 6	14,803 15 0	38,828 0 0
Middle Class (English). Aided ...	40,692 11 2	... ...	8,295 14 9
Middle Class (Vernacular). Government.	18,268 7 3	9,882 0 4	9 0 0
Middle Class (Vernacular). Aided ...	19,346 7 1	134 0 0	3,537 4 1
Lower Class and Primary. Government.	20,095 4 2	88,935 6 1	... ...
Lower Class and Primary. Aided ...	7,079 6 2	1,18,327 2 0	3,307 4 10
Schools for Girls—			
For Natives of India. Government.	3,924 13 8	... ...	... ...
For Natives of India. Aided ...	28,373 14 1	130 12 0	2,613 8 3
For Europeans and others. Government.	16,320 0 0	... ...	... ...
For Europeans and others. Aided ...	25,214 15 9	... ...	35,480 3 3
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls). Government.	1,712 5 1	6,739 12 4	... ...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls). Aided ...	26,824 2 10	53,528 8 2	292 8 0
Scholarships—			
In Colleges ... Government.	6,140 0 0	... ...	... ...
In Colleges ... Endowed ...	1,340 0 0	... ...	... ...
In Schools ... Government.	14,264 9 8	... ...	... ...
In Schools ... Endowed ...	1,541 0 0	... ...	... ...
Buildings	79,746 10 11	... ...	... ...
Miscellaneous	9,788 0 0	... ...	... ...
Total ...	*11,69,882 13 5	3,47,472 5 0	1,45,061 15 1

* This includes the sum of Rupees 76,234-8-11 given from charitable funds to the Lawrence Asylum and certain other institutions.

(*Continued across on next page.*)

A.—EDUCATION—

(2.)—*Return of Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments*

Nature of Establishments.	Received— Subscriptions.			Municipal Grants.			From Revenues of Native States.			Fees and Fines.		
	5			6			7			8		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,710	0	0
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University—												
Arts ... Government.	198	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,522	8	0
Arts ... Aided ...	10,371	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,660	14	0
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,630	0	0
Medicine	100	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	0	0
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,042	14	0
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University—												
Madrassahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools—												
For Masters. Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,192	15	0
For Masters. Aided ...	5,709	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,365	15	1
For Mistresses. Government.	35	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	4	0
For Mistresses. Aided ...	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	335	8	0
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	15	11
Other technical Schools. Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other technical Schools. Aided ...	2,900	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys—												
Higher Class (English). Government.	7	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,469	15	9
Higher Class (English). Aided ...	18,586	8	3	600	0	0	5,666	6	1	1,38,916	6	7
Middle Class (English). Government.	240	0	0	3,557	13	9	...	...	...	23,131	6	2
Middle Class (English). Aided ...	12,435	2	3	60	0	0	...	...	...	40,722	9	10
Middle Class (Vernacular). Government.	...	...	...	4,218	5	1	...	...	...	11,059	10	1
Middle Class (Vernacular). Aided ...	3,314	9	3	...	...	...	456	3	6	15,740	1	9
Lower Class and Primary. Government.	295	0	0	14,228	13	6	...	...	...	18,164	15	0
Lower Class and Primary. Aided ...	21,007	13	7	23,050	1	3	4,137	10	6	2,58,904	3	0
Schools for Girls—												
For Natives of India. Government.	...	...	...	1,035	6	7	...	...	...	109	5	6
For Natives of India. Aided ...	30,208	3	5	141	0	0	6,669	10	2	5,250	9	0
For Europeans and others. Government.	70	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	15	9
For Europeans and others. Aided ...	12,723	6	4	10	0	0	...	...	...	15,336	8	5
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls) Government.	...	...	...	909	14	8	...	...	...	2,252	15	3
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls) Aided ...	17,605	10	9	12,914	13	0	...	...	...	65,933	15	3
Scholarships—												
In Colleges. Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Colleges. Endowed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools. Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools. Endowed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,35,848	5	11	60,726	3	10	16,929	14	3	*7,45,395	7	4

* Including the fees of the Calicut Provincial School Rupees 5,935-3-0 for 1874-75 paid into the Treasury in 1875-76.

(*Continued*).

in the Madras Presidency for the Official Year 1875-76—(Continued).

(*Continued*).						Expended.			
Funds not included in foregoing headings.			Total.			Total.			Remarks.
9			10			11			
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
305	11	11	96,725	14	2	62,710	2	3	
...	...	...	40,422	11	2	40,422	11	2	
...	...	...	2,20,454	7	5	2,20,454	7	5	
16	10	8	1,24,260	12	6	1,02,882	9	10	Exclusive of Scholarship grants amounting to 4,790 Rupees shown elsewhere.
4,115	10	4	44,207	7	11	44,584	9	10	Exclusive of Scholarship grants amounting to Rupees 1,340 shown elsewhere.
...	...	...	7,500	0	0	3,870	0	0	
333	11	10	31,828	5	1	30,919	9	3	Exclusive of Scholarship grants amounting to Rupees 1,350 shown elsewhere.
...	...	...	48,631	7	11	42,588	9	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
459	8	2	45,128	13	5	40,221	2	0	Exclusive of Scholarship grants amounting to Rs. 12,409-6-1 shown elsewhere.
11,271	6	8	34,134	2	6	31,069	15	6	Do. of do. amounting to Rs. 821 shown elsewhere.
56	9	9	9,410	3	0	9,395	3	4	Do. of do. do. to Rs. 1,435-3-7 do.
2,508	14	9	3,274	10	9	2,998	15	9	Do. of do. do. to Rs. 720-0-0 do.
9,419	1	1	28,083	15	5	28,109	6	6	Do. of do. do. to Rs. 420-0-0 do.
...	...	...	3,782	15	0	3,782	15	0	
...	...	...	4,700	0	0	4,811	6	1	
861	2	4	1,88,027	6	5	1,25,006	6	4	
33,690	13	2	3,49,008	14	10	3,31,370	13	7	
39,569	12	2	1,93,148	5	7	1,71,759	2	11	
23,571	12	2	1,25,778	2	2	1,20,363	7	0	
2	6	10	43,439	13	7	36,756	5	4	
7,999	5	6	50,527	15	2	59,323	10	6	
313	2	6	1,42,032	9	3	1,27,932	4	10	
68,178	14	0	5,03,992	7	4	5,00,842	7	7	
...	...	...	5,069	9	9	5,014	14	9	
26,619	9	6	1,00,007	2	5	1,09,153	9	4	
2,687	1	9	19,330	1	6	21,418	15	7	
12,711	13	4	1,01,476	15	1	1,11,680	5	7	
0	6	8	11,615	6	0	12,114	3	1	
40,774	0	11	2,17,873	10	11	2,27,870	7	8	
...	...	...	6,140	0	0	6,140	0	0	
...	...	...	1,340	0	0	1,340	0	0	
...	...	...	14,264	9	8	14,264	9	8	
...	...	...	1,541	0	0	1,541	0	0	
...	...	...	79,746	10	11	79,746	10	11	
...	...	...	9,788	0	0	9,788	0	0	
85,377	10	0	29,06,694	10	10	27,42,249	2	6	

A.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Return showing Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government, in the several Districts under the Government of Madras, and in the States subject to administrative supervision.*

	Names of Districts and Native States.	Vernaculars spoken.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number of Square Miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First Division.	Ganjam	Telugu and Uriya	8,313	1,520,088	567	10,521	14·6	·69
	Vizagapatam ...	Do.	18,344	2,159,199	321	8,424	57·1	·39
	Godavery*	Telugu	7,097	1,620,634	466	12,827	15·2	·79
	Kistna	Do.	8,036	1,452,374	550	11,642	14·6	·80
Second Division.	Bellary	Telugu and Canarese	11,007	1,668,006	570	10,875	19·3	·65
	Kurnool	Do. and Hindustani	7,358	959,640	239	5,850	30·7	·60
	Cuddapah	Do.	8,367	1,351,194	477	7,965	17·5	·58
	Nellore	Do.	8,462	1,376,811	386	8,175	21·9	·59
Third Division.	Madras	Do. Tamil, and Hindustani ...	27	397,552	381	22,835	·07	5·7
	Chingleput	Tamil and Telugu	2,753	938,184	636	16,185	4·3	1·7
	South Arcot ...	Do.	4,873	1,755,817	820	19,612	5·9	1·1
Fourth Division.	North Arcot ...	Telugu, Tamil, and Hindustani ...	7,139	2,015,278	567	16,171	12·5	·80
	Salem	Do. Hindustani & Canarese.	7,483	1,966,995	246	7,517	30·4	·38
	Trichinopoly ...	Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani, Canarese, and Mahratta.	3,515	1,200,408	232	7,562	15·1	·63
	Tanjore	Do. do.	3,654	1,973,731	534	19,873	6·8	1·0
Fifth Division.	Coimbatore... ...	Tamil and Canarese	8,181	1,812,775	784	14,669	10·4	·80
	Madura	Do.	9,502	2,266,615	606	16,168	15·6	·71
	Tinnevelly	Do.	5,176	1,693,959	1,081	34,336	4·7	2·0
Sixth Division.	Malabar	Malayalum and Tamil	6,002	2,261,250	628	27,245	9·5	1·2
	South Canara ...	Canarese, Tulu, Konkani, Malayalum, and Hindustani.	3,902	918,362	135	5,119	28·9	·55
	Neilgherries ...	Tamil and Canarese	749	49,501	10	908	74·9	1·8
Total of all Districts & States.		Nine.	139,940	31,358,373	10,236	284,480	...	...

* This includes the area and population of Bhadrachalam and Rakapuli Taluqs (viz., 873 square miles and population 27,695).

A.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Return showing Result of the Examinations of the University of Madras for the Official Year* 1875-76.

Nature of Examination.		No. of Institutions sending up Candidates.			No. of Candidates sent up.				No. of Candidates passed.				Religious or National Classification of passed Candidates.					
													Natives of India.					
		Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.			Europeans.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Arts.	Entrance or Matn. ...	22	65	87	621	1,378	165	2,164	247	400	15	662	a85	555	6	..	...	16
	First Arts ...	9	11	20	161	172	68	401	88	84	15	187	b30	151	1	...	...	5
	Bachelor of Arts. ...	3	5	8	47	34	26	107	36	23	8	67	c10	57	...	...	...	...
	Master of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Law.	Licentiate of Law. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bachelor of Law. ...	1	...	1	17	...	...	17	8	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Master of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine.	First L.M.S.... ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L.M.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First B.M.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.M.	1	...	1	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
	M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.	First L.C.E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.C.E.	1	...	1	5	...	...	5	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
	M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	37	81	118	854	1,584	262	2,700	385	507	39	931	129	774	7	...	...	21

(*a*) East Indians ... 36
Native Christians... 49
85

(*b*) East Indians ... 9
Native Christians... 21
30

(*c*) East Indians ... 5
Native Christians... 5
10

A.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*The Press.*

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
English Printing Presses.				
Phillip Street, No. 4, Black Town, Madras ...	Price Current Press ...	Mr. H. A. Pereyra ...	Madras Standard ...	Job work.
Semboodoss Street, No. 84	Oriental Press	M. Ramalingum Chetty and Co.	.....	English and Vernacular books and job work.
Church Road, Vepery	Christian Knowledge Society Press.	Christian Knowledge Society.	.....	Janavinodhini, Tamil and Telugu ; English and Vernacular books.
Blacker's Road, No. 4, Mount Road, Madras ...	Guardian Press ...	C. Kistnasawmy Naidoo and Co.	.....	Vernacular books and job work.
Popham's Broadway	Madras Times Press ...	The late John Vans Agnew, Esq.	The Madras Times ...	English books.
Errabauloo Chetty Street, No. 28	Asiatic Press	Messrs. Highland & Co.	Vettycodyone or Standard Bearer (Tamil).	Job work.
Popham's Broadway	Imperial Press	C. Annasawmy Moodelly	.....	Vernacular books and job work.
Do.	Scottish Press	Graves, Cookson and Co.	Uncovenanted Civil Service Gazette; Dhinavurthamani (Tamil paper).	Police Weekly Circulars; English, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalum, and Canarese and English books.

Do.	Hobart Press	Theagaroya Moodelly and Co.	.....	English and Tamil books.
Mount Road, No. 184	Commercial Press (Lithographic).	Messrs. Wilson and Co...	.....	Job work.
Armenian Street, No. 2, Black Town	Examiner Press ...	Right Rev. Dr. S. Fennelly.	.....	The Madras Catholic Directory and English religious books.
Mount Road, Nos. 7 and 8	Adelphi Press ...	Gantz Brothers	.....	Madras People's Almanac; Indian Lett's Complete Pocket Book; Sheet Calendar; Report of the Doveton Protestant College; Church Missionary Record; Report of the Christ Church; Rules of the Tellicherry Club; and other English and Vernacular books.
Do. No. 166	Lawrence Asylum Press.	E. J. Firth, Esq., Secretary.	.....	Asylum Press Almanac; Pocket Almanac; Sheets; Official Army List; and job work, &c.
Second Line Beach	Athenæum and Daily News Press.	J. G. Coleman, Esq. ...	Athenæum and Daily News; Overland Summary of do.; and Deshabimani (Tamil).	
Rundall's Road, No. 23, Vepery	Foster Press	P. Annathoray Puther and Co.	Native Public Opinion.	Madras Jurist; Revenue Register; Madras Journal of Education; and other English and Vernacular books.
North Beach Road, No. 6	Madras Mail Press ...	Messrs. Lawson and Cornish.	Madras Mail	Price Current; Import and Export Lists; Transactions; Manifests and Annual Reports; and English Books.

(*Continued downwards on next page.*)

A.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*The Press*—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES—(*Continued*).				
Mount Road, No. 18	Addison Press	Messrs. Addison and Co.	.....	The Witness, a Telugu Religious Magazine; and English and Vernacular books.
Thumboo Chetty Street, No. 32	Memorial Press ...	M. Veerasawmy Chetty.	.....	Suthiavadasithanthum (Tamil); English and Vernacular books.
Armenian Street	Lithographic Press ...	Messrs. Binny and Co. ...	.....	Office job work.
Second Line Beach	Do. ...	Messrs. McDowell & Co.	.....	Do.
Patter's Road, No. 175	Visiting Card Press ...	M. Munesawmy Naidoo.	.....	Visiting Cards.
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES.				
Rottigedungoo Teruvengada Moodelly Street, Choolay.	Vedanta Veddia Velasa Press.	C. Teruvengadathan, Secretary, Vedanta Veddia Velasa Society.	.....	
Davaraja Moodelly Street, No. 174	Vurthamanatharungani.	Poovaday Venkata Row.	Gnanapaunum (Tamil).	
Govindappa Naick Street, No. 124	Vevaka Calanidhi Press.	E. Venkata Charry ...	.....	
Royapooram	Indian Press	I. Appaduray Pillay ...	Vethantha Nirnaya Pathricay.	
Gooroovappen Street, No. 34	Sribarativelayem Press.	Pilliar Chetty Ragaviah Naidoo.	.....	
Nottoopilliar Covil Street	Kalanidhi Press ...	B. Comaryah	.....	

Perrial Moodelly Street, No. 75	Sarasvathe Velasa Press.	N. Venc.atasooba Sastruloo.	.....	Vernacular books.
Thoddicalay Comarappah Moodelly Street, No. 39.	Parabramha Press ...	T. Parasoorama Moodelly	.....	
Trivettore Main Road, No. 317, Tondiarpett ...	Sarawathy Nelayem Press	S. Teruvengada Charlu.	.....	
Do. No. 322	Srisaraswathy Nelaya Press.	V. Ramakistnama Charlu	.....	
Do. No. 323	Adisaraswathy Nelaya Press.	V. Ramasawmy Sastrulu.	.....	
Mint Street, No. 219	Kavi Runjavi	C. Loganada Moodelliar.	.....	
Tripully Street, No. 53	Poomagul Velasem ...	A. Rungasawmy Moodelliar.	.....	
Perambore Barracks Road, No. 42, Narrainapolliem.	Vevaka Velukkum Press.	Yaloomalay Pillay ...	.....	
Govindappa Naidoo Street, No. 52	Adwiddia Velasem Press	G. Audinarraina Chetty.	.....	
Kistnasawmy's Lane, Peddoo Naick Pettah ...	Jottish Kalanidhi ...	A. Yagambara Josyer ...	.....	
Nummalwar Street, No. 5, Peddoo Naick Pettah.	Kamalalia Velasa Press.	C. C. Cunneappa Moodelliar.	.....	
Seringapatam Soobroya Moodelly Street, No. 28.	Manoumoney Velasum Press.	C. Manicka Moodelliar ...	.....	
Armenian Street, No. 103	Kalaruthnagarem Press.	W. Pushparatha Chettiar.	.....	
Ramanujiah Street, No. 29, Tondiarpett ...	Hindoobasha Sunjuvani.	P. Moothoosawmy Gramini.	.....	
Acharappen Street, No. 44	Streecala Velasem Press.	G. Ramasawmy Naidoo.	.....	
Moolla Street, No. 42	Vithvan Moda Tharunguni Press.	P. Parthasardy Naidoo.	.....	
Sawmy Naick Street, Chintadripet	Prabakara Press ...	C. Narrainasawmy Moodelly.	.....	
Nottoopilliar Covil Street, No. 4	Hindu Viddia Nelayam Press.	T. A. Cunniah Chetty ...	.....	
Mint Street, No. 415	Sreenikathanum Press ...	P. Ramanjooloo Naidoo.	.....	
Kristnama Naik's Agraharem, Peddoo Naidoo Pettah.	Survavilutchana Viddiah Velasa Press.	Abbarajoo Vencataroyaloo.	.....	
Avadanum Paupier's Lane, Choolay	Iyattamil Vilukkum Press.	Teruvengada Moodelly.	.....	
Triplicane, Madras, Payalwar Covil Street, No. 16.	Srisarasvati Bhundarem Press.	Srisaraswathe Bhundarem Committee.	.....	

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A.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*The Press*—(Continued).

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Cooppier Street, No. 7, Peddoo Naick Pettah ...	Bashatharungunu Press.	P. Somoo Naidoo ...	.....	
Yacaumraiswara Agraharam Street, Black Town.	Sunjeevani Press ...	K. Vencataruthnum Puntulu.	Andrabhasha Sunjeevani, with its Supplement Hasya Vardhani.	
Moothealoo Maistry Street, Old Washerpet ...	Madavanevasa Press ...	Moonesawmy Moodelly.	.....	
Sawmy Naidoo Street, No. 43, Chintadripet ...	Muthuwar Colalambal ...	T. Sabaputhy Pillay ...	.....	
Nullanna Moodelly Street, Peddoo Naick Pettah.	Therumagal Velasem Press.	A. Arnachella Moodelly.	.....	
Washermanpet High Road, No. 334	Veboothamanohorini ...	M. Kistnama Rajoo ...	.....	
Irusappa Maistry Street, No. 43, Black Town ...	Sreedhara Press ...	K. Ramanunduloo Naidoo.	Vevaka Vurdhani ...	Vernacular books.
Govindappa Naick Street, No. 124	Vevaka Calanidhi ...	E. Vencata Charry ...	.....	
Choolay Bazaar Road	Kulvivelukkum Press ...	P. M. Sabaputhy Moodelliar.	.....	
Vadamalay Pillay Street, Narrainapolliem, Pursewaukum.	Kulvikalanjium Press ...	V. Govinda Naick ...	.....	
Seven Wells Street, Black Town	Surgoonanidhi	V. Vurdarajulu Naidoo.	.....	
Thondavaroya Pillay Street, Peddoo Naick Pettah.	Vevakachundrodiem Press.	T. Narasimmaloo Naidoo.	.....	

Kistnama Naick Pettah, Nummalwar Street, No. 23.	Vevaka Veddia Nelayum.	Sunkara Vencata Row ...	.....	
Mint Street, Black Town	Viddianapalana Yandrasala.	N. C. Sathasiva Pillay ...	.....	

NATIVE LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.

Janay Jahan Khan's Road, No. 63	Hashani Press	Goolam Hussain Saib ...	.....	Hindustani and Persian books.
Triplicane Great Mosque Compound	Muzhar-ool Ajoyav ...	Mulvee Sultan Mahomed.	.....	
Nizam Ali Khan's Garden, Triplicane	Nizam-ool Mutabia Press.	Mahomed Nizamooddin.	.....	
Bungaroo Naick Street, Triplicane, or behind the Great Wallajah Mosque.	Sharfya Press	Shah Mahomed Saduckul Hoossainee Chishty Sheroof.	Telismay Hyruth ...	*Nil.*
Hissam-ool Moolk's Garden, Royapet	Mutbai Hidayet ...	Cassim Begh	Vakai Nigar ...	Hindustani books.
Triplicane High Road, No. 193	Mutbai Najeebiah ...	Jaffer Hussain	.....	
Fakeer Saib Street, No. 15, Jambazaar, Triplicane	Akhbari Press	Mahomed Akhber ...	Oomdat-ool Akhbari Shahee	
Do. do. Triplicane, No. 20	Mutbai Unwari	Mahomed Unsur Sahib...	.....	*Nil.*
Peter's Road, No. 34, Royapet	Hyderi Press	Syed Shah Moortooza Khadri.	Jarida-i-Rasgar ...	Hindustani books.

ENGLISH AND NATIVE PRESSES.

Ganjam, Berhampore	Srimat Saramrutasindhu.	M. Runga Ramanujaya, of Berhampore.	Swadesi	.....
Vizagapatam	2 Columbian Presses ...	Government	.....	The Vizagapatam District Gazette.
	1 Small Press			
	1 Proof do.			
	Arsha Press	Sriparavasta Vencatarunga Charyulu Ayavarlungaru.	.....	Sakola Vidyabhi Vardhani; or, the Vizagapatam Instructor.
	Sri Saradamakuta Press.	Vinnakota Appala Nursimloo.	Supplement to the Vizagapatam Instructor for about 2 months and subsequently as the Vizagapatam Advertiser.	Warrants, Summons, &c., of the District Court; Forms of Engineering Office; Missionary Tracts; Municipality bills; and Cowles and miscellaneous forms.

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A.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*The Press*—(Continued).

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			a Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
ENGLISH AND NATIVE PRESSES—(*Continued*).				
Godavery	Washington, Albion, Columbian.	Government	.....	1. District Gazette. 2. Village Edition.
	Cocanada Printing Press.	Cocanada Printing Press Company.	Cocanada Advertiser.	Sudhiranjini.
Kistna	Svadharmaprakasini ...	Kesavarazu and Co. ...	.....	1 Purushasthaprathani ; 1 Hitavadi ; 1 Siadharmaprakasini ; 1 Noble School Magazine.
	.....	P. J. Duff and Co.		
Bellary	Government Gazette Press.	Government	.....	District Gazette.
	43rd Regiment Light Infantry.	43rd Regiment Light Infantry.	.....	Miscellaneous job work.
	Albion Press	Mr. M. Abraham ...	.....	Do.
	Lilliputian Press ...	Mr. D. V. Abraham ...	.....	Do.
	Gnana Sudhamaya Press.	Karadapah	.....	Do.
Nellore	Government District Press.	Collector of Nellore ...	.....	District Gazette.
North Arcot, Karvetnugger	Lithographic Press ...	Zemindar of Karvetnugger.	.....	
South Arcot	District Gazette Press ...	Government	District Gazette ...	

Tanjore.	Tanjore	Collectorate Press ...	Government	District Gazette.	
		Eclipse Press	Mr. F. Oliver	.....	Job works of various kinds.
	Negapatam	Scottish Branch Press.	Messrs. Graves, Cookson and Co.	.....	Forms of the Railway Department.
		Guide to Parsing Lithographic Press Gnanasibram.	St. Joseph's College ...	.....	College Books. Arunodiam.
	Tranquebar	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press.	Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission.	.....	
Trichinopoly		The South India Times Press.	B. Moothoosawmy Mudali.	The South India Times and Amurthavasini (Tamil).	
Madura		Vanivilasa Press ...	Gurusawmy Sastry.	.....	
		Lennox Press	Rev. G. T. Washburn ...	Sattiavartamani.	
		Shunmuga Vilasa Muthiratchara Press.	Sundanam Servai.		
Tinnevelly		American Printing Machine.	Church Missionary Society.	.....	Tamil Friendly Instructor.
		Royal Columbian Press.	Ambalavana Kavirayer and Co.	.....	Puttahs and Marriage Sheets.
Neilgherry Hills		Olleff and Co.	Olleff and Co.	The Nilgiri Courier.	
Ootacamund		Neilgherry Press Company.	Neilgherry Press Company (Limited).	South India Observer.	Neilgherry District Gazette.
South Canara		Collectorate Press ...	Government	South Canara District Gazette.	
		3 Typographic Presses ...			
		Basel Mission Press ...	The Basel Evangelical Missionary Society.	.....	Kraista Sabhapatra, Vol. VIII, a Canarese Congregational Paper; Keralopakari, an illustrated Malayalum Magazine, Vol. II; the Canarese Almanac for 1876; the Malayalum Almanac for 1876.
		Viddya Sudakara Lithographic Press.	Vittachariyar	.....	Sanskrit Almanac; Canarese Almanac; Tuloo Almanac.

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A.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*The Press*—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
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Malabar. Cochin	Western Star	H. M. Walker and C. Curien.	The Western Star in English and Padchina Tharaka in Malayalum.	
	Cochin Argus	Cochin Mercantile Press Company (Limited).	Cochin Argus, in English.	
Calicut	The Observer	T. C. Mathew	The Calicut and Wynaad Observer.	
	Korapparamba Press ...	Messrs. Pierce, Leslie and Co.	.....	Messrs. Pierce, Leslie and Co.'s Market Reports.
	Vidyavilasam Press ...	S. A. Calastry Appiah Mudaliar.		
	Minerva Press	F. Annappa Naidōo.		
Wynaad	Lone Star	Messrs. Brown and Co.		
Tellicherry	Lithographic Press ...	Valappichikandi Kumihi Merissa.		
	Type	Karayi Runhi Monnen.		
	Lithographic Press ...	Punathur Ramuny.		
	Do. ...	Malakandy Koyali Aji.		
	Do. ...	Arayaprath Kunhatha.		
Salem	Salem Collector's Press.	Government	Salem District Gazette.	Dist. Administration or Village Officer's Sheet.

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INDEX VERBORUM.

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